

A

1)

Can we simplify the churn data set using principal component analysis and retain the components that capture the most variance for future use in machine learning models and data visualization?

2)

One goal of the data analysis is to reduce the 'Churn' data set into principal components and determine the optimal number of components for future use in statistical analysis.

B

1)

PCA analyzes the the data set by creating new components out of a linear combination of the initial variables. They are constructed such that the components are not correlated with each other and the amount of variance within each component is greatest in the first component and decreases with each following component. An expected outcome is that after primary component analysis is complete, we should have a simplified data set with reduced dimensionality created from the initial data set. The analysis will also provide information about the explained variance ratio which will detail how much variance is contained in each principal component.

The PCA algorithm begins by standardizing the data to have a mean of 0 and a standard deviation of 1. A covariance matrix of the standardized data is computed to represent the covariances of all pairs of features in the data set. Eigenvalue decomposition is then performed on the matrix to find the eigenvalues and eigenvectors of the matrix. PCA ranks the eigenvalues in descending order to determine the most important principal components. The data is projected onto the selected principal components by computing the dot product of the standardized data matrix and the matrix of selected eigenvectors. This results in a reduced dimensionality data set.

2)

One assumption of primary component analysis is that large variance indicates importance. It is assumed that principal components with the highest variance are the most significant.

C

1)

The continuous variables being used are:

Lat
Lng
Population
Children
Age
Income
Outage_sec_perweek
Email
Contacts
Yearly_equip_failure
Tenure
MonthlyCharge
Bandwidth_GB_Year
Item1
Item2
Item3
Item4
Item5
Item6
Item7
Item8

2)

Standardize the data.

```
In [1]: import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
import numpy as np
# Assuming your CSV file is named 'data.csv', adjust the file path as needed
file_path = '/home/dj/skewl/D212/2/churn_clean.csv'
pd.set_option('display.max_columns', None)
# Read the data from the CSV file into a DataFrame
df = pd.read_csv(file_path)
#drop index column
df = df.loc[:, ~df.columns.str.contains('Unnamed')]
# get numeric columns
data = df.select_dtypes(include='number')
# remove zip and CaseOrder columns because it is categorical
```

```

del data['Zip']
del data['CaseOrder']
df = data
#standardize the data
df=(df-df.mean())/df.std()
#write to csv file.
df.to_csv('standardized-data.csv', index=False)

```

D

1)

Matrix of principal components:

```

In [2]: from sklearn.decomposition import PCA
pca = PCA(n_components=21)

#fit pca model to our data
pca.fit(df)
#transform data set to 22 PCA components
data_pca = pd.DataFrame(pca.transform(df),
                        columns=['PC1', 'PC2', 'PC3', 'PC4', 'PC5', 'PC6', 'PC7', 'PC8', 'PC9',
                                'PC10', 'PC11', 'PC12', 'PC13', 'PC14', 'PC15', 'PC16', 'PC17',
                                'PC18', 'PC19', 'PC20', 'PC21'])

loadings = pd.DataFrame(pca.components_.T,
                        columns=['PC1', 'PC2', 'PC3', 'PC4', 'PC5', 'PC6', 'PC7', 'PC8', 'PC9',
                                'PC10', 'PC11', 'PC12', 'PC13', 'PC14', 'PC15', 'PC16', 'PC17',
                                'PC18', 'PC19', 'PC20', 'PC21'],
                        index=df.columns)
print(loadings.head(21))

```

	PC1	PC2	PC3	PC4	PC5	\
Lat	-0.001112	-0.023121	-0.007380	-0.713407	-0.025042	
Lng	0.008058	0.009447	0.022445	0.177972	-0.338392	
Population	-0.002181	-0.000771	0.015616	0.652679	0.173323	
Children	0.004128	0.015957	0.028784	-0.016885	0.413388	
Age	0.006509	0.000521	-0.028836	0.055294	-0.426834	
Income	0.001022	0.005808	0.025622	-0.055938	0.186964	
Outage_sec_perweek	-0.017494	0.003909	-0.014166	0.013937	-0.259856	
Email	0.008792	-0.019741	-0.002773	0.149799	-0.088409	
Contacts	-0.008725	0.003459	-0.011524	0.029306	-0.438742	
Yearly_equip_failure	-0.007705	0.017671	0.008043	-0.007244	0.150265	
Tenure	-0.016266	0.702098	-0.063693	-0.007696	0.009770	
MonthlyCharge	0.000980	0.039884	-0.009138	-0.002964	-0.416994	
Bandwidth_GB_Year	-0.016790	0.703617	-0.062724	-0.009177	0.009116	
Item1	0.458719	0.031335	0.280924	-0.011199	-0.017378	
Item2	0.433834	0.038617	0.281971	-0.018981	-0.020335	
Item3	0.400518	0.035598	0.280415	-0.003381	0.000304	
Item4	0.145752	-0.039814	-0.568295	-0.005339	0.009238	
Item5	-0.175652	0.056530	0.586829	-0.008554	-0.028968	
Item6	0.405012	-0.006736	-0.183775	0.012565	0.012014	
Item7	0.358211	0.001737	-0.181488	-0.020250	0.019927	
Item8	0.308716	-0.013350	-0.131543	0.045283	-0.011427	

	PC6	PC7	PC8	PC9	PC10	\
Lat	0.112069	-0.098595	-0.028808	-0.010332	-0.022292	
Lng	-0.710967	0.354154	-0.092208	-0.064324	-0.066207	
Population	0.307612	-0.122630	0.097508	0.054599	0.067829	
Children	-0.493891	-0.097139	0.136314	0.066512	-0.076010	
Age	0.263319	0.423545	-0.075478	-0.178439	0.096758	
Income	-0.035440	0.324461	0.092339	0.779760	0.332631	
Outage_sec_perweek	-0.115988	-0.457488	0.584093	0.090340	-0.210243	
Email	-0.146479	-0.345697	-0.426345	0.036436	-0.135628	
Contacts	0.141564	0.020315	0.020926	0.515860	-0.525189	
Yearly_equip_failure	0.052174	0.415508	0.581382	-0.254131	-0.248981	
Tenure	0.025127	0.009253	-0.036361	-0.004253	-0.035038	
MonthlyCharge	-0.107632	-0.228324	0.280072	-0.020344	0.679170	
Bandwidth_GB_Year	-0.004363	-0.021363	-0.011151	0.003876	0.003704	
Item1	-0.002033	-0.002239	0.015228	-0.022008	-0.010938	
Item2	0.018206	-0.016517	0.014141	0.000544	-0.009914	
Item3	0.003300	-0.012957	-0.026180	-0.035907	-0.011518	
Item4	-0.013591	0.005827	-0.012544	-0.028655	-0.010613	
Item5	0.042602	0.003137	-0.014066	-0.002505	-0.003013	
Item6	0.015886	-0.004968	0.007999	0.019149	-0.003231	
Item7	-0.006088	0.025328	-0.026909	0.069894	-0.012482	
Item8	0.016670	-0.004744	0.069500	-0.000909	0.034239	

	PC11	PC12	PC13	PC14	PC15	\
Lat	0.087520	-0.010790	0.057719	0.095224	0.660205	

Lng	-0.173572	-0.094972	-0.158149	0.071398	0.360598
Population	-0.025682	0.027218	0.108331	0.167885	0.606033
Children	0.187104	0.176812	0.690935	-0.019480	-0.004987
Age	0.345449	-0.323264	0.538841	0.035972	-0.043814
Income	0.205332	-0.238138	-0.146506	0.024111	0.018182
Outage_sec_perweek	0.034554	-0.551538	-0.004926	0.081577	-0.049628
Email	0.751640	0.005453	-0.236985	-0.057343	0.041014
Contacts	-0.084467	0.454008	0.160663	-0.045656	0.000769
Yearly_equip_failure	0.420133	0.266144	-0.294977	-0.013081	0.039989
Tenure	0.000451	-0.038848	-0.008380	-0.004235	0.011882
MonthlyCharge	0.111057	0.452563	0.013219	0.004390	-0.009063
Bandwidth_GB_Year	0.002315	0.006581	-0.003180	-0.008830	0.011760
Item1	-0.004500	0.024850	-0.007659	0.071972	0.021536
Item2	-0.002179	-0.000882	0.018278	0.109222	-0.006481
Item3	-0.004230	-0.007590	-0.020047	0.175058	-0.005387
Item4	-0.021718	0.020818	-0.010999	0.180290	0.061364
Item5	-0.007609	-0.013871	0.002466	-0.136959	0.015125
Item6	0.021769	0.017593	-0.001535	0.053518	-0.061373
Item7	0.013871	0.014773	-0.010484	0.159747	-0.124997
Item8	-0.040845	-0.090967	0.020455	-0.903150	0.185797

	PC16	PC17	PC18	PC19	PC20	\
Lat	0.087845	-0.044067	-0.005204	0.015805	-0.011682	
Lng	0.059220	-0.038542	0.017837	0.000416	-0.025267	
Population	0.090310	-0.012212	0.000593	0.001053	-0.007964	
Children	-0.013577	0.015098	0.013894	0.020949	-0.000465	
Age	-0.002093	0.004171	-0.009878	0.005712	0.014211	
Income	-0.077328	0.007595	-0.002393	0.005199	0.013404	
Outage_sec_perweek	0.012222	0.010283	0.013432	0.017977	0.013847	
Email	-0.012751	0.014797	0.005772	-0.016556	0.000869	
Contacts	-0.035995	0.004012	-0.026819	0.020297	-0.000501	
Yearly_equip_failure	0.010939	0.014188	-0.001251	0.007763	-0.021791	
Tenure	-0.002089	-0.007220	-0.007826	-0.004391	0.007360	
MonthlyCharge	0.013084	0.017403	-0.000506	0.021466	-0.011578	
Bandwidth_GB_Year	-0.002077	-0.006102	-0.006224	-0.001992	0.001790	
Item1	-0.113274	0.044657	0.025446	-0.240334	0.792983	
Item2	-0.171007	0.068403	0.072172	-0.591234	-0.572810	
Item3	-0.249520	0.149958	-0.395794	0.673666	-0.176095	
Item4	-0.472789	0.445426	0.430805	0.087188	0.019061	
Item5	0.059286	0.208307	0.693579	0.263929	-0.042083	
Item6	0.050732	-0.756383	0.402499	0.229705	-0.065203	
Item7	0.799107	0.374344	0.070906	0.066331	-0.041194	
Item8	-0.004547	0.109457	-0.046218	0.046139	-0.043523	

	PC21
Lat	0.001011
Lng	0.000711
Population	-0.000064

Children	-0.021623
Age	0.022412
Income	-0.000913
Outage_sec_perweek	0.000350
Email	0.000247
Contacts	-0.000953
Yearly_equip_failure	-0.000131
Tenure	-0.705243
MonthlyCharge	-0.045786
Bandwidth_GB_Year	0.706787
Item1	0.002931
Item2	-0.001136
Item3	0.000078
Item4	0.000089
Item5	-0.000809
Item6	-0.000564
Item7	0.000481
Item8	-0.001970

2)

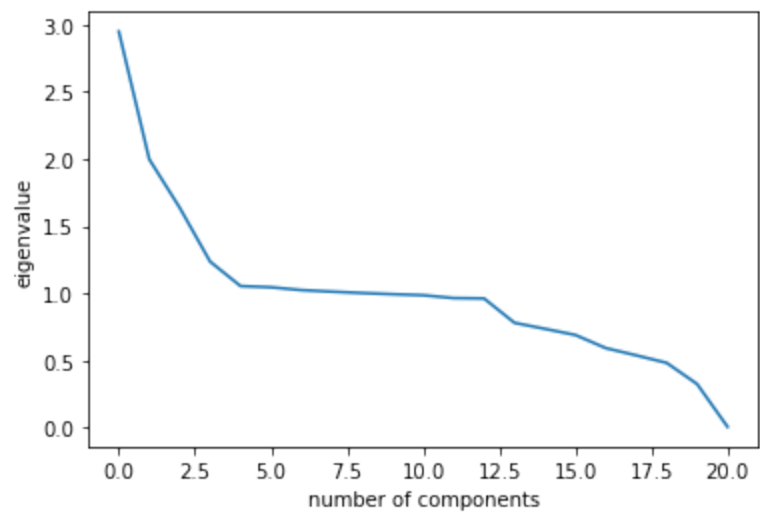
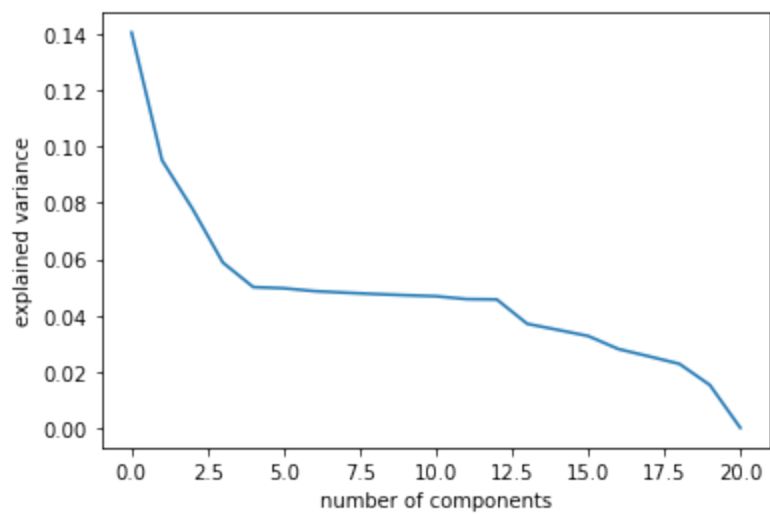
Total number of principal components:

Using the plot of explained variance below and the elbow rule we can determine that the total number of principal components is 4.

```
In [3]: plt.plot(pca.explained_variance_ratio_)
plt.xlabel('number of components')
plt.ylabel('explained variance')
plt.show()

cov_matrix = np.dot(df.T, df) / df.shape[0]
eigenvalues = [np.dot(eigenvector.T, np.dot(cov_matrix, eigenvector)) for
eigenvector in pca.components_]

plt.plot(eigenvalues)
plt.xlabel('number of components')
plt.ylabel('eigenvalue')
plt.show()
```



3)

Variance of each principal component:

PC1 0.13414451

PC2 0.12586588

PC3 0.07448371

PC4 0.0561557

```
In [4]: print(pca.explained_variance_ratio_[:4])
```

```
[0.14041402 0.09511751 0.07794643 0.05882728]
```

4)

Total variance of the first four principal components is 0.39064979323049326.

```
In [5]: total_variance_first_four = pca.explained_variance_ratio_[:4].sum()  
print(total_variance_first_four)
```

```
0.3723052340938371
```

5)

The results of the PCA data analysis show that the 'Churn' data set can be dimensionally reduced to an optimum number of four principal components. The optimum number of components was determined using the elbow method and a scree plot of explained variance. The principal component matrix was also determined. This provides data to help understand how each principal component is loaded by the original variables in the 'Churn' data set.

```
In [ ]:
```