

Bank Churn Analysis

March 15, 2023

1 Bank Churners

This project will represent the analysis made on a data set which represents the customer churn in a Banking Industry and means to classify customers based on certain info about them (demographic, banking habits, etc) using clustering and multiple classification algorithms and thus expressing which method is superior for the application and the use case along with observing the difference in their performance.

The methodologies used for classification are k-NN (k Nearest Neighbors) and Logistic Regression and for clustering, k-Means.

1.0.1 What is Attrition ?

The process of reducing something's strength or effectiveness through sustained attack or pressure. Attrition occurs when the workforce dwindles at a company as people leave and are replaced. Attrition is often called a hiring freeze and is seen as **a less disruptive way to trim the workforce and reduce payroll than layoffs**

Since we are trying to predict attrition, the best model will be one that covers the most attrited customers from our test dataset (we won't care much for the false positives)

```
[ ]: # Importing all the libraries necessary

import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import re
import seaborn as sns
import plotly.express as px
import plotly.graph_objects as go
import sklearn
import scipy.stats
from IPython.display import display

from matplotlib import figure
from IPython.display import Image
```

```

from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split, StratifiedKFold, \
    GridSearchCV
from sklearn.preprocessing import MinMaxScaler
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
from sklearn.preprocessing import OneHotEncoder
from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder

from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression, RidgeClassifier
from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsClassifier
from sklearn.cluster import KMeans

from sklearn.metrics import roc_curve
from sklearn.metrics import auc
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score, recall_score, f1_score, \
    precision_score, make_scorer, silhouette_score
from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix, classification_report
from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier

from sklearn.model_selection import cross_val_score, KFold

from scipy.stats import chi2

import warnings
warnings.filterwarnings("ignore")

```

```
[ ]: # Exploring The Data
```

```

df_explore = pd.read_csv('BankChurners.csv')
df_explore.head(20)

```

```
[ ]:
```

	CLIENTNUM	Attrition_Flag	Customer_Age	Gender	Dependent_count	\
0	768805383	Existing Customer	45	M	3	
1	818770008	Existing Customer	49	F	5	
2	713982108	Existing Customer	51	M	3	
3	769911858	Existing Customer	40	F	4	
4	709106358	Existing Customer	40	M	3	
5	713061558	Existing Customer	44	M	2	
6	810347208	Existing Customer	51	M	4	
7	818906208	Existing Customer	32	M	0	
8	710930508	Existing Customer	37	M	3	
9	719661558	Existing Customer	48	M	2	
10	708790833	Existing Customer	42	M	5	
11	710821833	Existing Customer	65	M	1	
12	710599683	Existing Customer	56	M	1	
13	816082233	Existing Customer	35	M	3	

14	712396908	Existing Customer	57	F	2
15	714885258	Existing Customer	44	M	4
16	709967358	Existing Customer	48	M	4
17	753327333	Existing Customer	41	M	3
18	806160108	Existing Customer	61	M	1
19	709327383	Existing Customer	45	F	2

	Education_Level	Marital_Status	Income_Category	Card_Category	\
0	High School	Married	\$60K - \$80K	Blue	
1	Graduate	Single	Less than \$40K	Blue	
2	Graduate	Married	\$80K - \$120K	Blue	
3	High School	Unknown	Less than \$40K	Blue	
4	Uneducated	Married	\$60K - \$80K	Blue	
5	Graduate	Married	\$40K - \$60K	Blue	
6	Unknown	Married	\$120K +	Gold	
7	High School	Unknown	\$60K - \$80K	Silver	
8	Uneducated	Single	\$60K - \$80K	Blue	
9	Graduate	Single	\$80K - \$120K	Blue	
10	Uneducated	Unknown	\$120K +	Blue	
11	Unknown	Married	\$40K - \$60K	Blue	
12	College	Single	\$80K - \$120K	Blue	
13	Graduate	Unknown	\$60K - \$80K	Blue	
14	Graduate	Married	Less than \$40K	Blue	
15	Unknown	Unknown	\$80K - \$120K	Blue	
16	Post-Graduate	Single	\$80K - \$120K	Blue	
17	Unknown	Married	\$80K - \$120K	Blue	
18	High School	Married	\$40K - \$60K	Blue	
19	Graduate	Married	Unknown	Blue	

	Months_on_book	...	Credit_Limit	Total_Revolving_Bal	Avg_Open_To_Buy	\
0	39	...	12691.0	777	11914.0	
1	44	...	8256.0	864	7392.0	
2	36	...	3418.0	0	3418.0	
3	34	...	3313.0	2517	796.0	
4	21	...	4716.0	0	4716.0	
5	36	...	4010.0	1247	2763.0	
6	46	...	34516.0	2264	32252.0	
7	27	...	29081.0	1396	27685.0	
8	36	...	22352.0	2517	19835.0	
9	36	...	11656.0	1677	9979.0	
10	31	...	6748.0	1467	5281.0	
11	54	...	9095.0	1587	7508.0	
12	36	...	11751.0	0	11751.0	
13	30	...	8547.0	1666	6881.0	
14	48	...	2436.0	680	1756.0	
15	37	...	4234.0	972	3262.0	
16	36	...	30367.0	2362	28005.0	

17	34	...	13535.0	1291	12244.0
18	56	...	3193.0	2517	676.0
19	37	...	14470.0	1157	13313.0

	Total_Amt_Chng_Q4_Q1	Total_Trans_Amt	Total_Trans_Ct \
0	1.335	1144	42
1	1.541	1291	33
2	2.594	1887	20
3	1.405	1171	20
4	2.175	816	28
5	1.376	1088	24
6	1.975	1330	31
7	2.204	1538	36
8	3.355	1350	24
9	1.524	1441	32
10	0.831	1201	42
11	1.433	1314	26
12	3.397	1539	17
13	1.163	1311	33
14	1.190	1570	29
15	1.707	1348	27
16	1.708	1671	27
17	0.653	1028	21
18	1.831	1336	30
19	0.966	1207	21

	Total_Ct_Chng_Q4_Q1	Avg_Utilization_Ratio \
0	1.625	0.061
1	3.714	0.105
2	2.333	0.000
3	2.333	0.760
4	2.500	0.000
5	0.846	0.311
6	0.722	0.066
7	0.714	0.048
8	1.182	0.113
9	0.882	0.144
10	0.680	0.217
11	1.364	0.174
12	3.250	0.000
13	2.000	0.195
14	0.611	0.279
15	1.700	0.230
16	0.929	0.078
17	1.625	0.095
18	1.143	0.788
19	0.909	0.080

Naive_Bayes_Classifier_Attrition_Flag_Card_Category_Contacts_Count_12_mon_De
pendent_count_Education_Level_Months_Inactive_12_mon_1 \

0	0.000093
1	0.000057
2	0.000021
3	0.000134
4	0.000022
5	0.000055
6	0.000123
7	0.000086
8	0.000045
9	0.000303
10	0.000191
11	0.000198
12	0.000048
13	0.000096
14	0.000114
15	0.000063
16	0.000236
17	0.000150
18	0.000175
19	0.000055

Naive_Bayes_Classifier_Attrition_Flag_Card_Category_Contacts_Count_12_mon_De
pendent_count_Education_Level_Months_Inactive_12_mon_2

0	0.99991
1	0.99994
2	0.99998
3	0.99987
4	0.99998
5	0.99994
6	0.99988
7	0.99991
8	0.99996
9	0.99970
10	0.99981
11	0.99980
12	0.99995
13	0.99990
14	0.99989
15	0.99994
16	0.99976
17	0.99985
18	0.99983
19	0.99994

[20 rows x 23 columns]

```
[ ]: # Printing out all the columns
```

```
print('-----Columns-----')
print(list(df_explore.columns))
```

```
-----Columns-----
['CLIENTNUM', 'Attrition_Flag', 'Customer_Age', 'Gender', 'Dependent_count',
'Education_Level', 'Marital_Status', 'Income_Category', 'Card_Category',
'Months_on_book', 'Total_Relationship_Count', 'Months_Inactive_12_mon',
'Contacts_Count_12_mon', 'Credit_Limit', 'Total_Revolving_Bal',
'Avg_Open_To_Buy', 'Total_Amt_Chng_Q4_Q1', 'Total_Trans_Amt', 'Total_Trans_Ct',
'Total_Ct_Chng_Q4_Q1', 'Avg_Utilization_Ratio', 'Naive_Bayes_Classifier_Attrition_Flag_Card_Category_Contacts_Count_12_mon_Dependent_count_Education_Level_Months_Inactive_12_mon_1', 'Naive_Bayes_Classifier_Attrition_Flag_Card_Category_Contacts_Count_12_mon_Dependent_count_Education_Level_Months_Inactive_12_mon_2']
```

```
[ ]: # Check if any column has null values.
```

```
df_explore.isnull().sum()
```

```
[ ]: CLIENTNUM
0
Attrition_Flag
0
Customer_Age
0
Gender
0
Dependent_count
0
Education_Level
0
Marital_Status
0
Income_Category
0
Card_Category
0
Months_on_book
0
Total_Relationship_Count
0
Months_Inactive_12_mon
0
Contacts_Count_12_mon
```

```

0
Credit_Limit
0
Total_Revolving_Bal
0
Avg_Open_To_Buy
0
Total_Amt_Chng_Q4_Q1
0
Total_Trans_Amt
0
Total_Trans_Ct
0
Total_Ct_Chng_Q4_Q1
0
Avg_Utilization_Ratio
0
Naive_Bayes_Classifier_Attrition_Flag_Card_Category_Contacts_Count_12_mon_Dependent_count_Education_Level_Months_Inactive_12_mon_1    0
Naive_Bayes_Classifier_Attrition_Flag_Card_Category_Contacts_Count_12_mon_Dependent_count_Education_Level_Months_Inactive_12_mon_2    0
dtype: int64

```

```

[ ]: #Check for duplicate
print('---Check for duplicate---')
print(df_explore[df_explore.duplicated(keep=False)])
print('\n')

print('---Check for duplicate IDS---')
print(df_explore.duplicated(subset=['CLIENTNUM']).unique())
print('\n')

#check for Unknown Values
print('---Check for Unknowns---')
print(df_explore[df_explore == 'Unknown'].count())
print('\n')

#Check for Zero Values
print('---Check for 0 Values---')
df_explore[df_explore == 0].count()

```

---Check for duplicate---

Empty DataFrame

Columns: [CLIENTNUM, Attrition_Flag, Customer_Age, Gender, Dependent_count, Education_Level, Marital_Status, Income_Category, Card_Category, Months_on_book, Total_Relationship_Count, Months_Inactive_12_mon, Contacts_Count_12_mon, Credit_Limit, Total_Revolving_Bal, Avg_Open_To_Buy, Total_Amt_Chng_Q4_Q1,

```
Total_Trans_Amt, Total_Trans_Ct, Total_Ct_Chng_Q4_Q1, Avg_Utilization_Ratio, Naive_Bayes_Classifier_Attrition_Flag_Card_Category_Contacts_Count_12_mon_Dependent_count_Education_Level_Months_Inactive_12_mon_1, Naive_Bayes_Classifier_Attrition_Flag_Card_Category_Contacts_Count_12_mon_Dependent_count_Education_Level_Months_Inactive_12_mon_2]
```

```
Index: []
```

```
[0 rows x 23 columns]
```

```
---Check for duplicate IDS---
```

```
[False]
```

```
---Check for Unknowns---
```

```
CLIENTNUM
```

```
0
```

```
Attrition_Flag
```

```
0
```

```
Customer_Age
```

```
0
```

```
Gender
```

```
0
```

```
Dependent_count
```

```
0
```

```
Education_Level
```

```
1519
```

```
Marital_Status
```

```
749
```

```
Income_Category
```

```
1112
```

```
Card_Category
```

```
0
```

```
Months_on_book
```

```
0
```

```
Total_Relationship_Count
```

```
0
```

```
Months_Inactive_12_mon
```

```
0
```

```
Contacts_Count_12_mon
```

```
0
```

```
Credit_Limit
```

```
0
```

```
Total_Revolving_Bal
```

```
0
```

```
Avg_Open_To_Buy
```

```
0
```

```
Total_Amt_Chng_Q4_Q1
```



```

0
Total_Trans_Amt
0
Total_Trans_Ct
0
Total_Ct_Chng_Q4_Q1
0
Avg_Utilization_Ratio
0
Naive_Bayes_Classifier_Attrition_Flag_Card_Category_Contacts_Count_12_mon_Depend
ent_count_Education_Level_Months_Inactive_12_mon_1      0
Naive_Bayes_Classifier_Attrition_Flag_Card_Category_Contacts_Count_12_mon_Depend
ent_count_Education_Level_Months_Inactive_12_mon_2      0
dtype: int64

```

---Check for 0 Values---

```

[ ]: CLIENTNUM
0
Attrition_Flag
0
Customer_Age
0
Gender
0
Dependent_count
904
Education_Level
0
Marital_Status
0
Income_Category
0
Card_Category
0
Months_on_book
0
Total_Relationship_Count
0
Months_Inactive_12_mon
29
Contacts_Count_12_mon
399
Credit_Limit
0
Total_Revolving_Bal

```

```

2470
Avg_Open_To_Buy
0
Total_Amt_Chng_Q4_Q1
5
Total_Trans_Amt
0
Total_Trans_Ct
0
Total_Ct_Chng_Q4_Q1
7
Avg_Utilization_Ratio
2470
Naive_Bayes_Classifier_Attrition_Flag_Card_Category_Contacts_Count_12_mon_Depend
ent_count_Education_Level_Months_Inactive_12_mon_1      0
Naive_Bayes_Classifier_Attrition_Flag_Card_Category_Contacts_Count_12_mon_Depend
ent_count_Education_Level_Months_Inactive_12_mon_2      0
dtype: int64

```

1.0.2 We have unknown values in

-
-
-

Income_Category

1.0.3 We can later map them or filter them before building the models

```

[ ]: # Counting the Attrition Flags

aggregate_data = df_explore.groupby(['Attrition_Flag'])['CLIENTNUM'].count().
    ↳to_frame().reset_index()
aggregate_data

```

```

[ ]:      Attrition_Flag  CLIENTNUM
0  Attrited Customer      1627
1  Existing Customer      8500

```

2 Exploratory Data Analysis

We have some categorical data, lets see if the groups are statistically significant or insignificant

2.1 Gender

```
[ ]: # Gender

cross_tab = pd.crosstab(index=df_explore['Gender'],
                        columns=df_explore['Attrition_Flag'])

cross_tab_prop = pd.crosstab(index=df_explore['Gender'],
                             columns=df_explore['Attrition_Flag'],
                             normalize="index")

cross_tab_prop = cross_tab_prop.reset_index()
cross_tab_prop
```

```
[ ]: Attrition_Flag Gender  Attrited Customer  Existing Customer
0                F           0.173572         0.826428
1                M           0.146152         0.853848
```

```
[ ]: ### Check if the difference between the two groups is statistically significant

chi2_stat, p, dof, expected = scipy.stats.chi2_contingency(cross_tab)

print(f"chi2 statistic:      {chi2_stat:.5g}")
print(f"p-value:            {p:.5g}")
print(f"degrees of freedom: {dof}")
print("expected frequencies:\n", expected)
```

```
chi2 statistic:      13.866
p-value:            0.00019636
degrees of freedom: 1
expected frequencies:
[[ 860.81425891 4497.18574109]
 [ 766.18574109 4002.81425891]]
```

The difference here is significant as $p\text{-value} < 0.05$

2.1.1 Income

```
[ ]: cross_tab = pd.crosstab(index=df_explore['Income_Category'],
                            columns=df_explore['Attrition_Flag'])

cross_tab_prop = pd.crosstab(index=df_explore['Income_Category'],
                             columns=df_explore['Attrition_Flag'],
                             normalize="index")

cross_tab_prop
```

```
[ ]: Attrition_Flag    Attrited Customer    Existing Customer
Income_Category
$120K +                0.173315                0.826685
$40K - $60K            0.151397                0.848603
$60K - $80K            0.134807                0.865193
$80K - $120K           0.157655                0.842345
Less than $40K         0.171862                0.828138
Unknown                0.168165                0.831835
```

```
[ ]: ### Check if the difference between the income groups is statistically
      ↪significant
```

```
chi2_stat, p, dof, expected = scipy.stats.chi2_contingency(cross_tab)
```

```
print(f"chi2 statistic:      {chi2_stat:.5g}")
print(f"p-value:            {p:.5g}")
print(f"degrees of freedom: {dof}")
print("expected frequencies:\n", expected)
```

```
chi2 statistic:      12.832
p-value:            0.025002
degrees of freedom: 5
expected frequencies:
[[ 116.79954577  610.20045423]
 [ 287.5807248  1502.4192752 ]
 [ 225.24479115  1176.75520885]
 [ 246.61252098  1288.38747902]
 [ 572.10891676  2988.89108324]
 [ 178.65350054  933.34649946]]
```

Here the p-value is 0.025002 which is less than ($<$) 0.05. Hence we can say that the difference between the groups here is significant.

2.1.2 Marital_Status

```
[ ]: cross_tab = pd.crosstab(index=df_explore['Marital_Status'],
                             columns=df_explore['Attrition_Flag'])

cross_tab_prop = pd.crosstab(index=df_explore['Marital_Status'],
                             columns=df_explore['Attrition_Flag'],
                             normalize="index")

cross_tab_prop
```

```
[ ]: Attrition_Flag    Attrited Customer    Existing Customer
Marital_Status
Divorced                0.161765                0.838235
```

Married	0.151269	0.848731
Single	0.169414	0.830586
Unknown	0.172230	0.827770

```
[ ]: ### Check if the difference between the marital status groups is statistically  
↪significant
```

```
chi2_stat, p, dof, expected = scipy.stats.chi2_contingency(cross_tab)
```

```
print(f"chi2 statistic:      {chi2_stat:.5g}")  
print(f"p-value:            {p:.5g}")  
print(f"degrees of freedom: {dof}")  
print("expected frequencies:\n", expected)
```

```
chi2 statistic:      6.0561  
p-value:            0.10891  
degrees of freedom: 3  
expected frequencies:  
[[ 120.17339785  627.82660215]  
 [ 753.01165202 3933.98834798]  
 [ 633.48089266 3309.51910734]  
 [ 120.33405747  628.66594253]]
```

The difference is not significant

2.1.3 Card_Category

```
[ ]: cross_tab = pd.crosstab(index=df_explore['Card_Category'],  
                             columns=df_explore['Attrition_Flag'])  
  
cross_tab_prop = pd.crosstab(index=df_explore['Card_Category'],  
                              columns=df_explore['Attrition_Flag'],  
                              normalize="index")  
  
cross_tab_prop
```

```
[ ]: Attrition_Flag  Attrited Customer  Existing Customer  
Card_Category  
Blue                0.160979         0.839021  
Gold                0.181034         0.818966  
Platinum            0.250000         0.750000  
Silver              0.147748         0.852252
```

```
[ ]: ### Check if the difference between the card_category groups is statistically  
↪significant
```

```
chi2_stat, p, dof, expected = scipy.stats.chi2_contingency(cross_tab)
```

```
print(f"chi2 statistic:      {chi2_stat:.5g}")
print(f"p-value:           {p:.5g}")
print(f"degrees of freedom: {dof}")
print(f"expected frequencies:\n",expected)
```

```
chi2 statistic:      2.2342
p-value:            0.52524
degrees of freedom: 3
expected frequencies:
[[1.51598420e+03  7.92001580e+03]
 [1.86365162e+01  9.73634838e+01]
 [3.21319246e+00  1.67868075e+01]
 [8.91660906e+01  4.65833909e+02]]
```

The difference is not significant

2.1.4 Education level

```
[ ]: cross_tab = pd.crosstab(index=df_explore['Education_Level'],
                             columns=df_explore['Attrition_Flag'])

cross_tab_prop = pd.crosstab(index=df_explore['Education_Level'],
                              columns=df_explore['Attrition_Flag'],
                              normalize="index")

cross_tab_prop
```

```
[ ]: Attrition_Flag  Attrited Customer  Existing Customer
Education_Level
College              0.152024          0.847976
Doctorate            0.210643          0.789357
Graduate             0.155691          0.844309
High School          0.152012          0.847988
Post-Graduate        0.178295          0.821705
Uneducated           0.159381          0.840619
Unknown              0.168532          0.831468
```

```
[ ]: ### Check if the difference between the education_level groups is statistically
      ↪ significant

chi2_stat, p, dof, expected = scipy.stats.chi2_contingency(cross_tab)

print(f"chi2 statistic:      {chi2_stat:.5g}")
print(f"p-value:           {p:.5g}")
print(f"degrees of freedom: {dof}")
print(f"expected frequencies:\n",expected)
```

```
chi2 statistic:      12.511
p-value:            0.051489
```

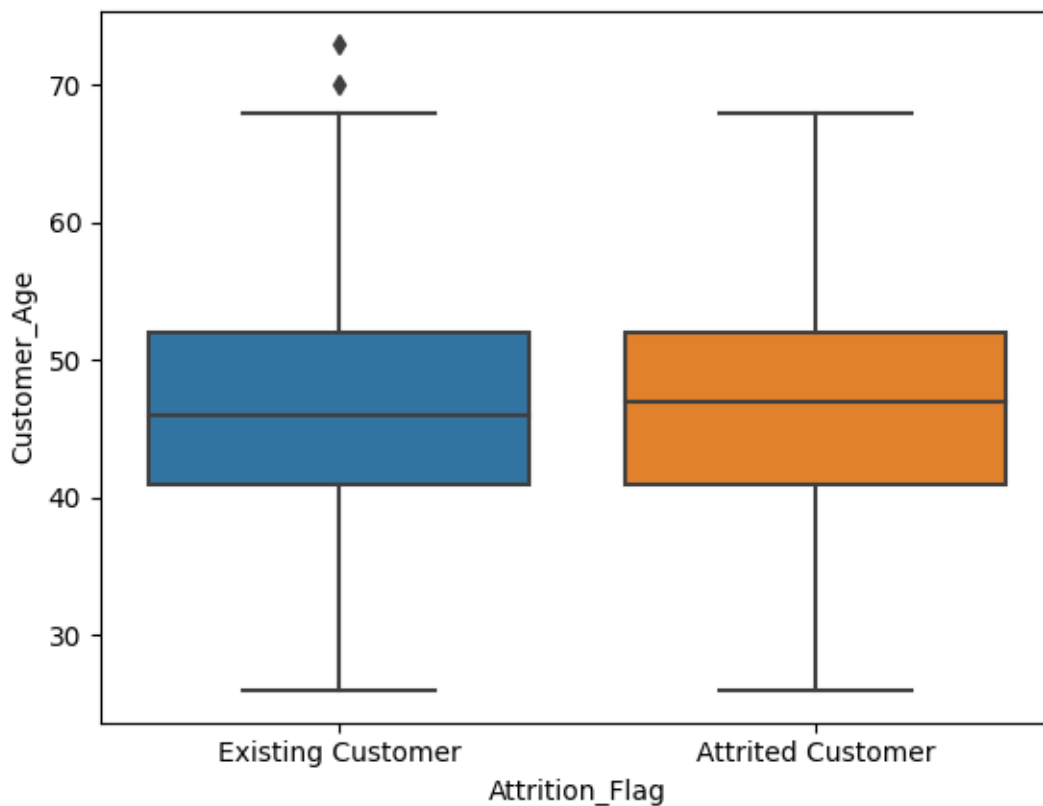
```
degrees of freedom: 6
expected frequencies:
[[ 162.74819789  850.25180211]
 [  72.45748988  378.54251012]
 [ 502.54330009 2625.45669991]
 [ 323.40782068 1689.59217932]
 [  82.90036536  433.09963464]
 [ 238.90085909 1248.09914091]
 [ 244.04196702 1274.95803298]]
```

The difference is not significant

2.1.5 Numeric Values

```
[ ]: sns.boxplot(x='Attrition_Flag', y='Customer_Age', data=df_explore)
```

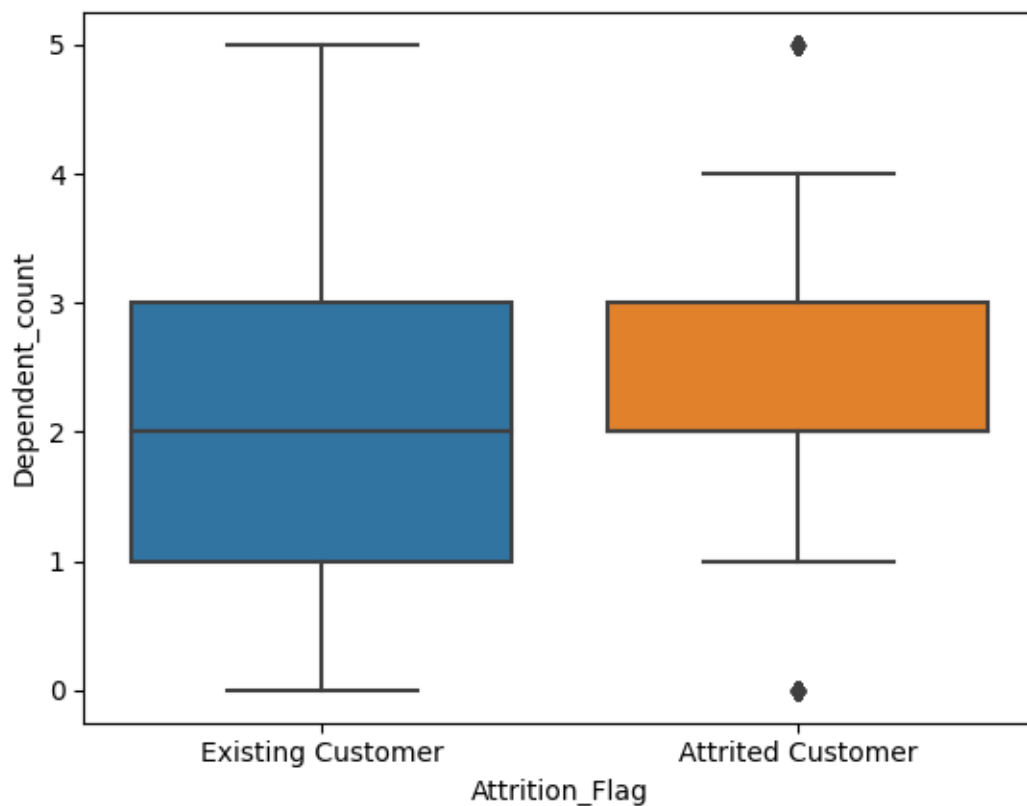
```
[ ]: <Axes: xlabel='Attrition_Flag', ylabel='Customer_Age'>
```



The difference is not significant

```
[ ]: sns.boxplot(x='Attrition_Flag', y='Dependent_count', data=df_explore)
```

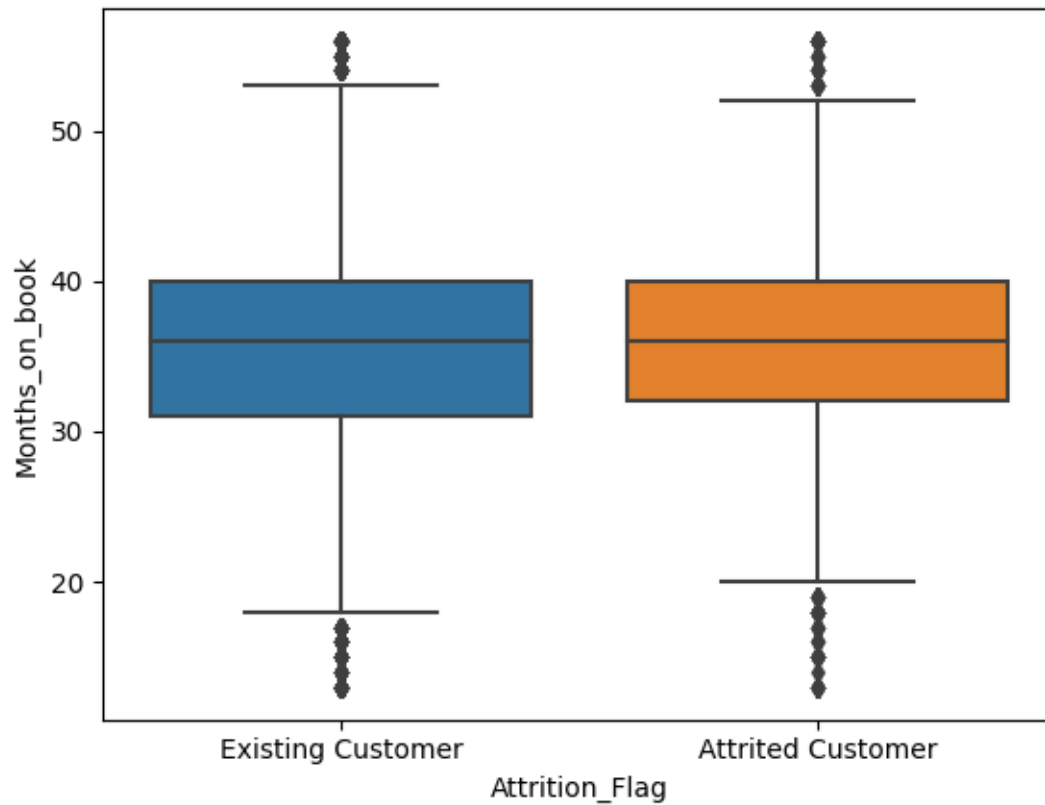
```
[ ]: <Axes: xlabel='Attrition_Flag', ylabel='Dependent_count'>
```



The difference is significant, hence it can be used in the model as predictor

```
[ ]: sns.boxplot(x='Attrition_Flag', y='Months_on_book', data=df_explore)
```

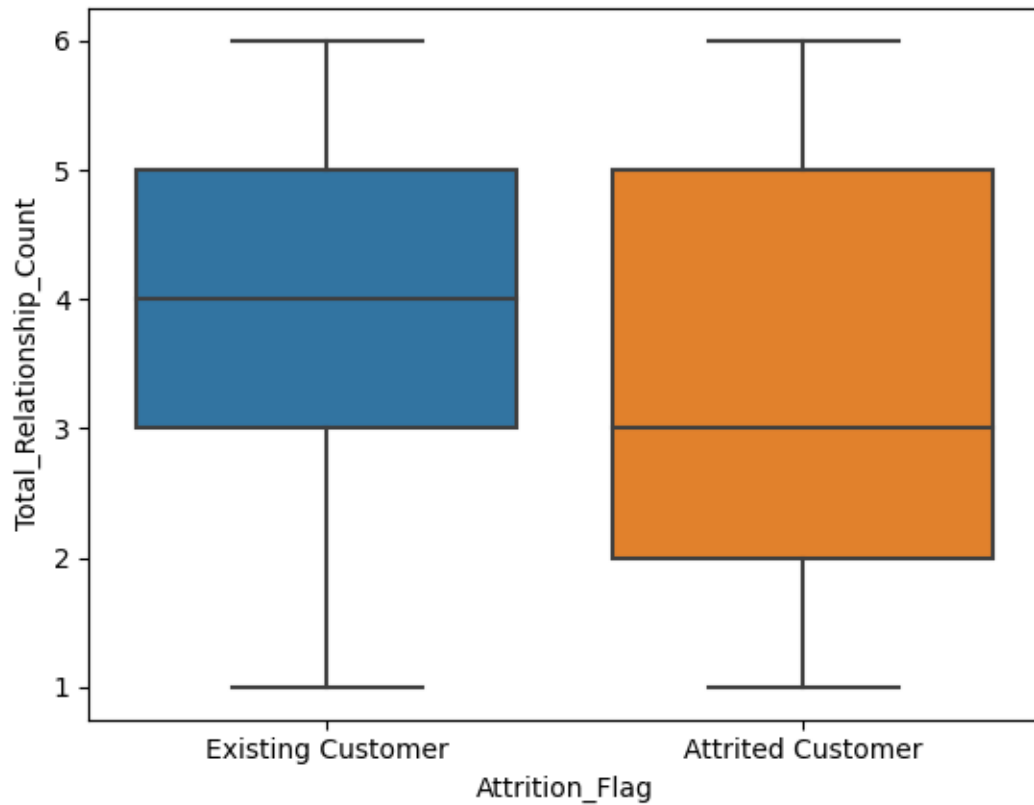
```
[ ]: <Axes: xlabel='Attrition_Flag', ylabel='Months_on_book'>
```

The difference is not significant

```
[ ]: sns.boxplot(x='Attrition_Flag', y='Total_Relationship_Count', data=df_explore)
```

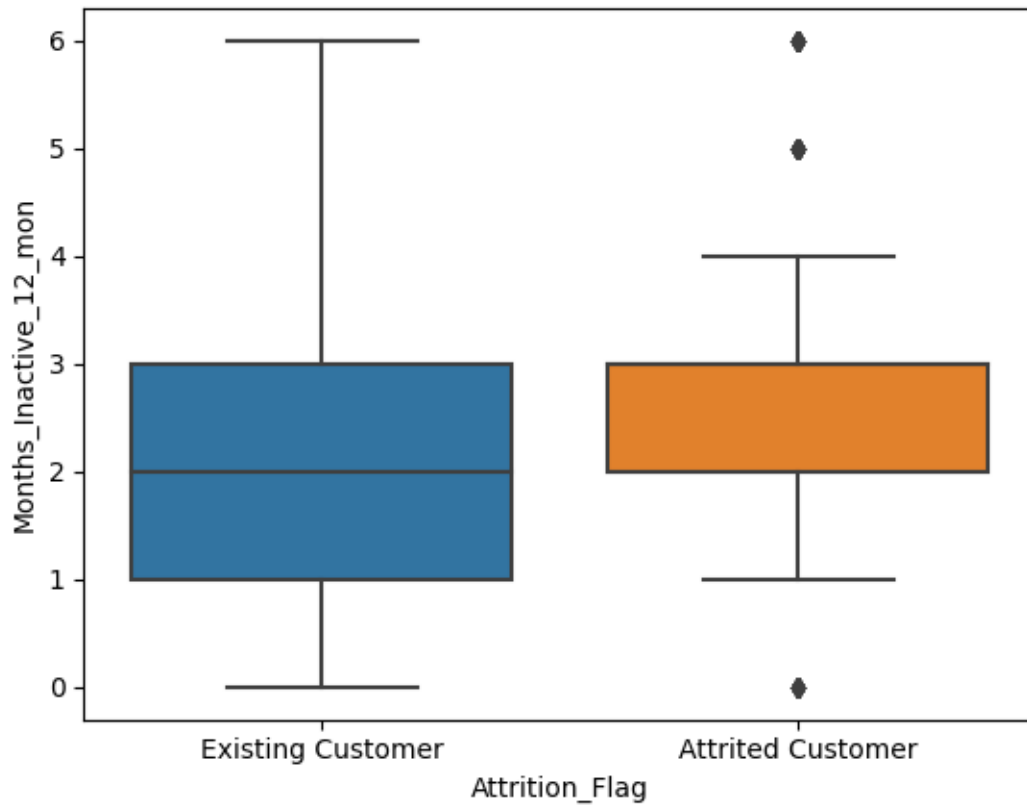
```
[ ]: <Axes: xlabel='Attrition_Flag', ylabel='Total_Relationship_Count'>
```



The difference is significant, hence it can be used in the model as predictor

```
[ ]: sns.boxplot(x='Attrition_Flag', y='Months_Inactive_12_mon', data=df_explore)
```

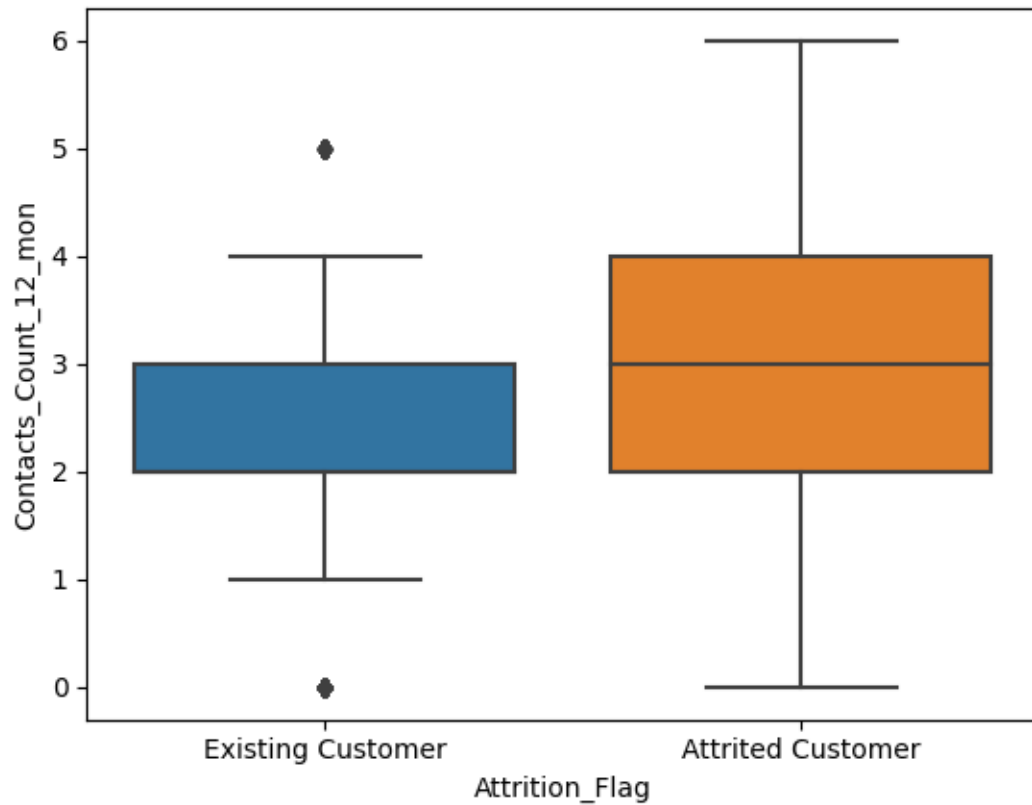
```
[ ]: <Axes: xlabel='Attrition_Flag', ylabel='Months_Inactive_12_mon'>
```



The difference is significant, hence it can be used in the model as predictor

```
[ ]: sns.boxplot(x='Attrition_Flag', y='Contacts_Count_12_mon', data=df_explore)
```

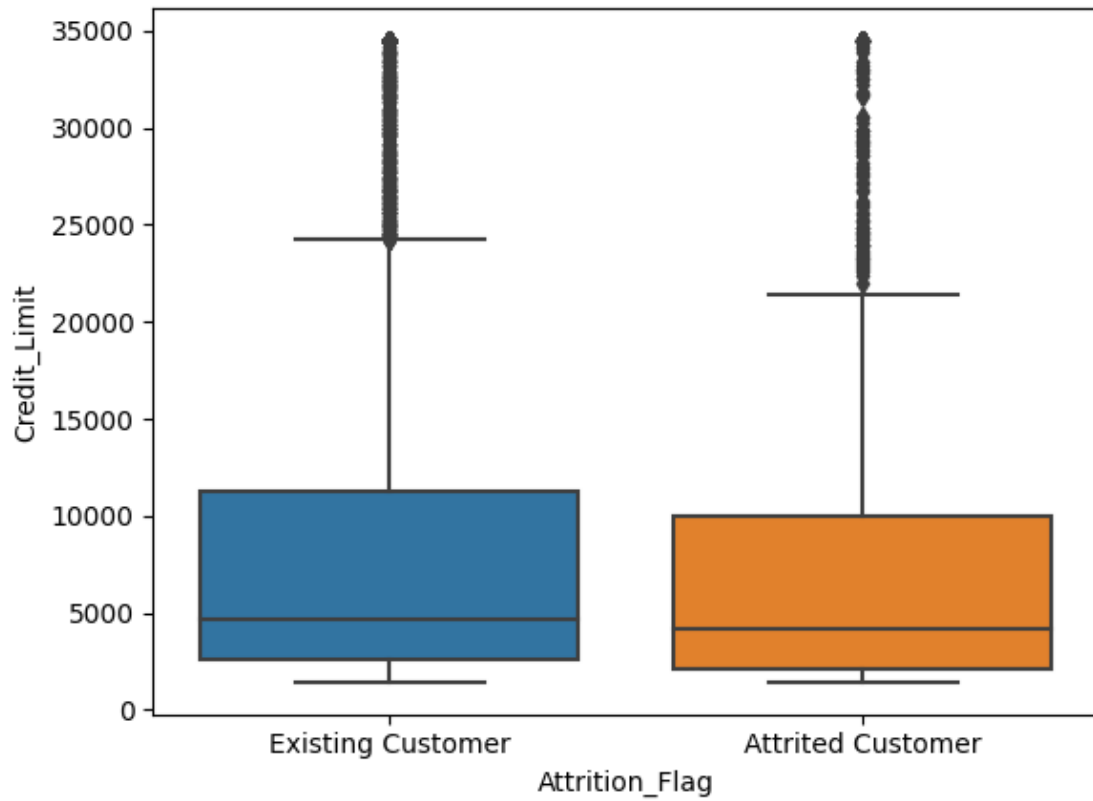
```
[ ]: <Axes: xlabel='Attrition_Flag', ylabel='Contacts_Count_12_mon'>
```



The difference is significant, hence it can be used in the model as predictor

```
[ ]: sns.boxplot(x='Attrition_Flag', y='Credit_Limit', data=df_explore)
```

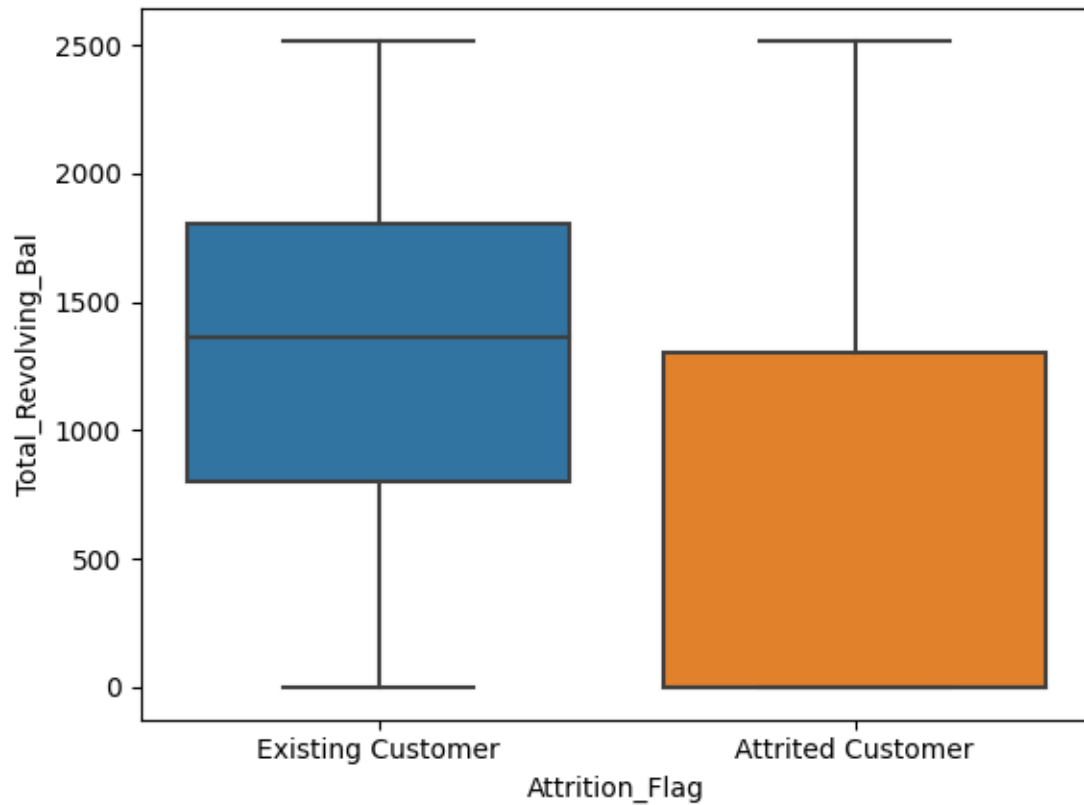
```
[ ]: <Axes: xlabel='Attrition_Flag', ylabel='Credit_Limit'>
```



The difference here is very small

```
[ ]: sns.boxplot(x='Attrition_Flag', y='Total_Revolving_Bal', data=df_explore)
```

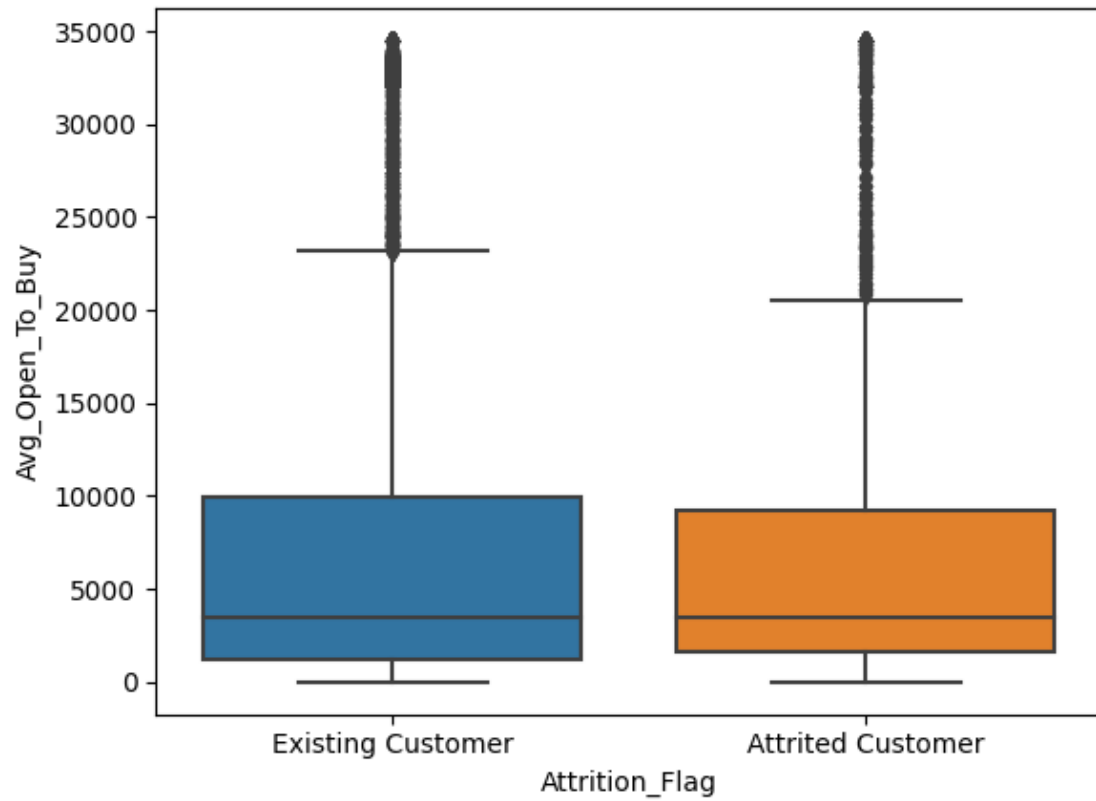
```
[ ]: <Axes: xlabel='Attrition_Flag', ylabel='Total_Revolving_Bal'>
```



The difference is significant, hence it can be used in the model as predictor

```
[ ]: sns.boxplot(x='Attrition_Flag', y='Avg_Open_To_Buy', data=df_explore)
```

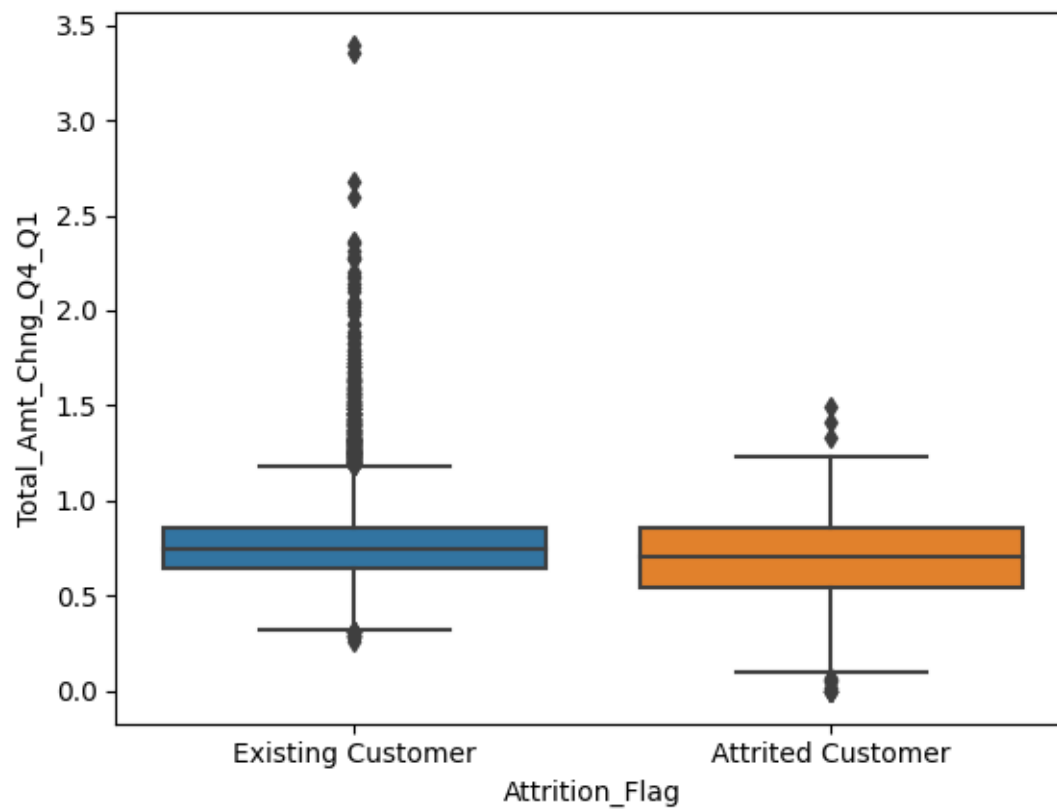
```
[ ]: <Axes: xlabel='Attrition_Flag', ylabel='Avg_Open_To_Buy'>
```



The difference is not significant

```
[ ]: sns.boxplot(x='Attrition_Flag', y='Total_Amt_Chng_Q4_Q1', data=df_explore)
```

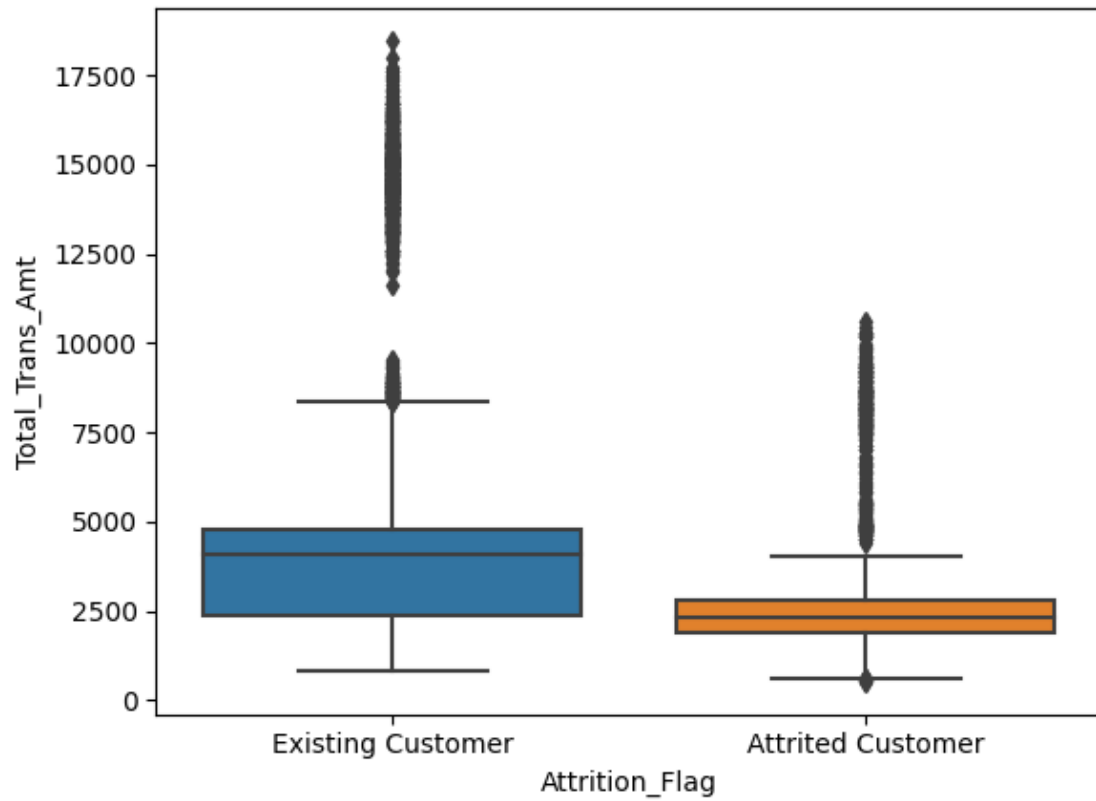
```
[ ]: <Axes: xlabel='Attrition_Flag', ylabel='Total_Amt_Chng_Q4_Q1'>
```



There is a slight difference

```
[ ]: sns.boxplot(x='Attrition_Flag', y='Total_Trans_Amt', data=df_explore)
```

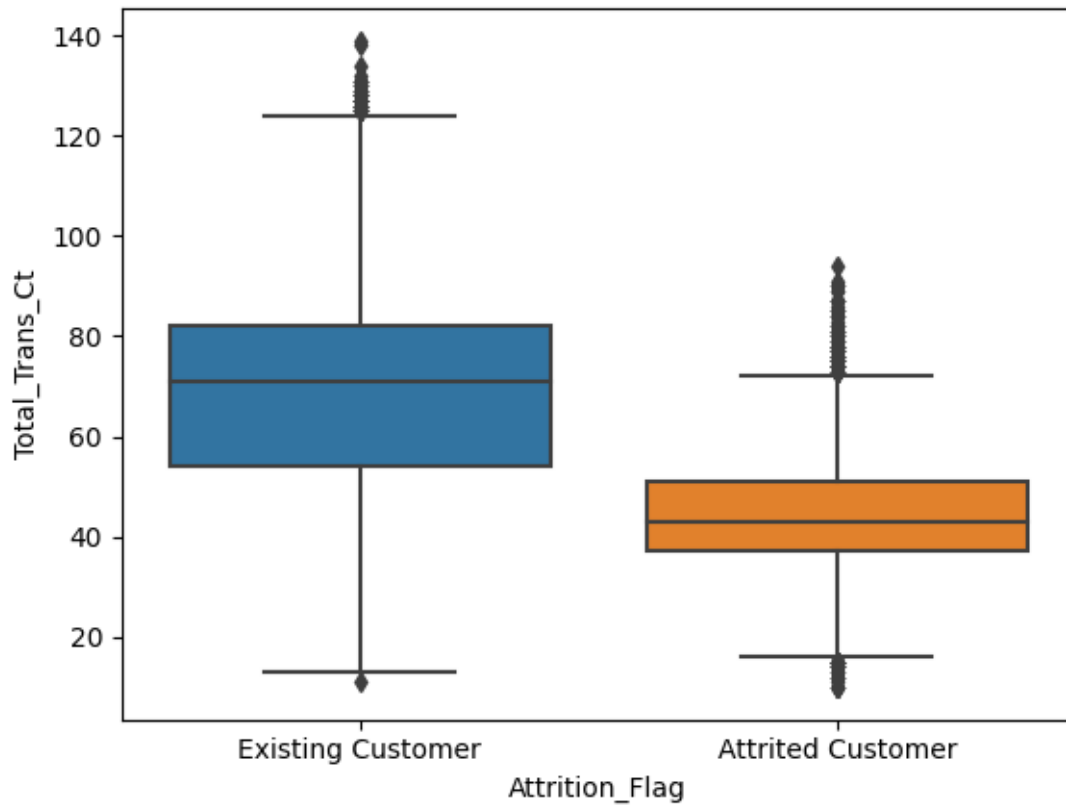
```
[ ]: <Axes: xlabel='Attrition_Flag', ylabel='Total_Trans_Amt'>
```

The difference is significant, hence it can be used in the model as predictor

```
[ ]: sns.boxplot(x='Attrition_Flag', y='Total_Trans_Ct', data=df_explore)
```

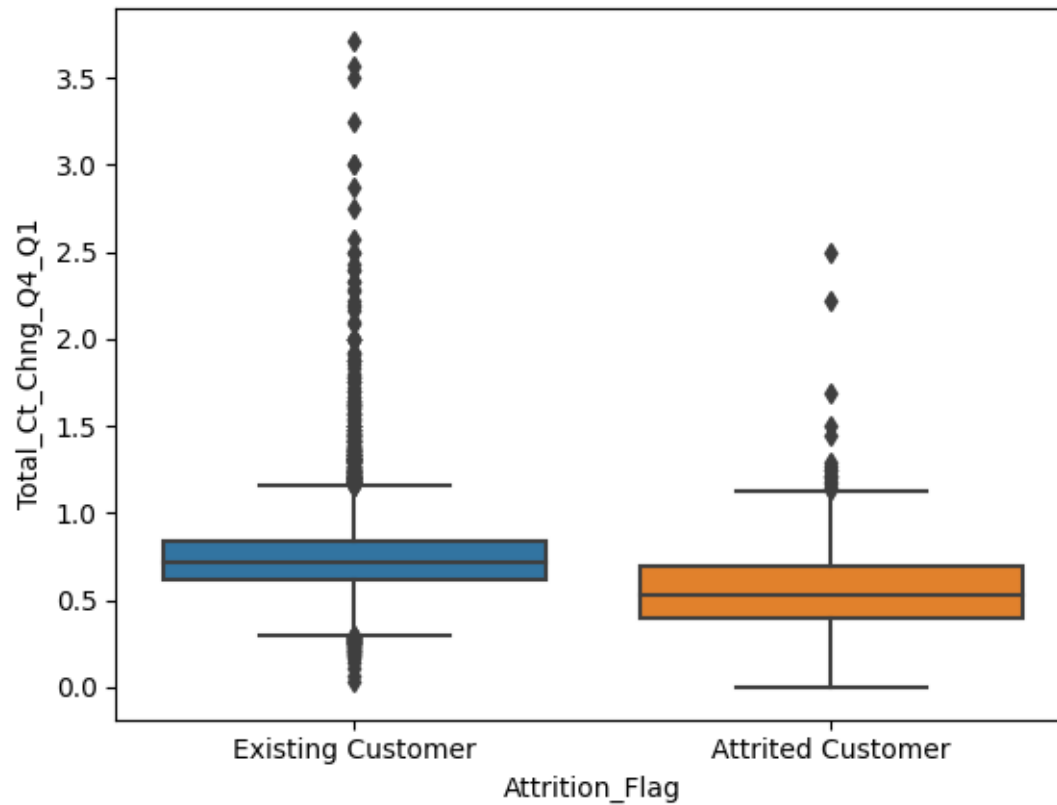
```
[ ]: <Axes: xlabel='Attrition_Flag', ylabel='Total_Trans_Ct'>
```



The difference is significant, hence it can be used in the model as predictor

```
[ ]: sns.boxplot(x='Attrition_Flag', y='Total_Ct_Chng_Q4_Q1', data=df_explore)
```

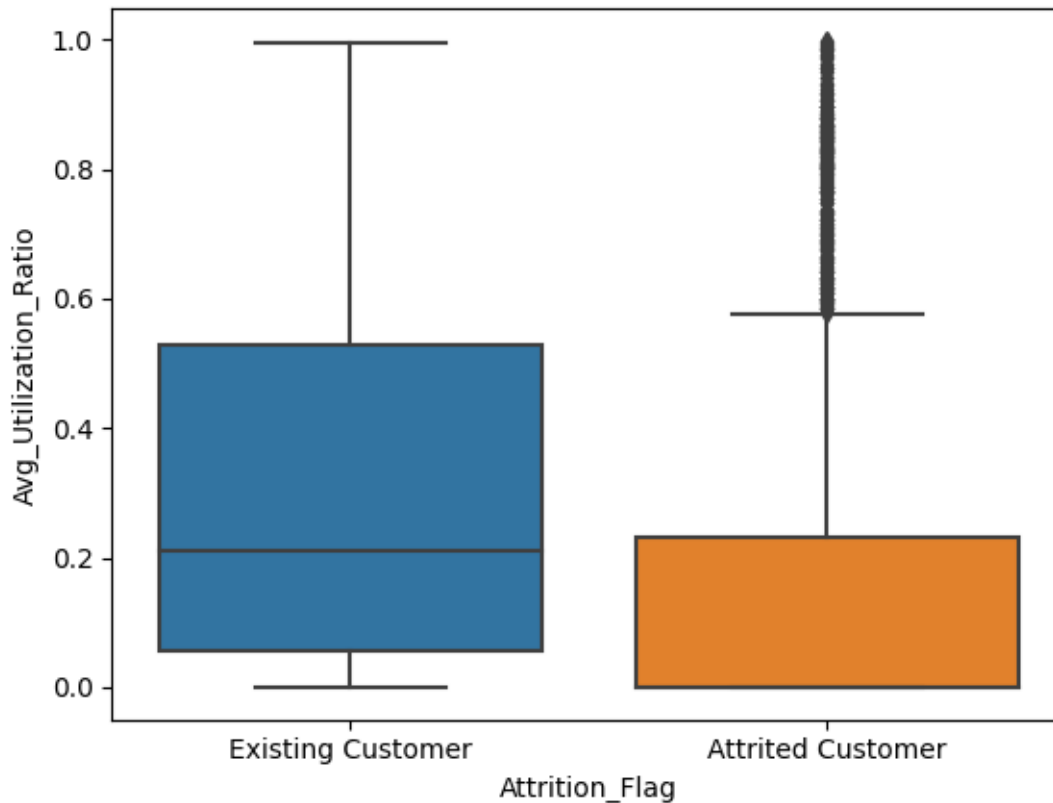
```
[ ]: <Axes: xlabel='Attrition_Flag', ylabel='Total_Ct_Chng_Q4_Q1'>
```



The difference is slightly different

```
[ ]: sns.boxplot(x='Attrition_Flag', y='Avg_Utilization_Ratio', data=df_explore)
```

```
[ ]: <Axes: xlabel='Attrition_Flag', ylabel='Avg_Utilization_Ratio'>
```



The difference is significant, hence it can be used in the model as predictor

```
[ ]: # A pie plot to better represent the data

labels = df_explore.Attrition_Flag
values = df_explore.CLIENTNUM

fig = go.Figure(data=[go.Pie(labels=labels, values=values, pull=[0, 0.2])])
fig.update_layout(legend=dict(
    yanchor="top",
    y=0.90,
    xanchor="left",
    x=0.20
))
```

2.2 Data Preprocessing and cleaning

```
[ ]: df_explore.head(20)
```

```
[ ]: CLIENTNUM    Attrition_Flag  Customer_Age  Gender  Dependent_count  \
0    768805383    Existing Customer         45      M              3
```

1	818770008	Existing Customer	49	F	5
2	713982108	Existing Customer	51	M	3
3	769911858	Existing Customer	40	F	4
4	709106358	Existing Customer	40	M	3
5	713061558	Existing Customer	44	M	2
6	810347208	Existing Customer	51	M	4
7	818906208	Existing Customer	32	M	0
8	710930508	Existing Customer	37	M	3
9	719661558	Existing Customer	48	M	2
10	708790833	Existing Customer	42	M	5
11	710821833	Existing Customer	65	M	1
12	710599683	Existing Customer	56	M	1
13	816082233	Existing Customer	35	M	3
14	712396908	Existing Customer	57	F	2
15	714885258	Existing Customer	44	M	4
16	709967358	Existing Customer	48	M	4
17	753327333	Existing Customer	41	M	3
18	806160108	Existing Customer	61	M	1
19	709327383	Existing Customer	45	F	2

	Education_Level	Marital_Status	Income_Category	Card_Category \
0	High School	Married	\$60K - \$80K	Blue
1	Graduate	Single	Less than \$40K	Blue
2	Graduate	Married	\$80K - \$120K	Blue
3	High School	Unknown	Less than \$40K	Blue
4	Uneducated	Married	\$60K - \$80K	Blue
5	Graduate	Married	\$40K - \$60K	Blue
6	Unknown	Married	\$120K +	Gold
7	High School	Unknown	\$60K - \$80K	Silver
8	Uneducated	Single	\$60K - \$80K	Blue
9	Graduate	Single	\$80K - \$120K	Blue
10	Uneducated	Unknown	\$120K +	Blue
11	Unknown	Married	\$40K - \$60K	Blue
12	College	Single	\$80K - \$120K	Blue
13	Graduate	Unknown	\$60K - \$80K	Blue
14	Graduate	Married	Less than \$40K	Blue
15	Unknown	Unknown	\$80K - \$120K	Blue
16	Post-Graduate	Single	\$80K - \$120K	Blue
17	Unknown	Married	\$80K - \$120K	Blue
18	High School	Married	\$40K - \$60K	Blue
19	Graduate	Married	Unknown	Blue

	Months_on_book	...	Credit_Limit	Total_Revolving_Bal	Avg_Open_To_Buy \
0	39	...	12691.0	777	11914.0
1	44	...	8256.0	864	7392.0
2	36	...	3418.0	0	3418.0
3	34	...	3313.0	2517	796.0

4	21	...	4716.0	0	4716.0
5	36	...	4010.0	1247	2763.0
6	46	...	34516.0	2264	32252.0
7	27	...	29081.0	1396	27685.0
8	36	...	22352.0	2517	19835.0
9	36	...	11656.0	1677	9979.0
10	31	...	6748.0	1467	5281.0
11	54	...	9095.0	1587	7508.0
12	36	...	11751.0	0	11751.0
13	30	...	8547.0	1666	6881.0
14	48	...	2436.0	680	1756.0
15	37	...	4234.0	972	3262.0
16	36	...	30367.0	2362	28005.0
17	34	...	13535.0	1291	12244.0
18	56	...	3193.0	2517	676.0
19	37	...	14470.0	1157	13313.0

	Total_Amt_Chng_Q4_Q1	Total_Trans_Amt	Total_Trans_Ct \
0	1.335	1144	42
1	1.541	1291	33
2	2.594	1887	20
3	1.405	1171	20
4	2.175	816	28
5	1.376	1088	24
6	1.975	1330	31
7	2.204	1538	36
8	3.355	1350	24
9	1.524	1441	32
10	0.831	1201	42
11	1.433	1314	26
12	3.397	1539	17
13	1.163	1311	33
14	1.190	1570	29
15	1.707	1348	27
16	1.708	1671	27
17	0.653	1028	21
18	1.831	1336	30
19	0.966	1207	21

	Total_Ct_Chng_Q4_Q1	Avg_Utilization_Ratio \
0	1.625	0.061
1	3.714	0.105
2	2.333	0.000
3	2.333	0.760
4	2.500	0.000
5	0.846	0.311
6	0.722	0.066

7	0.714	0.048
8	1.182	0.113
9	0.882	0.144
10	0.680	0.217
11	1.364	0.174
12	3.250	0.000
13	2.000	0.195
14	0.611	0.279
15	1.700	0.230
16	0.929	0.078
17	1.625	0.095
18	1.143	0.788
19	0.909	0.080

Naive_Bayes_Classifier_Attrition_Flag_Card_Category_Contacts_Count_12_mon_De
pendent_count_Education_Level_Months_Inactive_12_mon_1 \

0	0.000093
1	0.000057
2	0.000021
3	0.000134
4	0.000022
5	0.000055
6	0.000123
7	0.000086
8	0.000045
9	0.000303
10	0.000191
11	0.000198
12	0.000048
13	0.000096
14	0.000114
15	0.000063
16	0.000236
17	0.000150
18	0.000175
19	0.000055

Naive_Bayes_Classifier_Attrition_Flag_Card_Category_Contacts_Count_12_mon_De
pendent_count_Education_Level_Months_Inactive_12_mon_2

0	0.99991
1	0.99994
2	0.99998
3	0.99987
4	0.99998
5	0.99994
6	0.99988
7	0.99991

8	0.99996
9	0.99970
10	0.99981
11	0.99980
12	0.99995
13	0.99990
14	0.99989
15	0.99994
16	0.99976
17	0.99985
18	0.99983
19	0.99994

[20 rows x 23 columns]

As we see from above, there are two columns that represent classification for the Attrition flag using Naive Baues Classifier. We cannot have this in our data set as this will skew the results entirely and would lead to a 100% accuracy score which would not be a true representation for the accuracy of the model we apply and thus the classification would become invalid.

```
[ ]: # Listing all the columns in the dataset and lookinng some info about the data
print('\n')
print('-----Dataset-----')
df_explore.head(10)
```

-----Dataset-----

```
[ ]: CLIENTNUM      Attrition_Flag  Customer_Age  Gender  Dependent_count  \
0  768805383  Existing Customer           45      M              3
1  818770008  Existing Customer           49      F              5
2  713982108  Existing Customer           51      M              3
3  769911858  Existing Customer           40      F              4
4  709106358  Existing Customer           40      M              3
5  713061558  Existing Customer           44      M              2
6  810347208  Existing Customer           51      M              4
7  818906208  Existing Customer           32      M              0
8  710930508  Existing Customer           37      M              3
9  719661558  Existing Customer           48      M              2
```

```
      Education_Level  Marital_Status  Income_Category  Card_Category  \
0      High School      Married      $60K - $80K      Blue
1      Graduate      Single      Less than $40K      Blue
2      Graduate      Married      $80K - $120K      Blue
3      High School      Unknown      Less than $40K      Blue
4      Uneducated      Married      $60K - $80K      Blue
```


5	Graduate	Married	\$40K - \$60K	Blue
6	Unknown	Married	\$120K +	Gold
7	High School	Unknown	\$60K - \$80K	Silver
8	Uneducated	Single	\$60K - \$80K	Blue
9	Graduate	Single	\$80K - \$120K	Blue

	Months_on_book	...	Credit_Limit	Total_Revolving_Bal	Avg_Open_To_Buy	\
0	39	...	12691.0	777	11914.0	
1	44	...	8256.0	864	7392.0	
2	36	...	3418.0	0	3418.0	
3	34	...	3313.0	2517	796.0	
4	21	...	4716.0	0	4716.0	
5	36	...	4010.0	1247	2763.0	
6	46	...	34516.0	2264	32252.0	
7	27	...	29081.0	1396	27685.0	
8	36	...	22352.0	2517	19835.0	
9	36	...	11656.0	1677	9979.0	

	Total_Amt_Chng_Q4_Q1	Total_Trans_Amt	Total_Trans_Ct	Total_Ct_Chng_Q4_Q1	\
0	1.335	1144	42	1.625	
1	1.541	1291	33	3.714	
2	2.594	1887	20	2.333	
3	1.405	1171	20	2.333	
4	2.175	816	28	2.500	
5	1.376	1088	24	0.846	
6	1.975	1330	31	0.722	
7	2.204	1538	36	0.714	
8	3.355	1350	24	1.182	
9	1.524	1441	32	0.882	

	Avg_Utilization_Ratio	\
0	0.061	
1	0.105	
2	0.000	
3	0.760	
4	0.000	
5	0.311	
6	0.066	
7	0.048	
8	0.113	
9	0.144	

	Naive_Bayes_Classifier_Attrition_Flag_Card_Category_Contacts_Count_12_mon_Dependent_count_Education_Level_Months_Inactive_12_mon_1	\
0	0.000093	
1	0.000057	
2	0.000021	

3	0.000134
4	0.000022
5	0.000055
6	0.000123
7	0.000086
8	0.000045
9	0.000303

	Naive_Bayes_Classifier_Attrition_Flag_Card_Category_Contacts_Count_12_mon_Dependent_count_Education_Level_Months_Inactive_12_mon_2
0	0.99991
1	0.99994
2	0.99998
3	0.99987
4	0.99998
5	0.99994
6	0.99988
7	0.99991
8	0.99996
9	0.99970

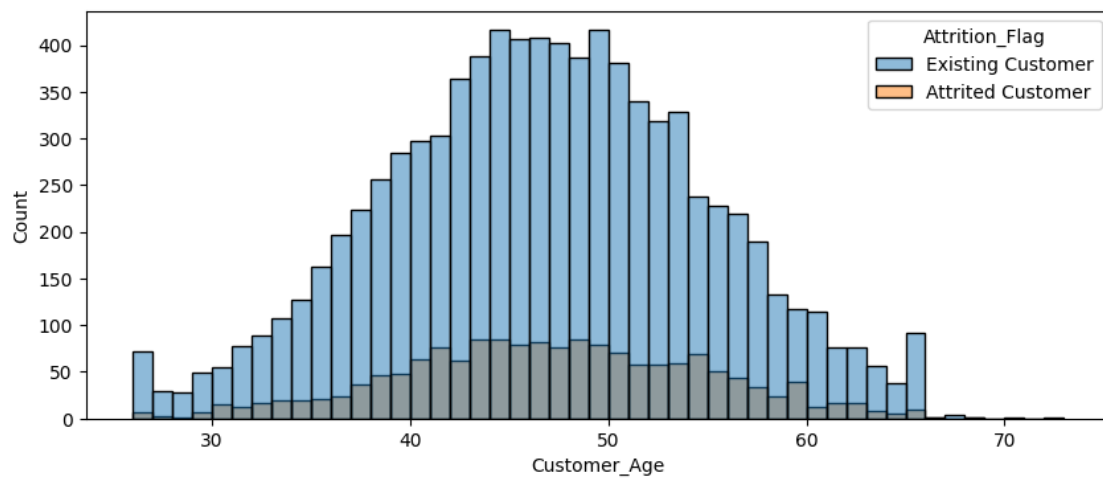
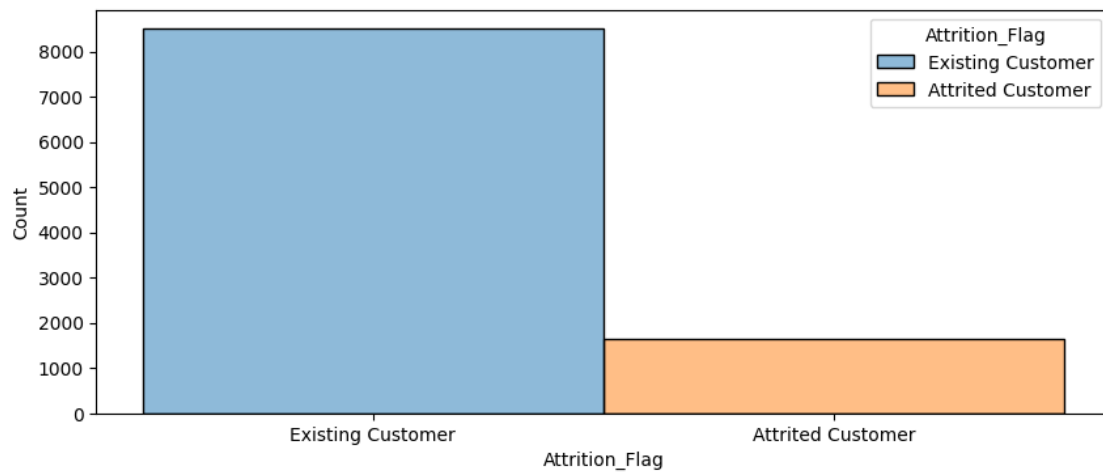
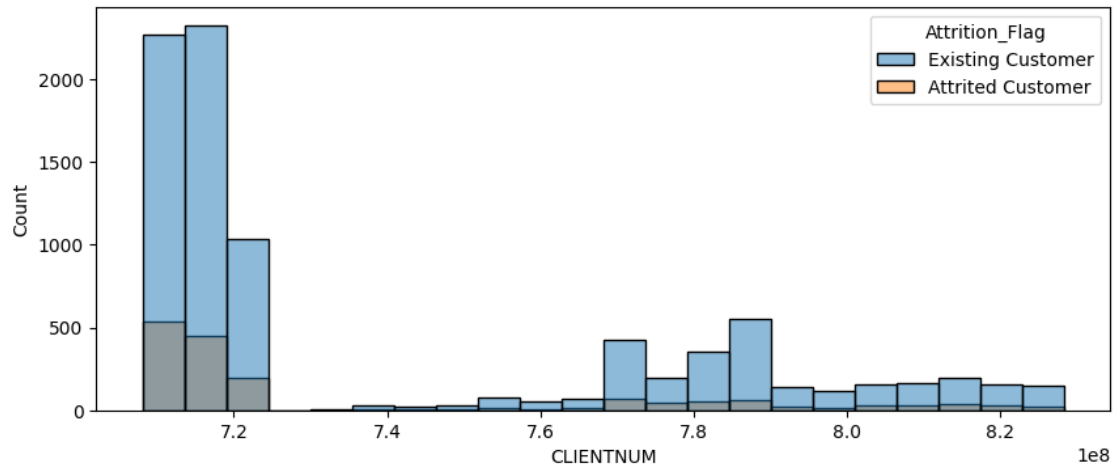
[10 rows x 23 columns]

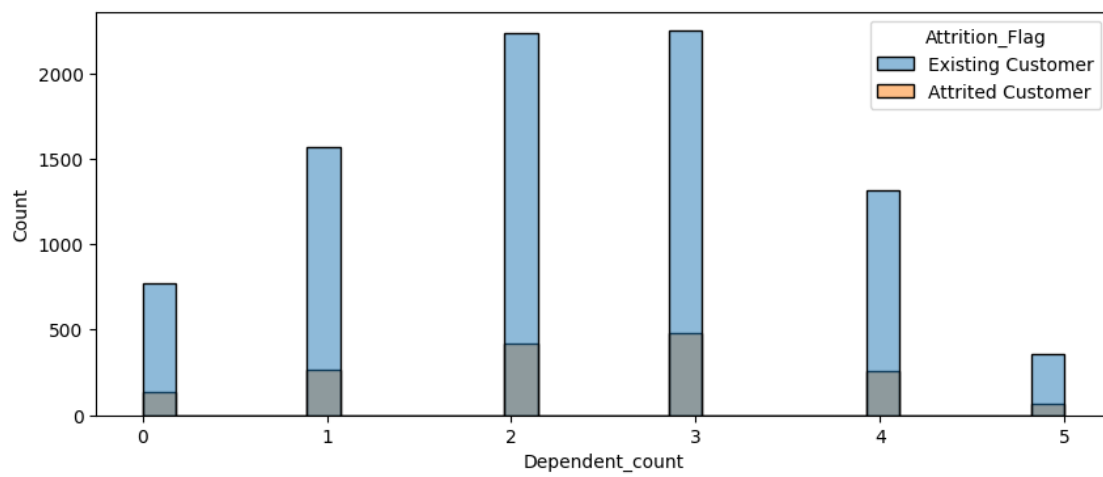
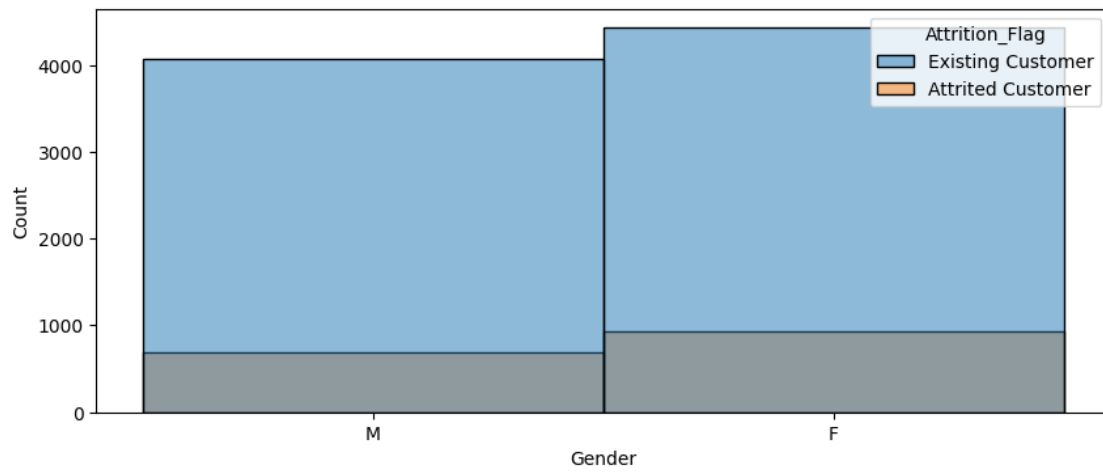
```
[ ]: # Dropping the Naive_Bayes_Classifier columns (There are 2 in the dataset)
```

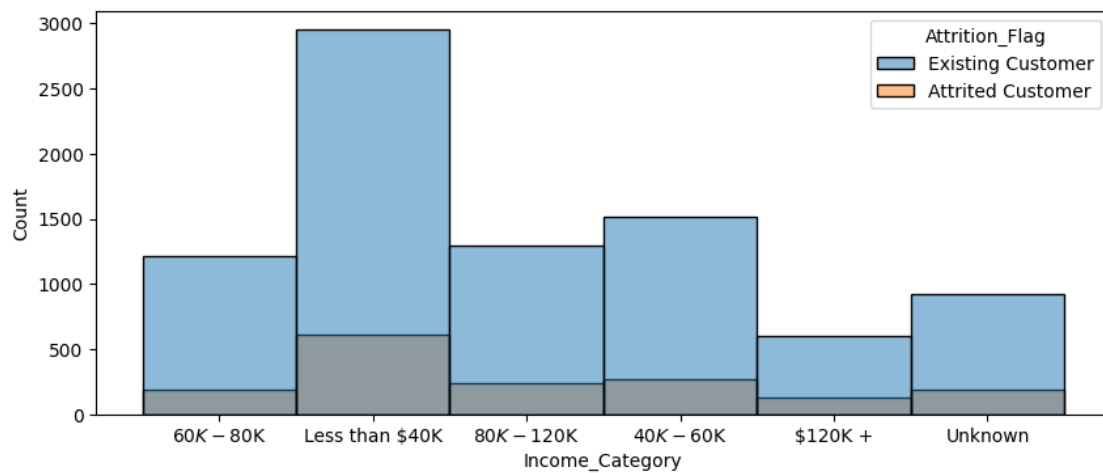
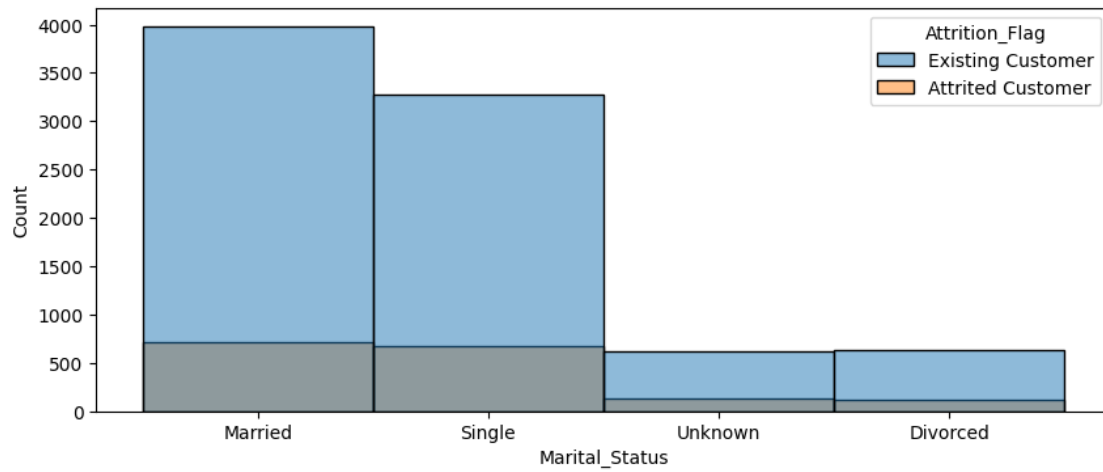
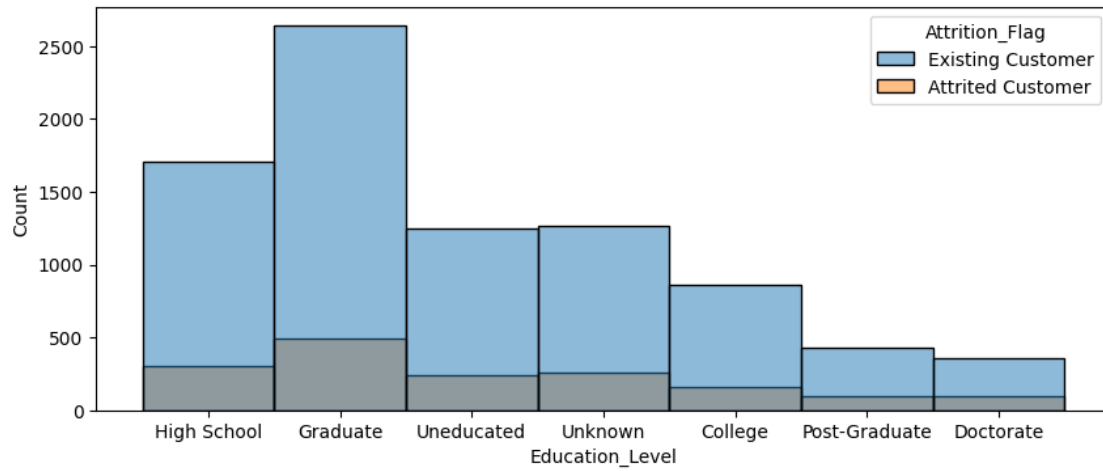
```
df = df_explore.  
    drop(columns=['Naive_Bayes_Classifier_Attrition_Flag_Card_Category_Contacts_Count_12_mon_De  
    'Naive_Bayes_Classifier_Attrition_Flag_Card_Category_Contacts_Count_12_mon_Dependent_count_  
df.columns
```

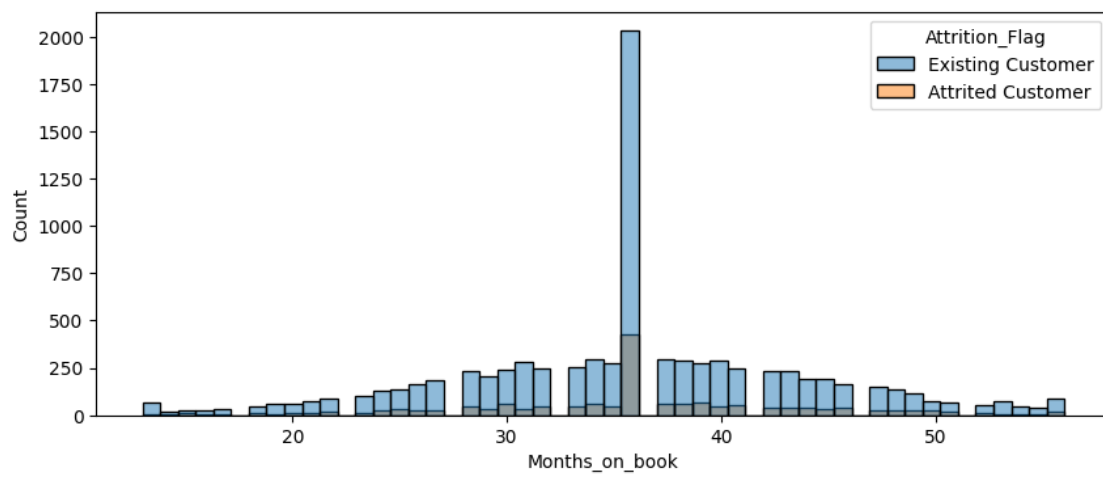
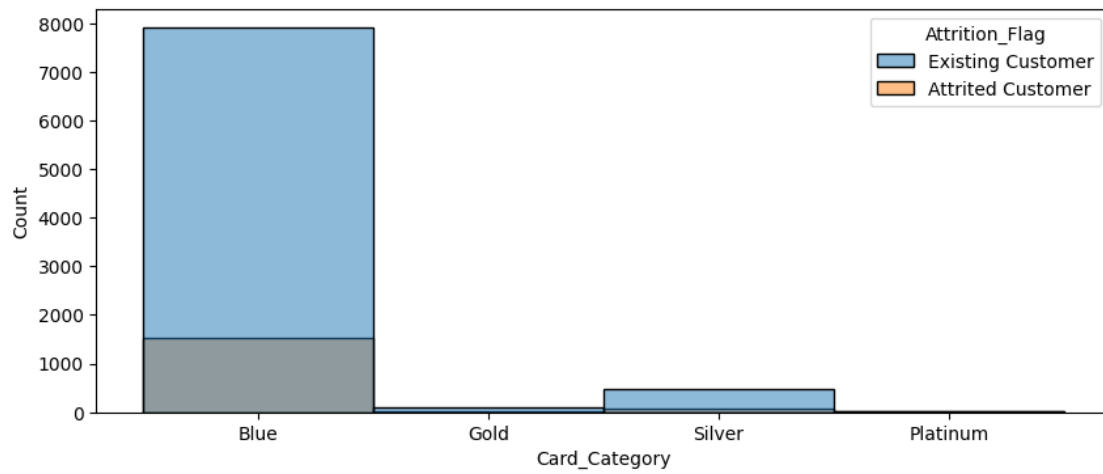
```
[ ]: Index(['CLIENTNUM', 'Attrition_Flag', 'Customer_Age', 'Gender',  
          'Dependent_count', 'Education_Level', 'Marital_Status',  
          'Income_Category', 'Card_Category', 'Months_on_book',  
          'Total_Relationship_Count', 'Months_Inactive_12_mon',  
          'Contacts_Count_12_mon', 'Credit_Limit', 'Total_Revolving_Bal',  
          'Avg_Open_To_Buy', 'Total_Amt_Chng_Q4_Q1', 'Total_Trans_Amt',  
          'Total_Trans_Ct', 'Total_Ct_Chng_Q4_Q1', 'Avg_Utilization_Ratio'],  
          dtype='object')
```

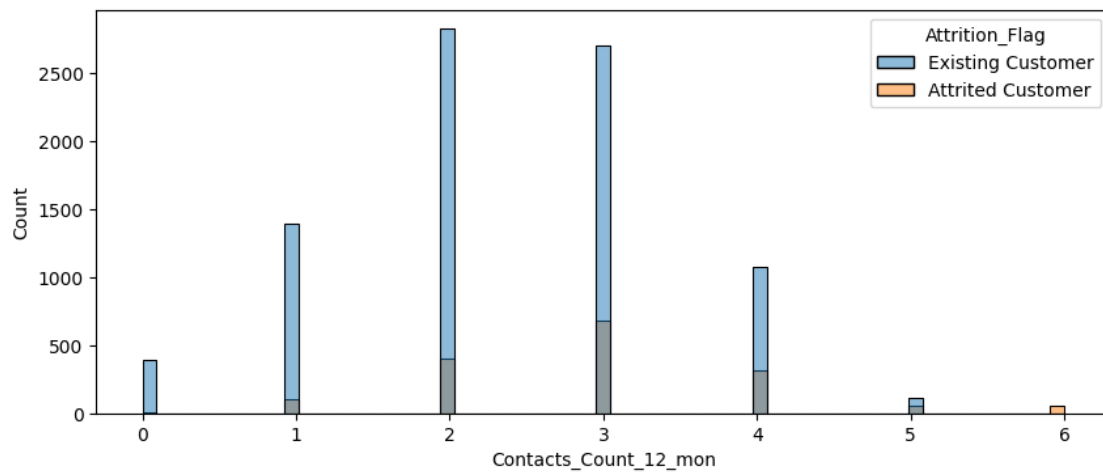
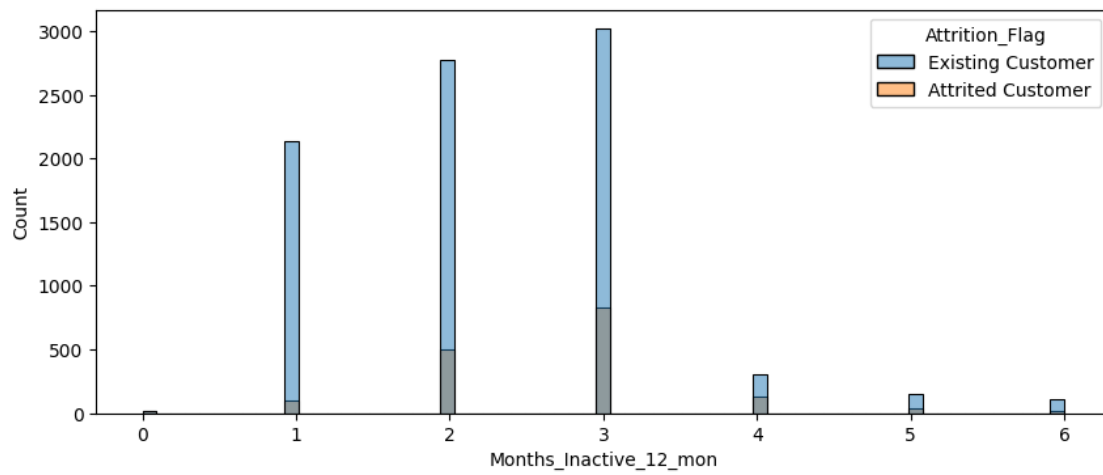
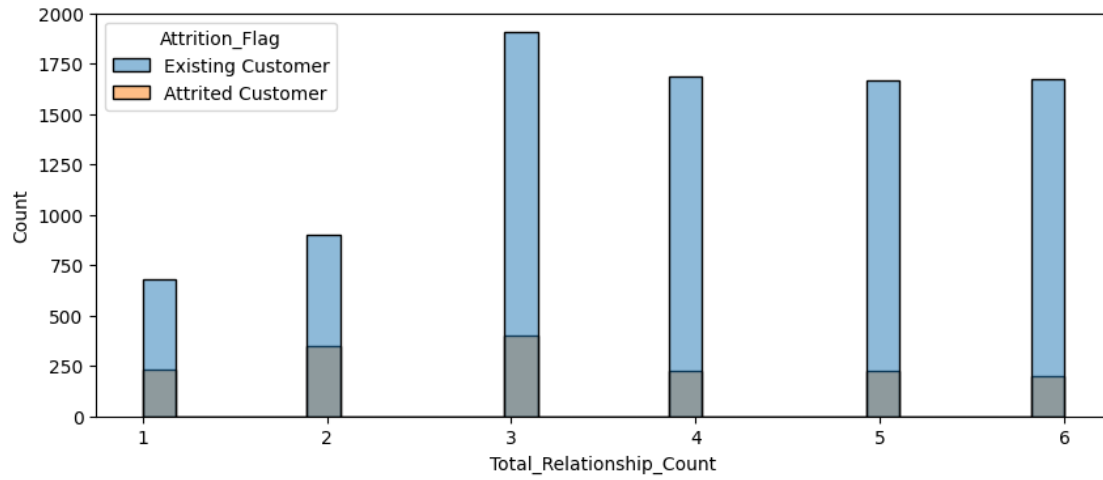
```
[ ]: for i in df.columns:  
      if i not in ['NBC1', 'NBC2']:  
          plt.figure(figsize=(10,4))  
          sns.histplot(data=df, x=i, hue='Attrition_Flag')  
          plt.show()
```

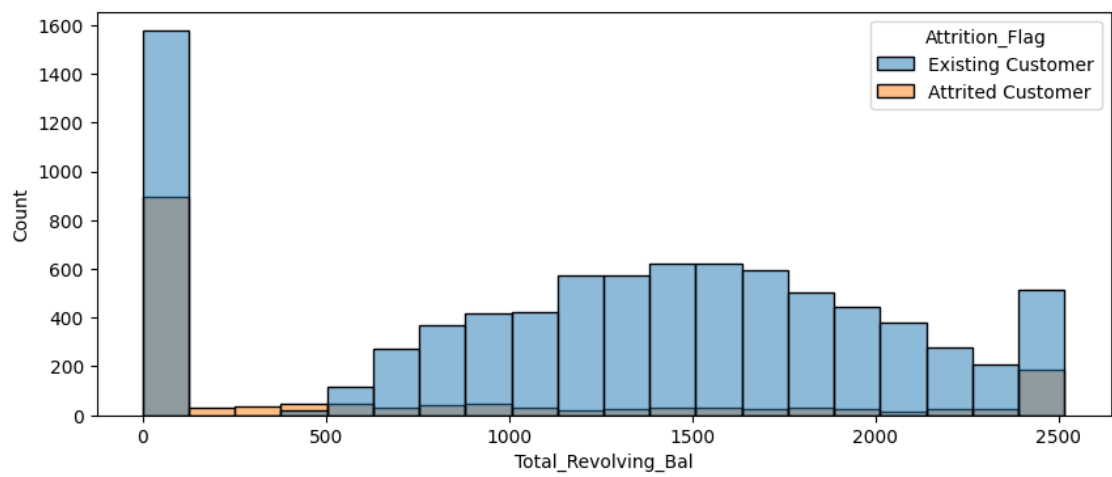
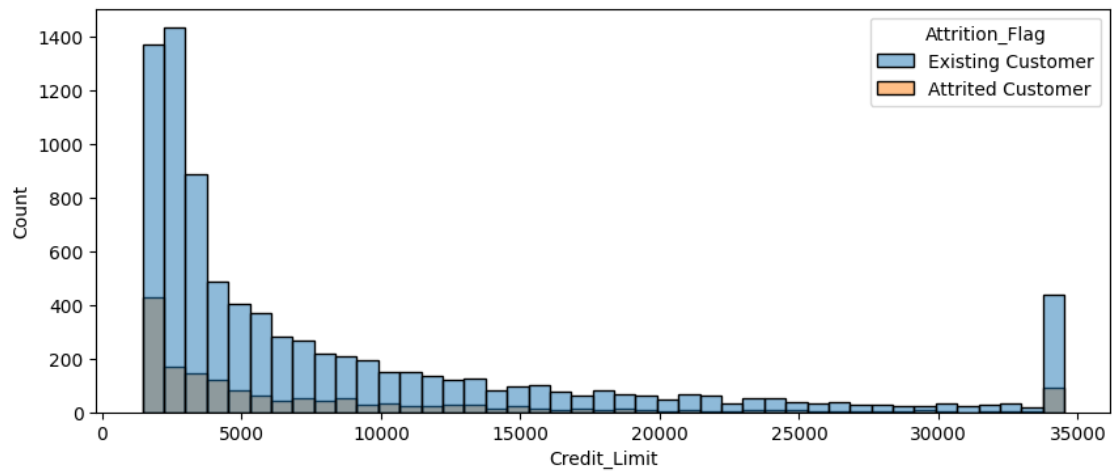


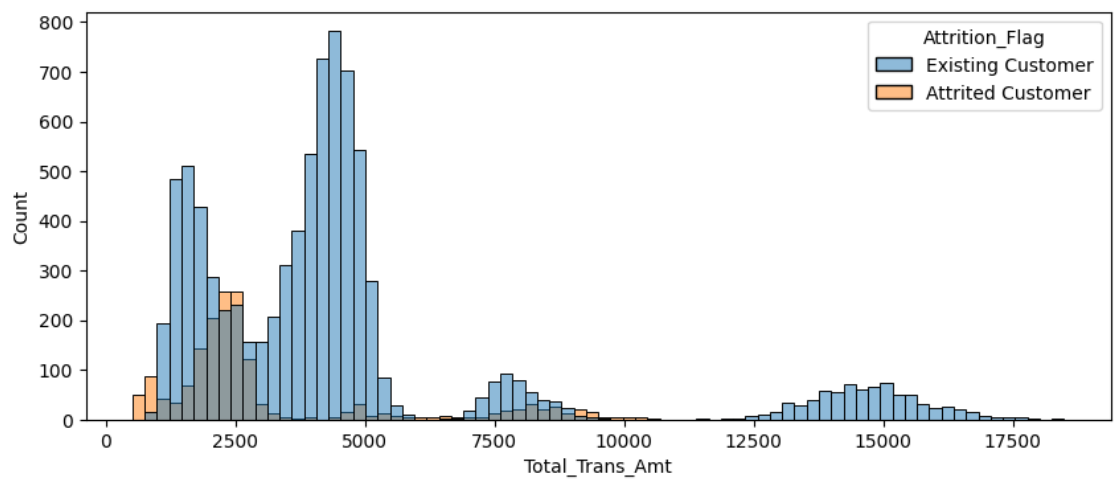
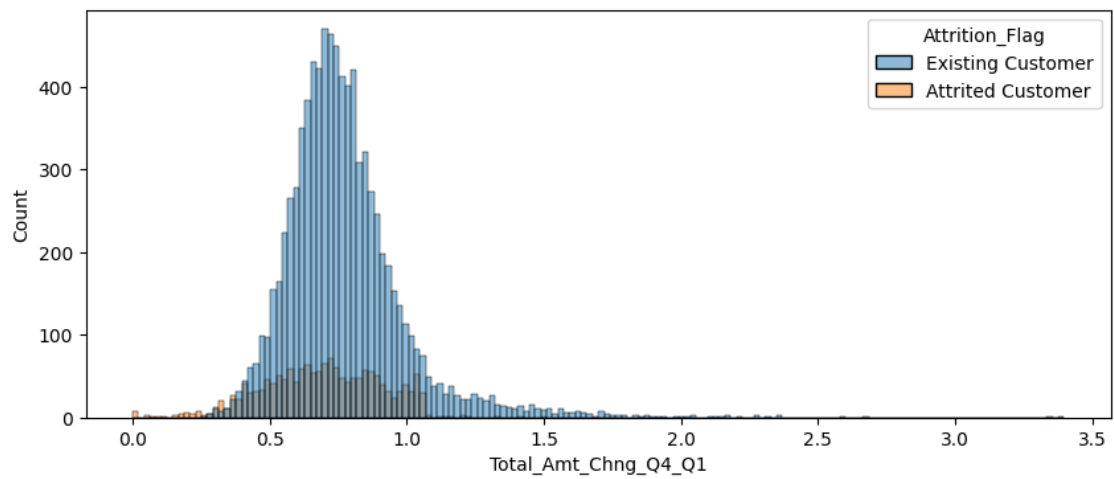
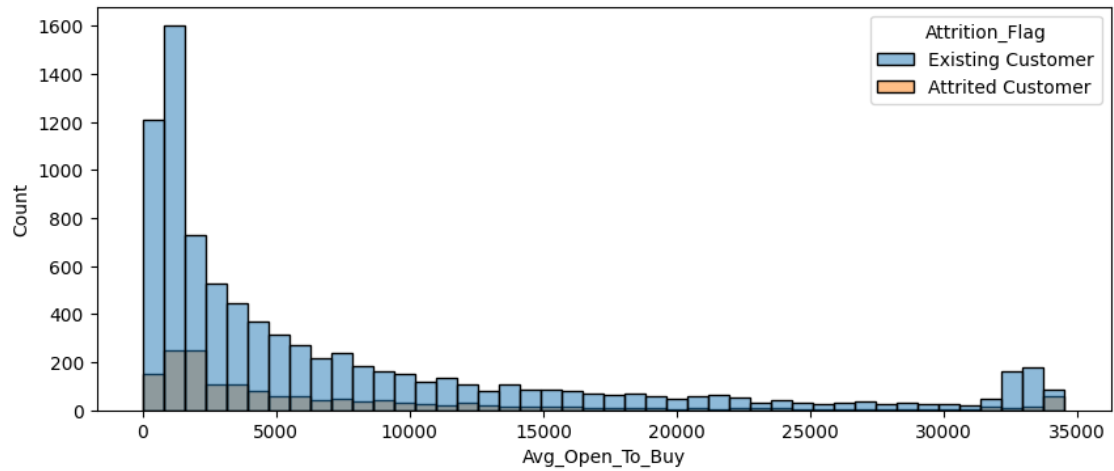


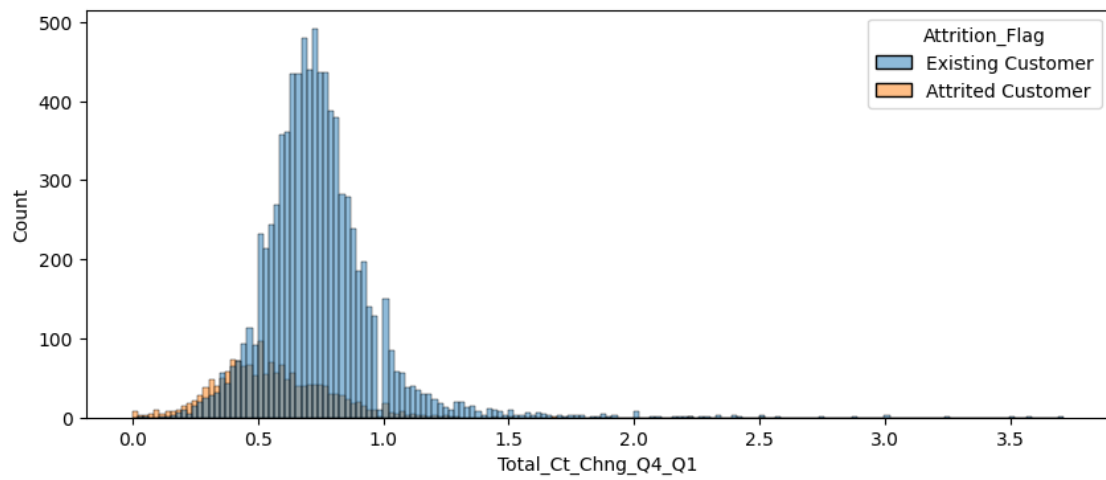
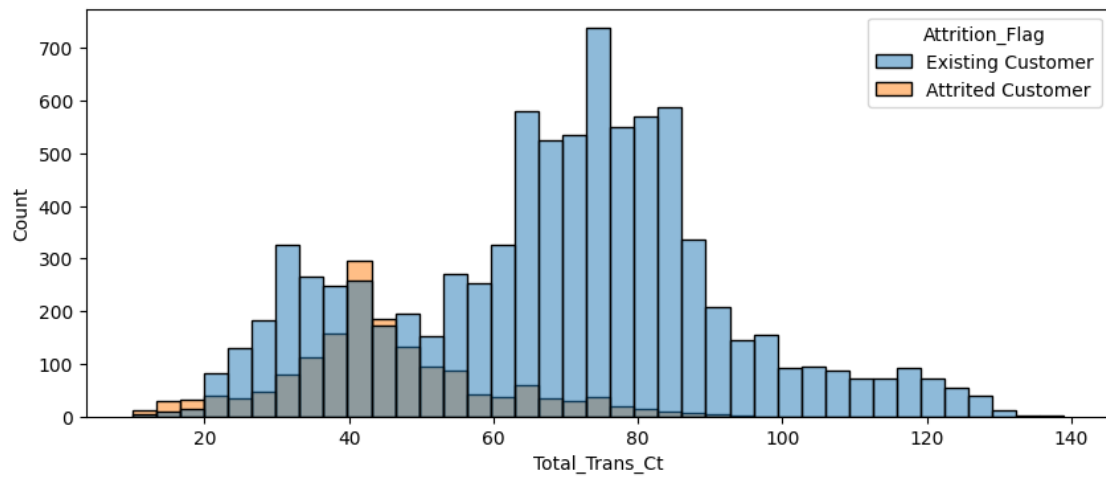


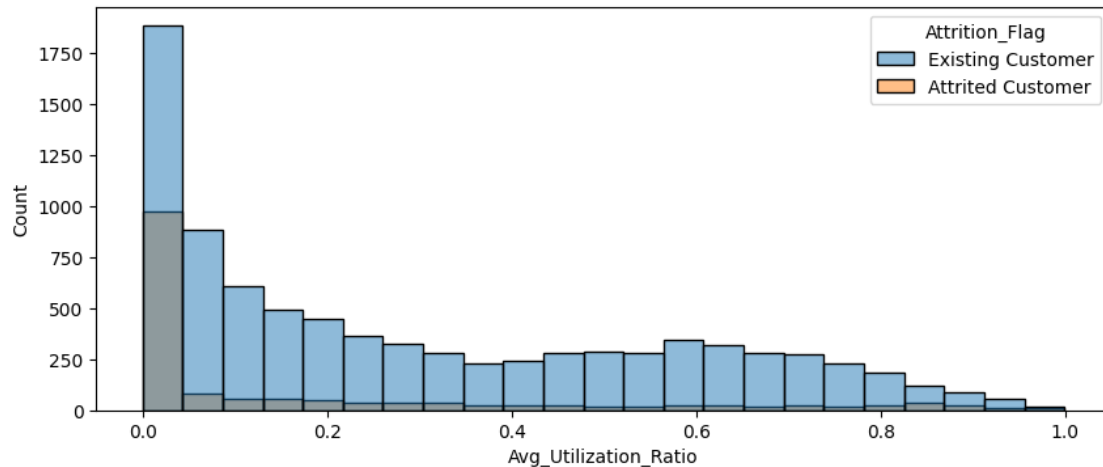












2.3 Converting Categorical Data into Numerical Data

We need to convert categorical data into numerical data as this would massively help in making sure that all data is accounted for its relation to the attrition flag and helps us fully understand the relationship with the attrition.

```
[ ]: cat_to_num = [
    "Attrition_Flag",
    "Gender",
    "Education_Level",
    "Marital_Status",
    "Income_Category",
    "Card_Category"
]

cat_mapping = dict()
lenc = LabelEncoder()
for c in cat_to_num:
    cat_mapping[c] = lenc.fit_transform(df.loc[:, c])
cat_df = pd.DataFrame(cat_mapping)
```

```
[ ]: numerical_features = [f for f in df.columns if f not in cat_to_num]
df_numerical = df.loc[:, numerical_features]
```

```
[ ]: df_main = pd.concat([cat_df, df_numerical], axis=1)
display(df_main.info())
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 10127 entries, 0 to 10126
Data columns (total 21 columns):
#   Column                                Non-Null Count  Dtype
---

```

```

0  Attrition_Flag      10127 non-null  int64
1  Gender              10127 non-null  int64
2  Education_Level     10127 non-null  int64
3  Marital_Status      10127 non-null  int64
4  Income_Category     10127 non-null  int64
5  Card_Category       10127 non-null  int64
6  CLIENTNUM           10127 non-null  int64
7  Customer_Age        10127 non-null  int64
8  Dependent_count     10127 non-null  int64
9  Months_on_book      10127 non-null  int64
10 Total_Relationship_Count 10127 non-null  int64
11 Months_Inactive_12_mon 10127 non-null  int64
12 Contacts_Count_12_mon 10127 non-null  int64
13 Credit_Limit        10127 non-null  float64
14 Total_Revolving_Bal 10127 non-null  int64
15 Avg_Open_To_Buy     10127 non-null  float64
16 Total_Amt_Chng_Q4_Q1 10127 non-null  float64
17 Total_Trans_Amt     10127 non-null  int64
18 Total_Trans_Ct       10127 non-null  int64
19 Total_Ct_Chng_Q4_Q1 10127 non-null  float64
20 Avg_Utilization_Ratio 10127 non-null  float64

```

dtypes: float64(5), int64(16)

memory usage: 1.6 MB

None

```
[ ]: df_main.head(20)
```

```

[ ]:
   Attrition_Flag  Gender  Education_Level  Marital_Status  Income_Category  \
0              1      1              3              1              2
1              1      0              2              2              4
2              1      1              2              1              3
3              1      0              3              3              4
4              1      1              5              1              2
5              1      1              2              1              1
6              1      1              6              1              0
7              1      1              3              3              2
8              1      1              5              2              2
9              1      1              2              2              3
10             1      1              5              3              0
11             1      1              6              1              1
12             1      1              0              2              3
13             1      1              2              3              2
14             1      0              2              1              4
15             1      1              6              3              3
16             1      1              4              2              3
17             1      1              6              1              3
18             1      1              3              1              1

```

19	1	0	2	1	5
	Card_Category	CLIENTNUM	Customer_Age	Dependent_count	Months_on_book \
0	0	768805383	45	3	39
1	0	818770008	49	5	44
2	0	713982108	51	3	36
3	0	769911858	40	4	34
4	0	709106358	40	3	21
5	0	713061558	44	2	36
6	1	810347208	51	4	46
7	3	818906208	32	0	27
8	0	710930508	37	3	36
9	0	719661558	48	2	36
10	0	708790833	42	5	31
11	0	710821833	65	1	54
12	0	710599683	56	1	36
13	0	816082233	35	3	30
14	0	712396908	57	2	48
15	0	714885258	44	4	37
16	0	709967358	48	4	36
17	0	753327333	41	3	34
18	0	806160108	61	1	56
19	0	709327383	45	2	37

	...	Months_Inactive_12_mon	Contacts_Count_12_mon	Credit_Limit \
0	...	1	3	12691.0
1	...	1	2	8256.0
2	...	1	0	3418.0
3	...	4	1	3313.0
4	...	1	0	4716.0
5	...	1	2	4010.0
6	...	1	3	34516.0
7	...	2	2	29081.0
8	...	2	0	22352.0
9	...	3	3	11656.0
10	...	3	2	6748.0
11	...	2	3	9095.0
12	...	6	0	11751.0
13	...	1	3	8547.0
14	...	2	2	2436.0
15	...	1	2	4234.0
16	...	2	3	30367.0
17	...	4	1	13535.0
18	...	2	3	3193.0
19	...	1	2	14470.0

Total_Revolving_Bal	Avg_Open_To_Buy	Total_Amt_Chng_Q4_Q1 \
---------------------	-----------------	------------------------

0	777	11914.0	1.335
1	864	7392.0	1.541
2	0	3418.0	2.594
3	2517	796.0	1.405
4	0	4716.0	2.175
5	1247	2763.0	1.376
6	2264	32252.0	1.975
7	1396	27685.0	2.204
8	2517	19835.0	3.355
9	1677	9979.0	1.524
10	1467	5281.0	0.831
11	1587	7508.0	1.433
12	0	11751.0	3.397
13	1666	6881.0	1.163
14	680	1756.0	1.190
15	972	3262.0	1.707
16	2362	28005.0	1.708
17	1291	12244.0	0.653
18	2517	676.0	1.831
19	1157	13313.0	0.966

	Total_Trans_Amt	Total_Trans_Ct	Total_Ct_Chng_Q4_Q1 \
0	1144	42	1.625
1	1291	33	3.714
2	1887	20	2.333
3	1171	20	2.333
4	816	28	2.500
5	1088	24	0.846
6	1330	31	0.722
7	1538	36	0.714
8	1350	24	1.182
9	1441	32	0.882
10	1201	42	0.680
11	1314	26	1.364
12	1539	17	3.250
13	1311	33	2.000
14	1570	29	0.611
15	1348	27	1.700
16	1671	27	0.929
17	1028	21	1.625
18	1336	30	1.143
19	1207	21	0.909

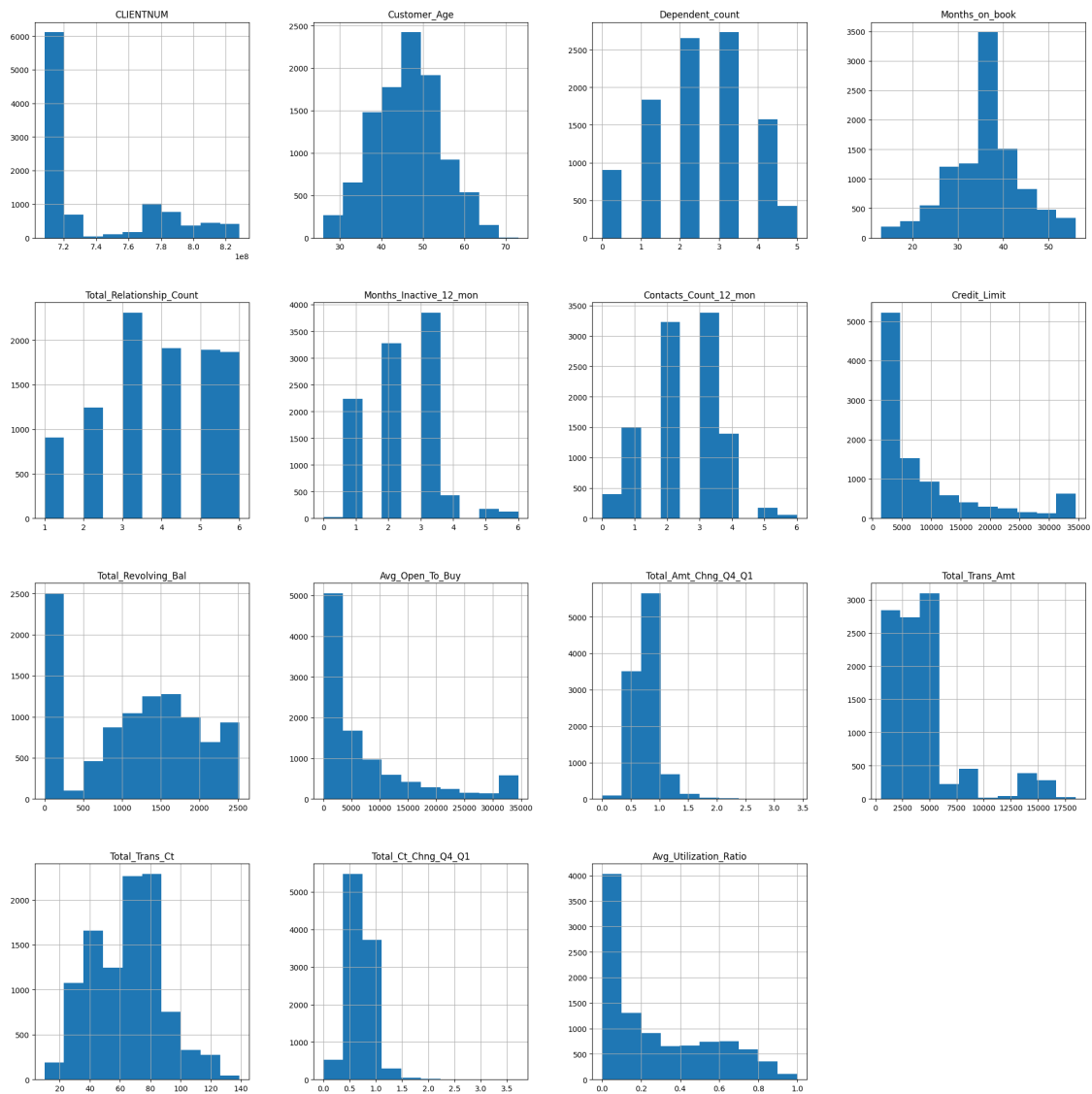
	Avg_Utilization_Ratio
0	0.061
1	0.105
2	0.000

3	0.760
4	0.000
5	0.311
6	0.066
7	0.048
8	0.113
9	0.144
10	0.217
11	0.174
12	0.000
13	0.195
14	0.279
15	0.230
16	0.078
17	0.095
18	0.788
19	0.080

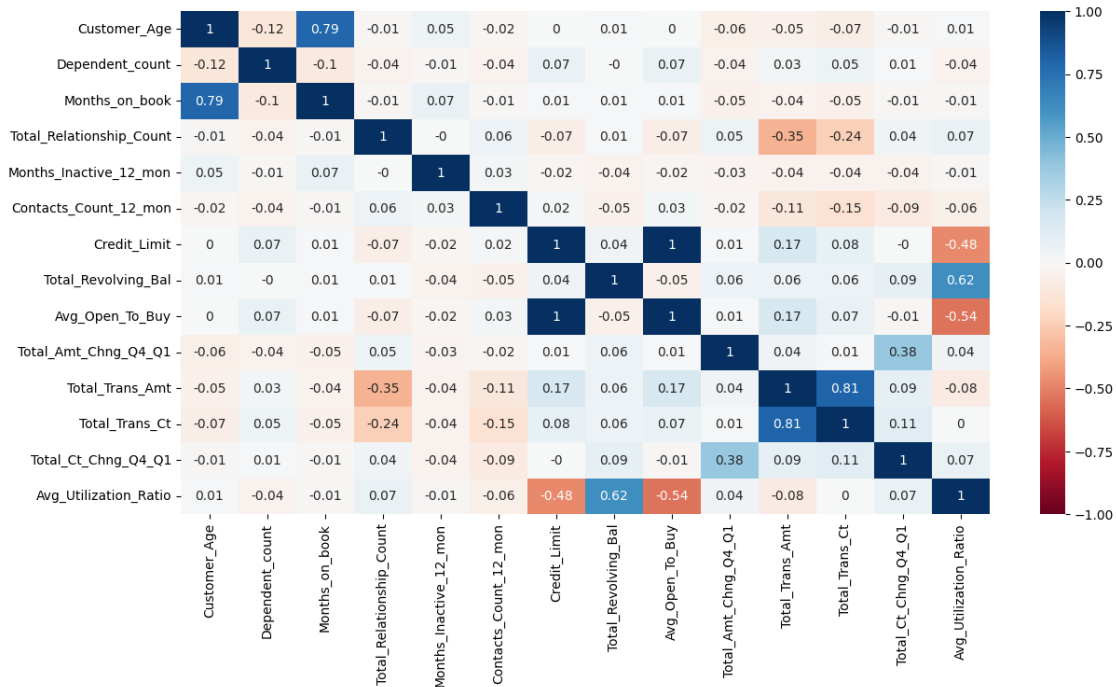
[20 rows x 21 columns]

```
[ ]: # Plot for Numerical Data

fig = plt.figure(figsize = (20,20))
ax = fig.gca()
plt.tight_layout()
df.loc[:, ~df_main.columns.isin(['CLIENTNUM', "Attrition_Flag_Int"])] .hist(ax =
    ↪ax)
fig.show()
```



```
[ ]: correlation = df.loc[:, ~df.columns.isin(['CLIENTNUM'])].corr().round(2)
plt.figure(figsize = (14,7))
sns.heatmap(correlation, annot = True, cmap = 'RdBu', vmin=-1, vmax=1)
plt.show()
```

2.3.1 Observing the heatmap above, we can state the following.

-
-
-

```
[ ]: # Counting the Attrition Flags
# Attrited Customer = 0, Existing Customer = 1.

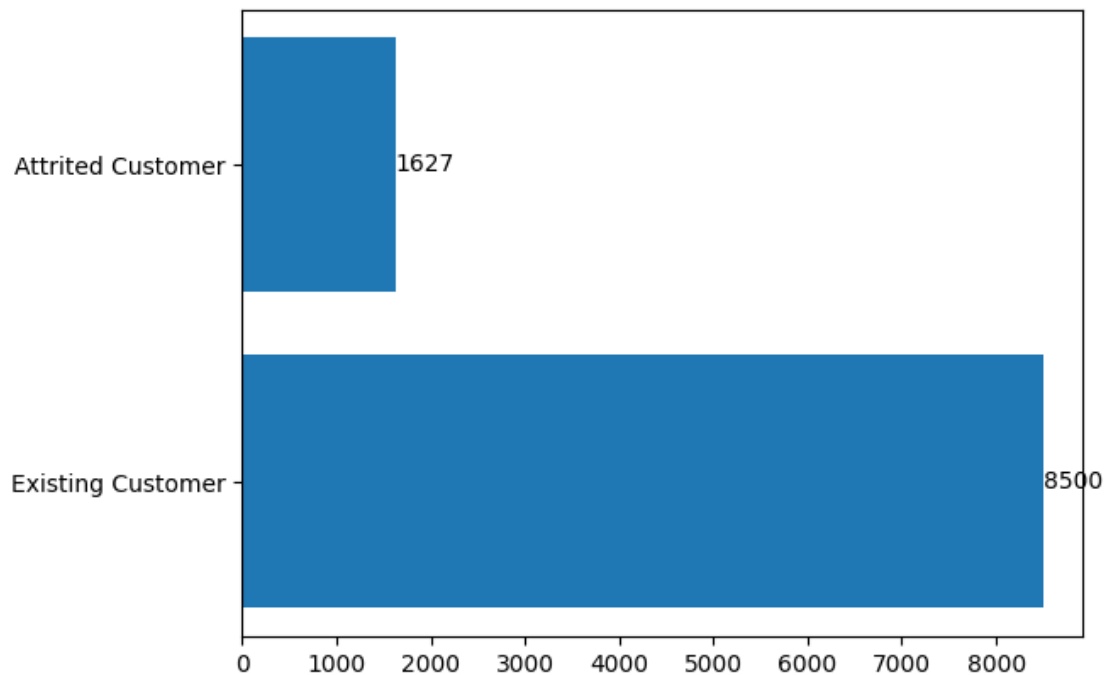
aggregate_data = df_main.groupby(['Attrition_Flag'])['CLIENTNUM'].count().
    ↳to_frame().reset_index()
aggregate_data
```

```
[ ]:   Attrition_Flag  CLIENTNUM
0              0         1627
1              1         8500
```

```
[ ]: x = ['Existing Customer', 'Attrited Customer']
y = [df['Attrition_Flag'].value_counts()[0], df['Attrition_Flag'].
    ↳value_counts()[1]]
fig, ax = plt.subplots()
bars = ax.barh(x, y)
```

```
ax.bar_label(bars)
```

```
[ ]: [Text(0, 0, '8500'), Text(0, 0, '1627')]
```



```
[ ]: # Put all the columns except Attrition_Flag in X_data and only the
      ↪Attrition_Flag in y_data

X_data = df_main[[i for i in df_main.columns if i != "Attrition_Flag"]]
y_data = df_main["Attrition_Flag"]
```

```
[ ]: params = {
    "max_depth": range(1, 9),
    "min_samples_split": [5, 7, 9, 12, 15],
    "min_samples_leaf": [5, 7, 9, 10, 12]
}

s_kfold = StratifiedKFold(n_splits=7, shuffle=True, random_state=42)

estimator = RandomForestClassifier(random_state=42)
scoring = make_scorer(f1_score)

grid_search = GridSearchCV(
    estimator=estimator,
```

```

    param_grid=params,
    scoring=scoring,
    cv=s_kfold,
    n_jobs=-1
)

search_results = grid_search.fit(X_data, y_data)

best_params = search_results.best_params_
best_score = search_results.best_score_

print(f"Best parameters: {best_params}")
print(f"Best score: {best_score}")

```

Best parameters: {'max_depth': 8, 'min_samples_leaf': 5, 'min_samples_split': 15}

Best score: 0.9672994684011581

```
[ ]: search_results.best_params_
```

```
[ ]: {'max_depth': 8, 'min_samples_leaf': 5, 'min_samples_split': 15}
```

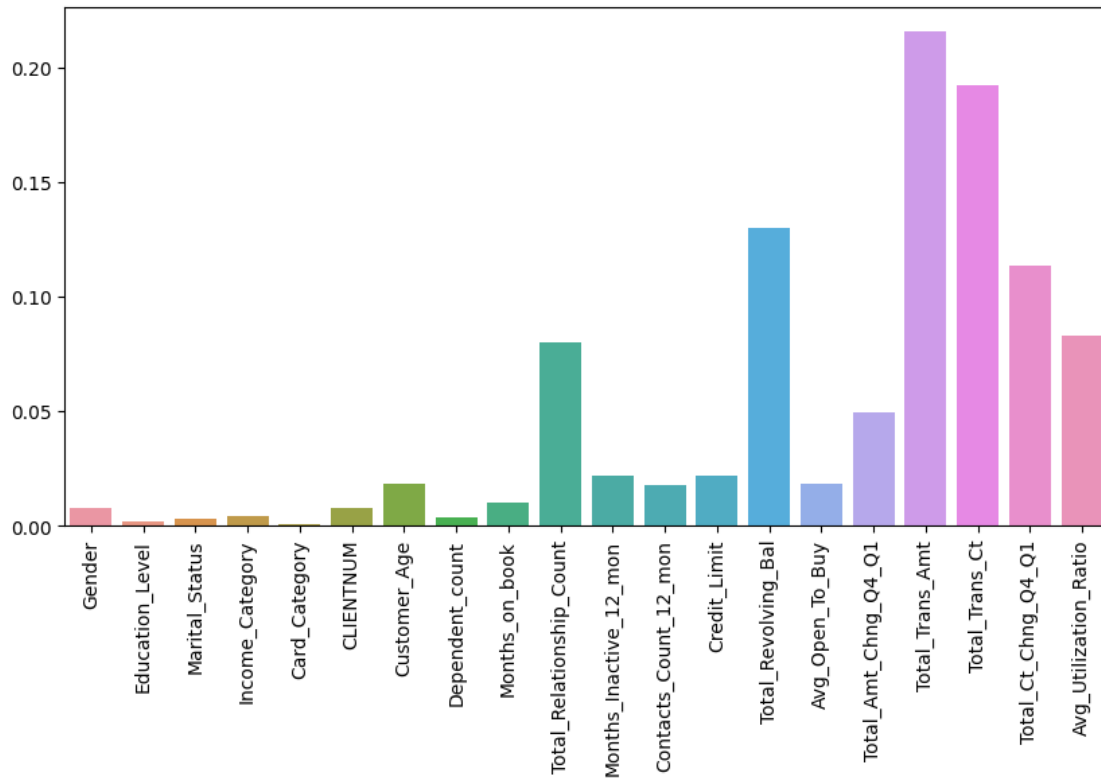
```
[ ]: fi = pd.Series(search_results.best_estimator_.feature_importances_, index =
    ↪X_data.columns)
fi
```

```
[ ]: Gender                0.007973
Education_Level           0.001810
Marital_Status            0.002889
Income_Category           0.004264
Card_Category             0.000735
CLIENTNUM                0.007766
Customer_Age              0.018100
Dependent_count           0.003545
Months_on_book            0.010033
Total_Relationship_Count  0.079702
Months_Inactive_12_mon    0.021845
Contacts_Count_12_mon     0.017897
Credit_Limit              0.021925
Total_Revolving_Bal       0.130040
Avg_Open_To_Buy           0.018592
Total_Amt_Chng_Q4_Q1      0.049282
Total_Trans_Amt           0.215404
Total_Trans_Ct            0.191910
Total_Ct_Chng_Q4_Q1       0.113417
Avg_Utilization_Ratio     0.082870
```

dtype: float64

```
[ ]: plt.figure(figsize=(10,5))
      ax = plt.gca()

      sns.barplot(x=fi.index, y=fi, ax=ax)
      ax.tick_params(rotation=90, axis='x');
```



Thus we can say that the most important features to classify attrition are as follows -

- *Total_Relationship_Count*
- *Total_Revolving_Bal*
- *Total_Amt_Chng_Q4_Q1*
- *Total_Trans_Amt*
- *Total_Trans_Ct*
- *Total_Ct_Chng_Q4_Q1*
- *Avg_Utilization_Ratio*

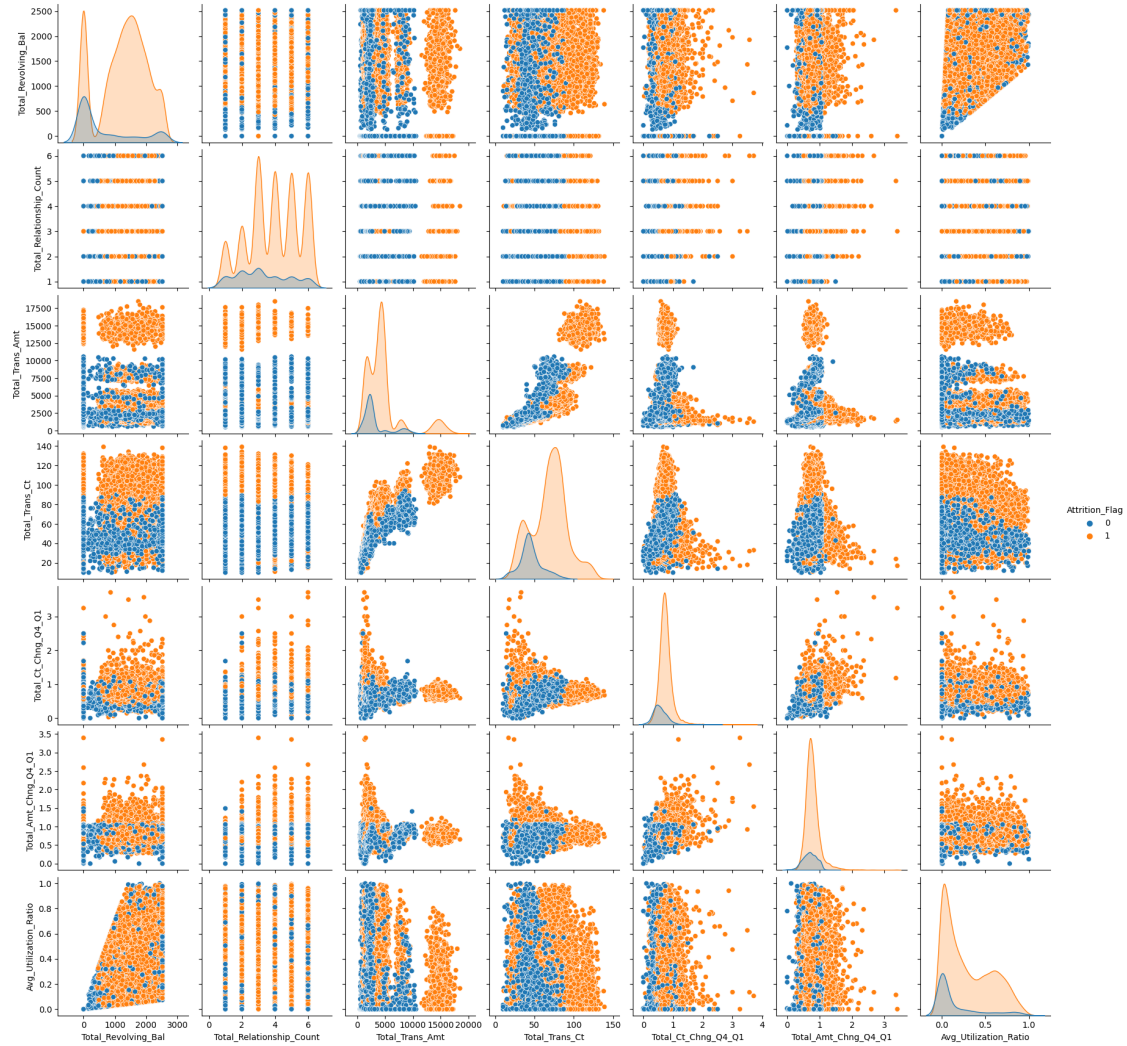
```
[ ]: important_features = fi[fi >= 0.04].index.to_list()
important_features
```

```
[ ]: ['Total_Relationship_Count',
      'Total_Revolving_Bal',
      'Total_Amt_Chng_Q4_Q1',
      'Total_Trans_Amt',
      'Total_Trans_Ct',
      'Total_Ct_Chng_Q4_Q1',
      'Avg_Utilization_Ratio']
```

```
[ ]: reduced_data = df_main.loc[:,['Total_Revolving_Bal',
      'Total_Relationship_Count',
      'Total_Trans_Amt',
      'Total_Trans_Ct',
      'Total_Ct_Chng_Q4_Q1',
      'Total_Amt_Chng_Q4_Q1',
      'Avg_Utilization_Ratio',
      'Attrition_Flag']]

df_reduced = reduced_data.copy()
```

```
[ ]: sns.pairplot(reduced_data, hue='Attrition_Flag', diag_kind='kde');
```



```
[ ]: std_scaler = StandardScaler()
reduced_data = std_scaler.fit_transform(reduced_data)

std_scaler2 = StandardScaler()
full_data = std_scaler2.fit_transform(df_main)
```

```
[ ]: '''lis_main = []
sil_score_main = []
for k in range(2, 20):
    model = KMeans(n_clusters=k, random_state=42)
    model.fit(full_data)
    predict = model.fit_predict(full_data)

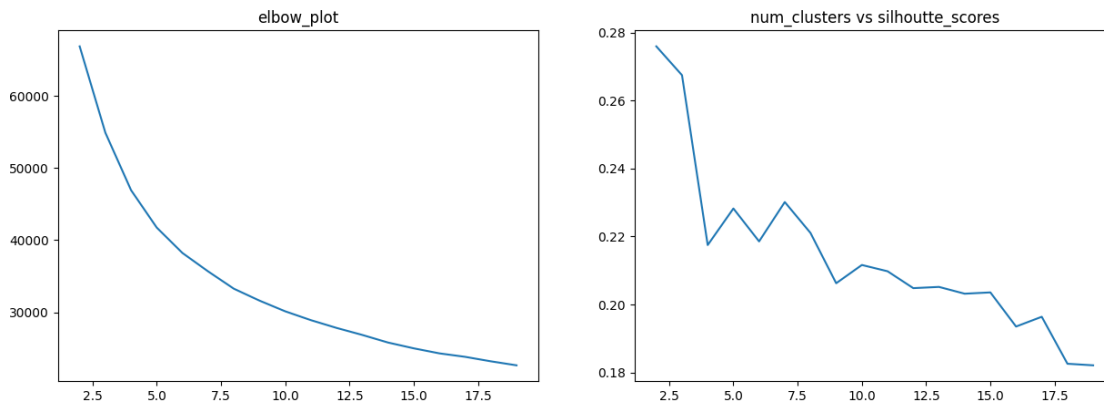
    lis_main.append(model.inertia_)
    sil_score_main.append(silhouette_score(full_data, predict))
```

```
'''
```

```
[ ]: 'lis_main = []\nsil_score_main = []\nfor k in range(2, 20):\n    model =\n    KMeans(n_clusters=k, random_state=42)\n    model.fit(full_data)\n    predict =\n    model.fit_predict(full_data)\n\n    lis_main.append(model.inertia_)\n    sil_score_main.append(silhouette_score(full_data,predict))\n    '
```

```
[ ]: lis = []\nsil_score_reduced = []\nfor k in range(2, 20):\n    model = KMeans(n_clusters=k, random_state=42)\n    model.fit(reduced_data)\n    predict = model.fit_predict(reduced_data)\n\n    lis.append(model.inertia_)\n    sil_score_reduced.append(silhouette_score(reduced_data,predict))
```

```
[ ]: f, ax = plt.subplots(nrows=1, ncols=2, figsize=(15,5))\nsns.lineplot(x=range(2,20), y=lis, ax=ax[0])\nax[0].set_title("elbow_plot");\n\nsns.lineplot(x=range(2,20), y=sil_score_reduced, ax=ax[1])\nax[1].set_title("num_clusters vs silhoutte_scores");
```



silhoutte score at $K = 6$. This is the best one we could get. We see elbow at 6 so it is the best value as per the observation

```
[ ]: kmeans_model = KMeans(n_clusters=6, random_state=42)\nkmeans_model.fit(reduced_data)\nkmeans_prediction = kmeans_model.fit_predict(reduced_data)\n\nsilhouette_score(reduced_data,kmeans_prediction)
```

```
[ ]: 0.2185546719412025
```

```
[ ]: # inverse transform and assign to kmeans_predicted
kmeans_predicted = pd.DataFrame(reduced_data)
kmeans_predicted["pred_clusters"] = kmeans_prediction
```

```
[ ]: kmeans_predicted.groupby("pred_clusters").count().iloc[:, 1]
```

```
[ ]: pred_clusters
0    2334
1    1883
2    2498
3    1494
4    1124
5     794
Name: 1, dtype: int64
```

```
[ ]: print(kmeans_predicted.columns)
```

```
Index([0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 'pred_clusters'], dtype='object')
```

```
[ ]: kmeans_predicted.head()
```

```
[ ]:
      0      1      2      3      4      5      6 \
0 -0.473422  0.763943 -0.959707 -0.973895  3.834003  2.623494 -0.775882
1 -0.366667  1.407306 -0.916433 -1.357340 12.608573  3.563293 -0.616276
2 -1.426858  0.120579 -0.740982 -1.911206  6.807864  8.367214 -0.997155
3  1.661686 -0.522785 -0.951758 -1.911206  6.807864  2.942843  1.759686
4 -1.426858  0.763943 -1.056263 -1.570365  7.509325  6.455682 -0.997155
```

```
      7 pred_clusters
0  0.437506          5
1  0.437506          5
2  0.437506          5
3  0.437506          5
4  0.437506          5
```

```
[ ]: kmeans_predicted.rename(columns = {0:'Total_revolving_Bal'}, inplace = True)
kmeans_predicted.rename(columns={1:'Total_Relationship_Count'}, inplace=True)
kmeans_predicted.rename(columns = {2:'Total_Trans_Amt'}, inplace = True)
kmeans_predicted.rename(columns = {3:'Total_Trans_Ct'}, inplace = True)
kmeans_predicted.rename(columns = {4:'Total_Ct_Chng_Q4_Q1'}, inplace = True)
kmeans_predicted.rename(columns = {5:'Total_Amt_Chng_Q4_Q1'}, inplace = True)
kmeans_predicted.rename(columns = {6:'Avg_Utilization_Ratio'}, inplace = True)
kmeans_predicted.rename(columns = {7:'Attrition_Flag'}, inplace = True)
```

```
[ ]: kmeans_predicted.head()
```

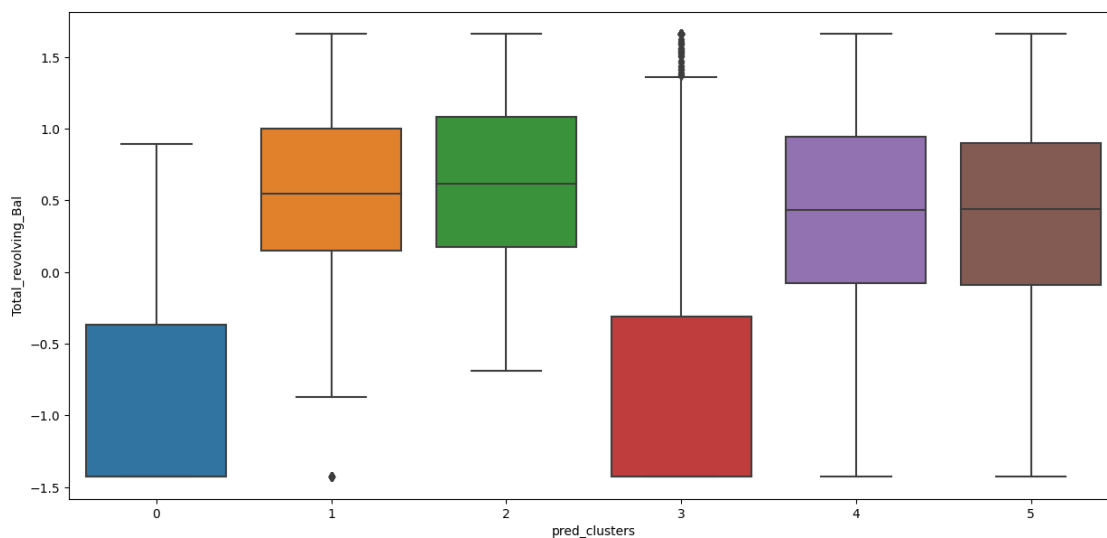


```
[ ]: Total_revolving_Bal Total_Relationship_Count Total_Trans_Amt \
0 -0.473422 0.763943 -0.959707
1 -0.366667 1.407306 -0.916433
2 -1.426858 0.120579 -0.740982
3 1.661686 -0.522785 -0.951758
4 -1.426858 0.763943 -1.056263

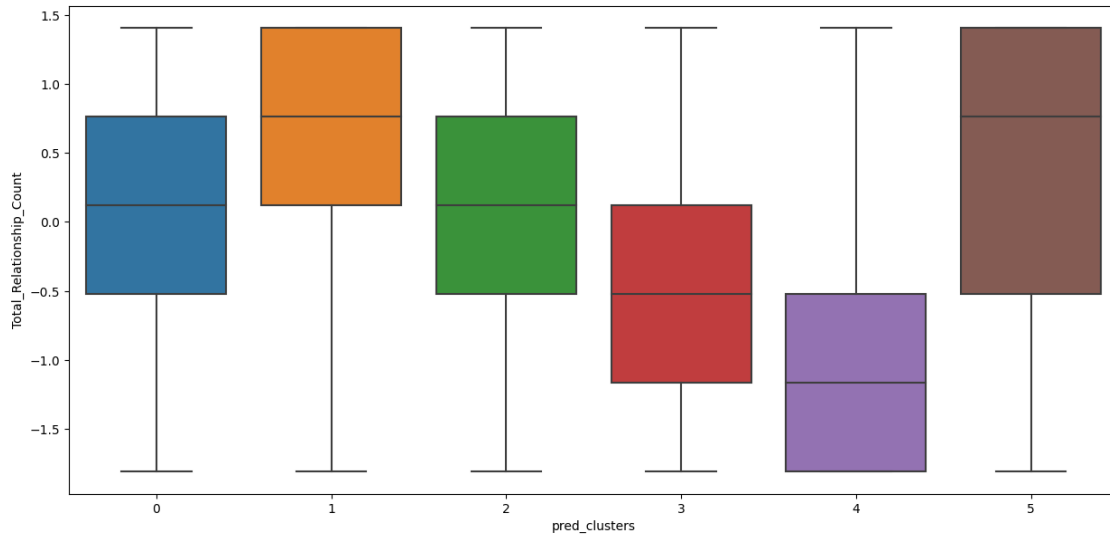
Total_Trans_Ct Total_Ct_Chng_Q4_Q1 Total_Amt_Chng_Q4_Q1 \
0 -0.973895 3.834003 2.623494
1 -1.357340 12.608573 3.563293
2 -1.911206 6.807864 8.367214
3 -1.911206 6.807864 2.942843
4 -1.570365 7.509325 6.455682

Avg_Utilization_Ratio Attrition_Flag pred_clusters
0 -0.775882 0.437506 5
1 -0.616276 0.437506 5
2 -0.997155 0.437506 5
3 1.759686 0.437506 5
4 -0.997155 0.437506 5
```

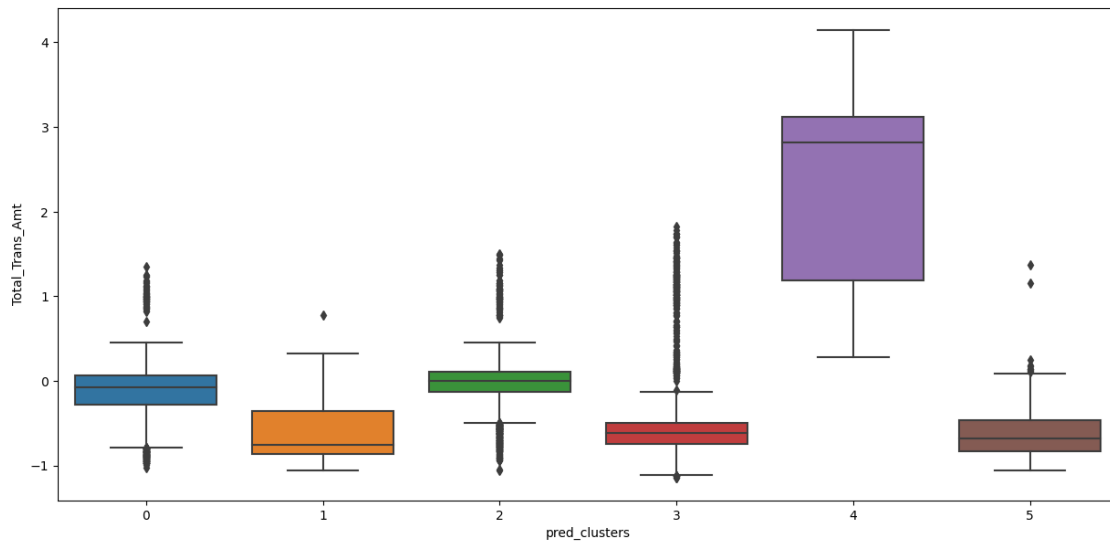
```
[ ]: plt.figure(figsize=(15,7))
sns.boxplot(y=kmeans_predicted['Total_revolving_Bal'],
            x=kmeans_predicted["pred_clusters"]);
```



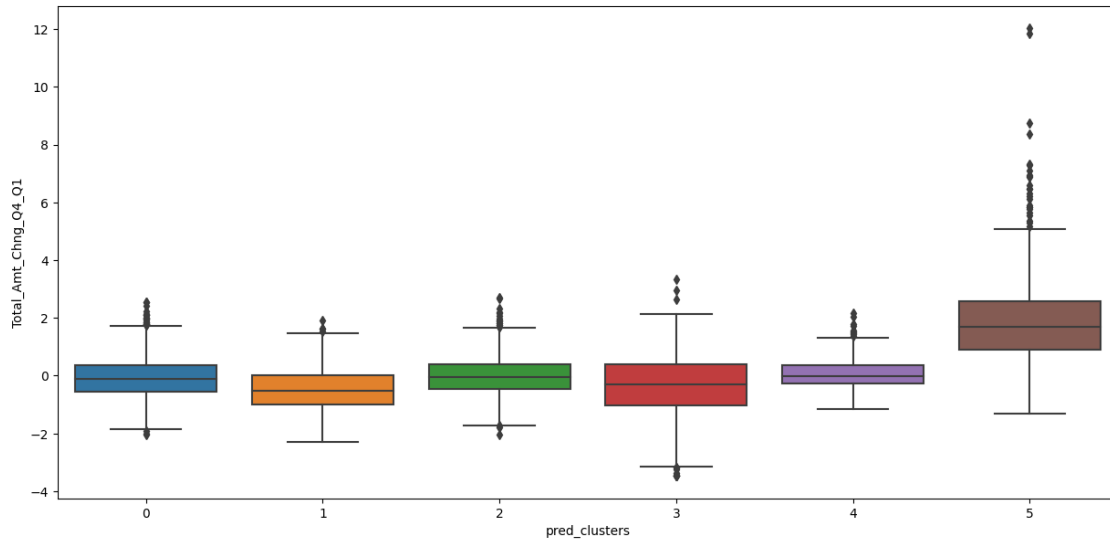
```
[ ]: plt.figure(figsize=(15,7))
sns.boxplot(y=kmeans_predicted["Total_Relationship_Count"],
            x=kmeans_predicted["pred_clusters"]);
```



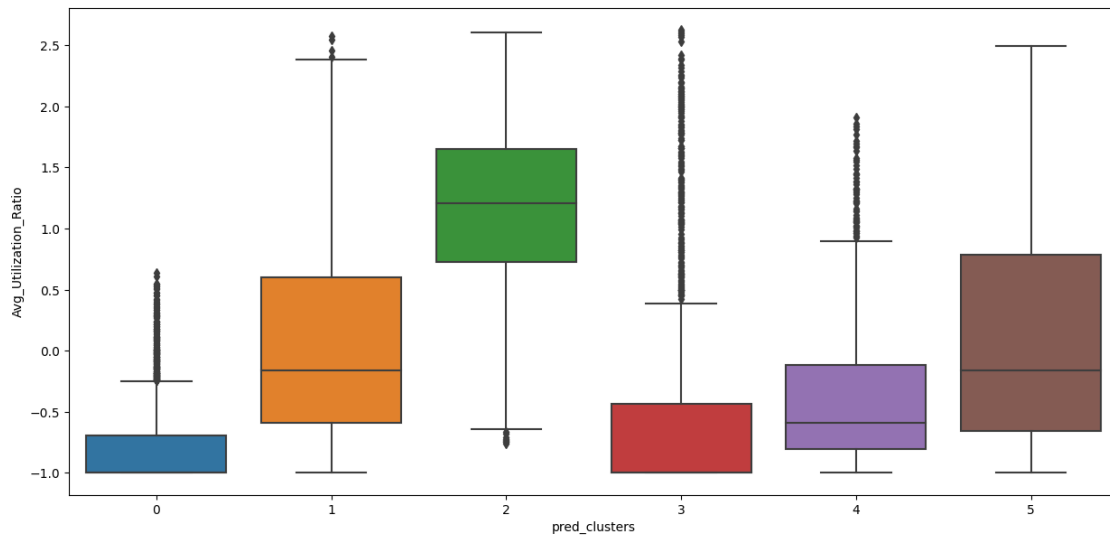
```
[ ]: plt.figure(figsize=(15,7))
sns.boxplot(y=kmeans_predicted["Total_Trans_Amt"],
            x=kmeans_predicted["pred_clusters"]);
```



```
[ ]: plt.figure(figsize=(15,7))
sns.boxplot(y=kmeans_predicted["Total_Amt_Chng_Q4_Q1"],
            x=kmeans_predicted["pred_clusters"]);
```



```
[ ]: plt.figure(figsize=(15,7))
sns.boxplot(y=kmeans_predicted['Avg_Utilization_Ratio'],
            x=kmeans_predicted["pred_clusters"]);
```



- *Visually at least, there appears to be a very small amount overlap of clusters*
- *This means the clusters are essentially different and thus we can differentiate the customers based on the attrition*
- *silhouette score obtained is not good as the range lies between 1 and -1, and we see the score to be around 0.21 which is decent but makes it clear the KMeans is not one of the better options.*

The silhouette score is quite low so it does not seem to be a good method for this data set as the silhouette score defines how close are the data points to the said clusters and can help determine if the classification is valid. Due to this, we can not rely on this method due to the ambiguity being present in the data set and thus resulting in a low score.

2.4 Applying KNN

```
[ ]: df_reduced.head(20)
```

```
[ ]:      Total_Revolving_Bal  Total_Relationship_Count  Total_Trans_Amt  \
0                777                5                1144
1                864                6                1291
2                 0                4                1887
3               2517                3                1171
4                 0                5                 816
5               1247                3               1088
6               2264                6               1330
7               1396                2               1538
8               2517                5               1350
9               1677                6               1441
10              1467                5               1201
11              1587                6               1314
12                 0                3               1539
13              1666                5               1311
14               680                5               1570
15               972                5               1348
16              2362                6               1671
17              1291                4               1028
18              2517                2               1336
19              1157                6               1207
```

```
      Total_Trans_Ct  Total_Ct_Chng_Q4_Q1  Total_Amt_Chng_Q4_Q1  \
0                42          1.625          1.335
1                33          3.714          1.541
2                20          2.333          2.594
3                20          2.333          1.405
4                28          2.500          2.175
5                24          0.846          1.376
6                31          0.722          1.975
7                36          0.714          2.204
8                24          1.182          3.355
9                32          0.882          1.524
10               42          0.680          0.831
11               26          1.364          1.433
12               17          3.250          3.397
13               33          2.000          1.163
```

14	29	0.611	1.190
15	27	1.700	1.707
16	27	0.929	1.708
17	21	1.625	0.653
18	30	1.143	1.831
19	21	0.909	0.966

	Avg_Utilization_Ratio	Attrition_Flag
0	0.061	1
1	0.105	1
2	0.000	1
3	0.760	1
4	0.000	1
5	0.311	1
6	0.066	1
7	0.048	1
8	0.113	1
9	0.144	1
10	0.217	1
11	0.174	1
12	0.000	1
13	0.195	1
14	0.279	1
15	0.230	1
16	0.078	1
17	0.095	1
18	0.788	1
19	0.080	1

```
[ ]: x = df_reduced.drop(columns=['Attrition_Flag'])
      y = df_reduced['Attrition_Flag']
      x.shape, y.shape
```

```
[ ]: ((10127, 7), (10127,))
```

```
[ ]: x.head(20)
```

	Total_Revolving_Bal	Total_Relationship_Count	Total_Trans_Amt	\
0	777	5	1144	
1	864	6	1291	
2	0	4	1887	
3	2517	3	1171	
4	0	5	816	
5	1247	3	1088	
6	2264	6	1330	
7	1396	2	1538	
8	2517	5	1350	

9	1677	6	1441
10	1467	5	1201
11	1587	6	1314
12	0	3	1539
13	1666	5	1311
14	680	5	1570
15	972	5	1348
16	2362	6	1671
17	1291	4	1028
18	2517	2	1336
19	1157	6	1207

	Total_Trans_Ct	Total_Ct_Chng_Q4_Q1	Total_Amt_Chng_Q4_Q1 \
0	42	1.625	1.335
1	33	3.714	1.541
2	20	2.333	2.594
3	20	2.333	1.405
4	28	2.500	2.175
5	24	0.846	1.376
6	31	0.722	1.975
7	36	0.714	2.204
8	24	1.182	3.355
9	32	0.882	1.524
10	42	0.680	0.831
11	26	1.364	1.433
12	17	3.250	3.397
13	33	2.000	1.163
14	29	0.611	1.190
15	27	1.700	1.707
16	27	0.929	1.708
17	21	1.625	0.653
18	30	1.143	1.831
19	21	0.909	0.966

	Avg_Utilization_Ratio
0	0.061
1	0.105
2	0.000
3	0.760
4	0.000
5	0.311
6	0.066
7	0.048
8	0.113
9	0.144
10	0.217
11	0.174

```

12          0.000
13          0.195
14          0.279
15          0.230
16          0.078
17          0.095
18          0.788
19          0.080

```

```

[ ]: # StandardScaler standardizes a feature by subtracting the mean and then
      ↪ scaling to unit variance

```

```

X = StandardScaler().fit_transform(x)
X[:3]

```

```

[ ]: array([[ -0.47342222,  0.76394261, -0.95970657, -0.97389518,  3.8340026 ,
           2.62349444, -0.77588223],
          [-0.36666682,  1.40730617, -0.91643261, -1.35734038, 12.60857291,
           3.56329284, -0.61627565],
          [-1.42685834,  0.12057905, -0.74098169, -1.91120566,  6.80786367,
           8.36721381, -0.99715499]])

```

```

[ ]: # Creating Test and Train split for KNN.

```

```

x_train, x_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X,y,stratify=y)

```

```

[ ]: # Fucntion to check for different K - Nearest neighbors

```

```

def knn_scores(X, y, start, stop, step):
    list_scores = []
    for i in range(start,stop,step):
        model = KNeighborsClassifier(n_neighbors=i)
        kfold = KFold(n_splits=10, shuffle=True, random_state=44)
        cross_val_scores_KNN = cross_val_score(model, X,y,cv=kfold)
        dict_row_score = {'mean_score': np.mean(cross_val_scores_KNN),
        ↪ 'std_score': np.std(cross_val_scores_KNN), 'n_neighbours' :i}
        list_scores.append(dict_row_score)

    df_knn_scores = pd.DataFrame(list_scores)

    df_knn_scores['Lower_Bound'] = df_knn_scores['mean_score'] -
    ↪ df_knn_scores['std_score']
    df_knn_scores['Upper_Bound'] = df_knn_scores['mean_score'] +
    ↪ df_knn_scores['std_score']

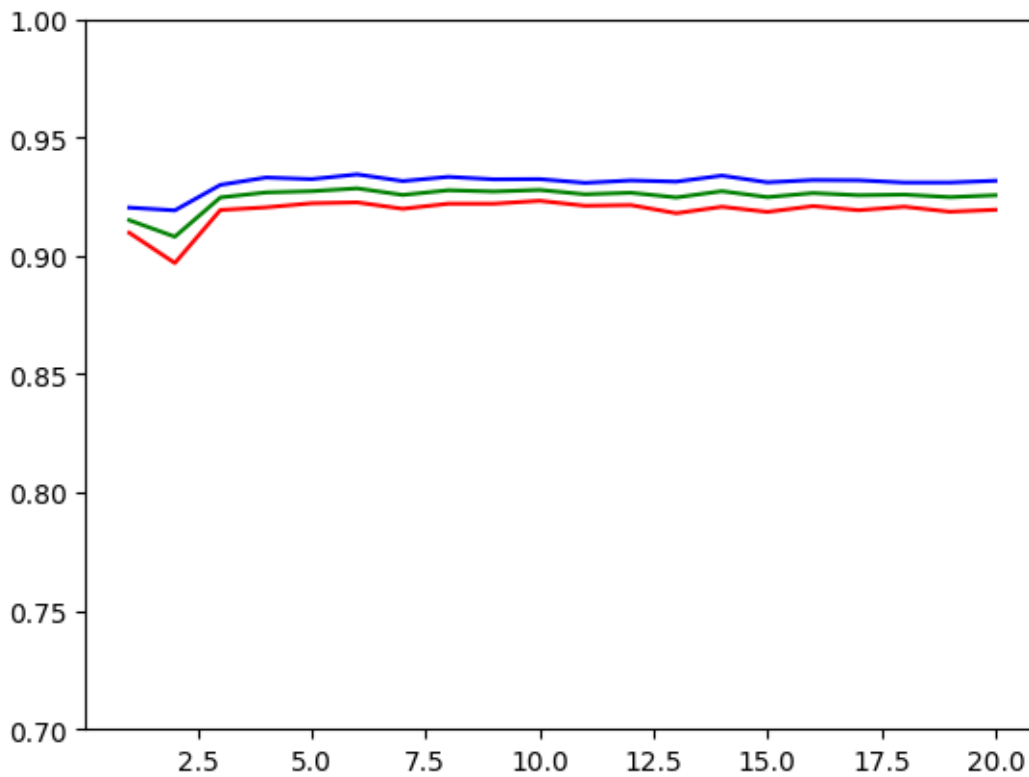
    return df_knn_scores

```

```
[ ]: # Try 1 to 20 neighbours
df_knn_scores = knn_scores(x_train, y_train, 1, 21, 1)
```

```
[ ]: # Plotting best scores.

plt.plot(df_knn_scores['n_neighbours'], df_knn_scores['Lower_Bound'], color='r')
plt.plot(df_knn_scores['n_neighbours'], df_knn_scores['mean_score'], color='g')
plt.plot(df_knn_scores['n_neighbours'], df_knn_scores['Upper_Bound'], color='b')
plt.ylim(0.7,1);
```



```
[ ]: # Check the hyperparameter with the higher score
df_knn_scores.loc[df_knn_scores.mean_score == df_knn_scores.mean_score.max()]
```

```
[ ]:      mean_score  std_score  n_neighbours  Lower_Bound  Upper_Bound
5      0.928508    0.00592          6      0.922588    0.934428
```

```
[ ]: best_k = df_knn_scores.loc[df_knn_scores.mean_score == df_knn_scores.mean_score.
    ↪max(), 'n_neighbours'].values[0]
print('The best K is ' + str(best_k))
```



```
model = KNeighborsClassifier(n_neighbors=best_k)
model.fit(x_train, y_train)
```

The best K is 6

```
[ ]: KNeighborsClassifier(n_neighbors=6)
```

```
[ ]: print('The accuracy for the train ' + str(model.score(x_train, y_train) * 100)
      ↪+ '%')
```

The accuracy for the train 94.98354180381831%

```
[ ]: # Applying the model
```

```
y_knn_predict = model.predict(x_test)
```

```
[ ]: # Calculating the Specificity score.
```

```
confusion_knn=confusion_matrix(y_test, y_knn_predict)
TP = confusion_knn[1, 1]
TN = confusion_knn[0, 0]
FP = confusion_knn[0, 1]
FN = confusion_knn[1, 0]

specificity_knn = TN / (TN + FP)
print('The Specificity Score is ' + str(specificity_knn))
```

The Specificity Score is 0.773955773955774

```
[ ]: # Accuracy, Precision, Recall, F1 score
```

```
df_KNN = pd.DataFrame(classification_report(y_knn_predict,y_test,
      ↪digits=2,output_dict=True)).T

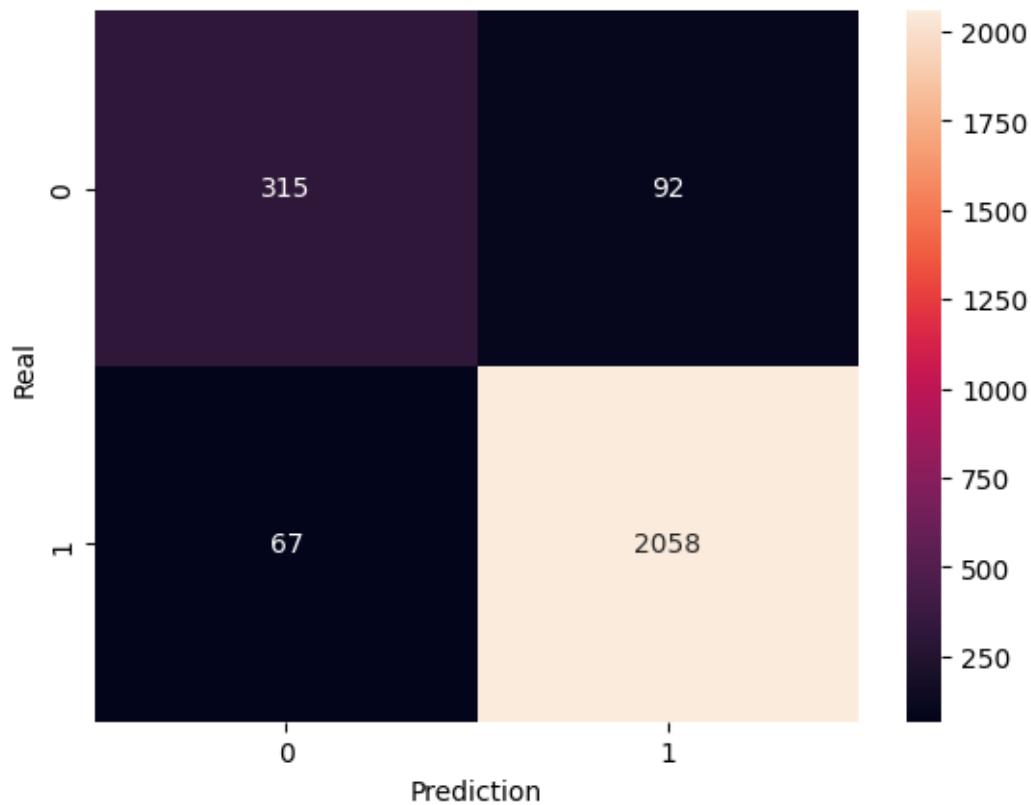
df_KNN['support'] = df_KNN.support.apply(int)

df_KNN.style.background_gradient(cmap='viridis',
                                subset=pd.IndexSlice['0':'9', :,'f1-score'])
```

```
[ ]: <pandas.io.formats.style.Styler at 0x7f047569a2d0>
```

```
[ ]: # Heat Map for KNN
```

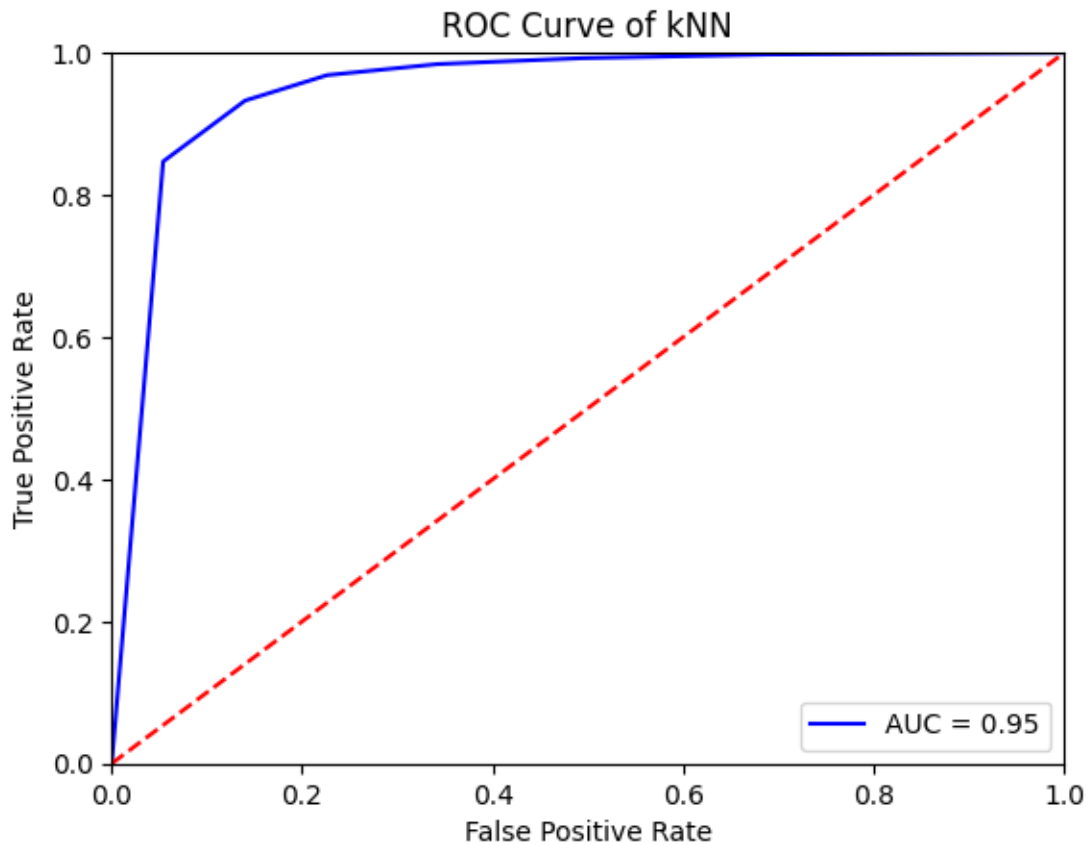
```
sns.heatmap(confusion_matrix(y_test, y_knn_predict), annot=True, fmt='.0f')
plt.ylabel('Real')
plt.xlabel('Prediction');
```



```
[ ]: # ROC Curve of KNN

y_scores = model.predict_proba(x_test)
fpr, tpr, threshold = roc_curve(y_test, y_scores[:, 1])
roc_auc = auc(fpr, tpr)

plt.title('Receiver Operating Characteristic')
plt.plot(fpr, tpr, 'b', label = 'AUC = %0.2f' % roc_auc)
plt.legend(loc = 'lower right')
plt.plot([0, 1], [0, 1], 'r--')
plt.xlim([0, 1])
plt.ylim([0, 1])
plt.ylabel('True Positive Rate')
plt.xlabel('False Positive Rate')
plt.title('ROC Curve of kNN')
plt.show()
```



2.4.1 Logistic Regression

```
[ ]: # Creating test and train splits for Logistic Regression.

x_train, x_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, stratify=y,
↳ random_state =44 )
lr = LogisticRegression(penalty=None)
lr.fit(x_train, y_train);
y_predict_lr = lr.predict(x_test)
y_lr_pred_prob = lr.predict_proba(x_test)
print(y_predict_lr)
print('\n')
print(y_lr_pred_prob)
```

```
[1 1 1 ... 1 1 1]
```

```
[[0.01166497 0.98833503]
 [0.00961253 0.99038747]
 [0.08751191 0.91248809]]
```

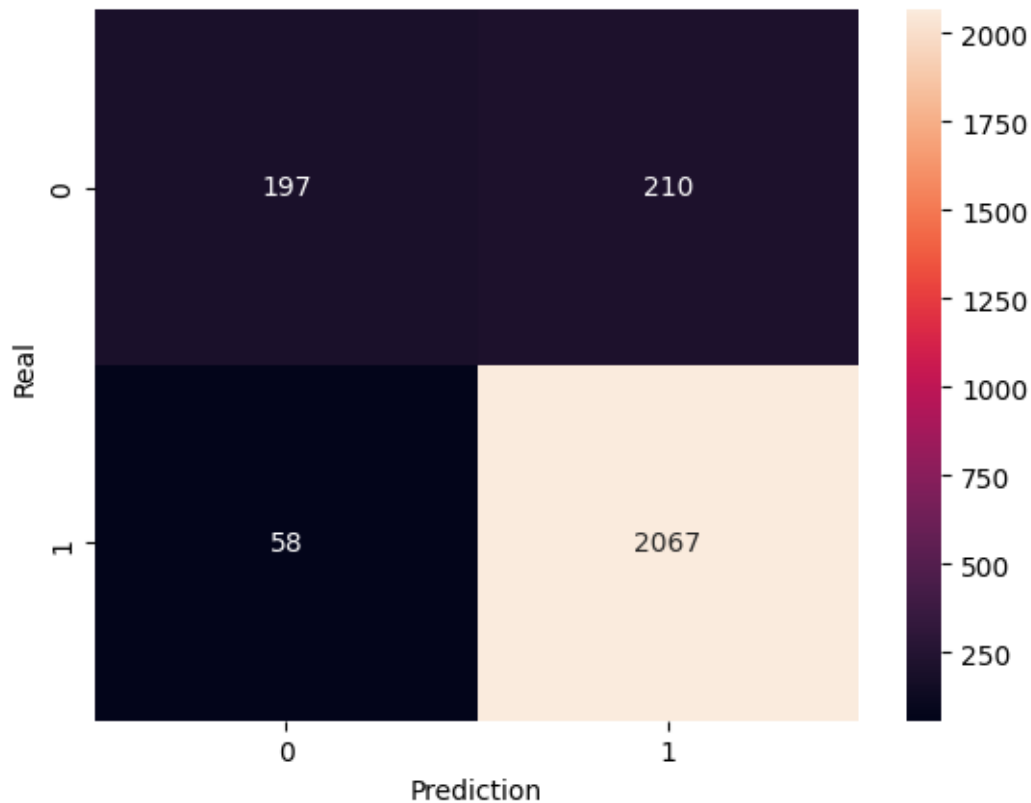
```
...
[0.25987518 0.74012482]
[0.05248239 0.94751761]
[0.00899795 0.99100205]]
```

```
[ ]: print('The accuracy for the train ' + str(lr.score(x_train, y_train) * 100) +  
      ↪ '%')
```

The accuracy for the train 89.07175773535221%

```
[ ]: # Heat Map

sns.heatmap(confusion_matrix(y_test, y_predict_lr), annot=True, fmt='.0f')
plt.ylabel('Real')
plt.xlabel('Prediction');
```



```
[ ]: # Accuracy, Precision, Recall, F1 score

df_logR = pd.DataFrame(classification_report(y_predict_lr,y_test,  
      ↪ digits=2,output_dict=True)).T
```

```
df_logR['support'] = df_logR.support.apply(int)

df_logR.style.background_gradient(cmap='viridis',
                                  subset=pd.IndexSlice['0':'9', : 'f1-score'])
```

```
[ ]: <pandas.io.formats.style.Styler at 0x7f04754dc410>
```

```
[ ]: confusion_knn=confusion_matrix(y_test, y_predict_lr)
TP = confusion_knn[1, 1]
TN = confusion_knn[0, 0]
FP = confusion_knn[0, 1]
FN = confusion_knn[1, 0]

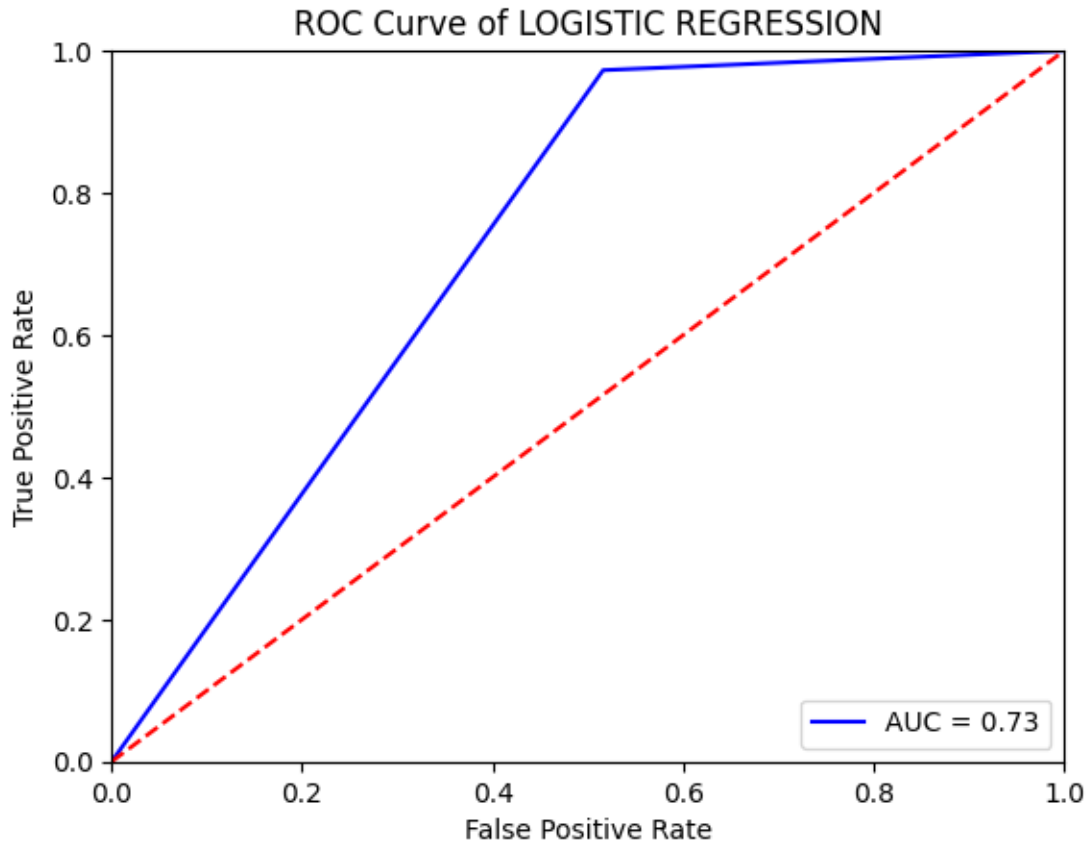
specificity_lr = TN / (TN + FP)
print('The Specificity Score is ' + str(specificity_lr))
```

The Specificity Score is 0.48402948402948404

```
[ ]: # ROC Curve of Logistic Regression

Y_scores = lr.predict_proba(x_test)
fpr, tpr, threshold = roc_curve(y_test, y_predict_lr)
roc_auc = auc(fpr, tpr)

plt.title('Logistic RegressionClassifier')
plt.plot(fpr, tpr, 'b', label = 'AUC = %0.2f' % roc_auc)
plt.legend(loc = 'lower right')
plt.plot([0, 1], [0, 1], 'r--')
plt.xlim([0, 1])
plt.ylim([0, 1])
plt.ylabel('True Positive Rate')
plt.xlabel('False Positive Rate')
plt.title('ROC Curve of LOGISTIC REGRESSION')
plt.show()
```



2.5 Conclusion

- 2.5.1 1. Based on the results obtained, it can be concluded that KNN outperforms logistic regression in predicting customer churn in the banking industry. KNN achieved higher accuracy scores on both the training and test sets, as well as higher recall and specificity scores, indicating that it is better at identifying customers who are likely to churn and customers who are not likely to churn, respectively.
- 2.5.2 2. However, it is important to note that logistic regression achieved a lower specificity score compared to KNN, indicating that it has a higher false positive rate. This means that logistic regression may incorrectly predict more non-churned customers as churned, resulting in potentially unnecessary retention measures
- 2.5.3 3. If the bank wants to prioritize identifying as many customers who are likely to churn as possible while also minimizing the false positive rate, then KNN may be a better choice.
- 2.5.4 4. Using the K Means method, the bank can also look for patterns in the behavior of the customers and find additional ways to help with retention.