

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
```

```
df = pd.read_csv("Telco-Customer-Churn.csv")
df.head(5)
```

	customerID	gender	SeniorCitizen	Partner	Dependents	tenure
0	7590-VHVEG	Female	0	Yes	No	1
1	5575-GNVDE	Male	0	No	No	34
2	3668-QPYBK	Male	0	No	No	2
3	7795-CF0CW	Male	0	No	No	45
4	9237-HQITU	Female	0	No	No	2

	MultipleLines	InternetService	OnlineSecurity	...
0	No phone service	DSL	No	...
1	No	DSL	Yes	...
2	No	DSL	Yes	...
3	No phone service	DSL	Yes	...
4	No	Fiber optic	No	...

	TechSupport	StreamingTV	StreamingMovies	Contract
0	No	No	No	Month-to-month
1	No	No	No	One year
2	No	No	No	Month-to-month
3	Yes	No	No	One year
4	No	No	No	Month-to-month

	PaymentMethod	MonthlyCharges	TotalCharges	Churn
0	Electronic check	29.85	29.85	No
1	Mailed check	56.95	1889.5	No

2	Mailed check	53.85	108.15	Yes
3	Bank transfer (automatic)	42.30	1840.75	No
4	Electronic check	70.70	151.65	Yes

[5 rows x 21 columns]

df.info()

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

RangeIndex: 7043 entries, 0 to 7042

Data columns (total 21 columns):

#	Column	Non-Null Count	Dtype
0	customerID	7043 non-null	object
1	gender	7043 non-null	object
2	SeniorCitizen	7043 non-null	int64
3	Partner	7043 non-null	object
4	Dependents	7043 non-null	object
5	tenure	7043 non-null	int64
6	PhoneService	7043 non-null	object
7	MultipleLines	7043 non-null	object
8	InternetService	7043 non-null	object
9	OnlineSecurity	7043 non-null	object
10	OnlineBackup	7043 non-null	object
11	DeviceProtection	7043 non-null	object
12	TechSupport	7043 non-null	object
13	StreamingTV	7043 non-null	object
14	StreamingMovies	7043 non-null	object
15	Contract	7043 non-null	object
16	PaperlessBilling	7043 non-null	object
17	PaymentMethod	7043 non-null	object
18	MonthlyCharges	7043 non-null	float64
19	TotalCharges	7043 non-null	object
20	Churn	7043 non-null	object

dtypes: float64(1), int64(2), object(18)

memory usage: 1.1+ MB

#replacing blanks with 0 as tenure is 0 and no total charges are recorded

df["TotalCharges"] = df["TotalCharges"].replace(" ", "0")

df["TotalCharges"] = df["TotalCharges"].astype("float")

df.info()

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

RangeIndex: 7043 entries, 0 to 7042

Data columns (total 21 columns):

#	Column	Non-Null Count	Dtype
0	customerID	7043 non-null	object

```

1  gender          7043 non-null object
2  SeniorCitizen   7043 non-null int64
3  Partner         7043 non-null object
4  Dependents      7043 non-null object
5  tenure          7043 non-null int64
6  PhoneService    7043 non-null object
7  MultipleLines   7043 non-null object
8  InternetService 7043 non-null object
9  OnlineSecurity  7043 non-null object
10 OnlineBackup    7043 non-null object
11 DeviceProtection 7043 non-null object
12 TechSupport     7043 non-null object
13 StreamingTV     7043 non-null object
14 StreamingMovies 7043 non-null object
15 Contract        7043 non-null object
16 PaperlessBilling 7043 non-null object
17 PaymentMethod   7043 non-null object
18 MonthlyCharges  7043 non-null float64
19 TotalCharges    7043 non-null float64
20 Churn           7043 non-null object

```

dtypes: float64(2), int64(2), object(17)

memory usage: 1.1+ MB

```
df.isnull().sum().sum()
```

```
np.int64(0)
```

```
df.describe()
```

	SeniorCitizen	tenure	MonthlyCharges	TotalCharges
count	7043.000000	7043.000000	7043.000000	7043.000000
mean	0.162147	32.371149	64.761692	2279.734304
std	0.368612	24.559481	30.090047	2266.794470
min	0.000000	0.000000	18.250000	0.000000
25%	0.000000	9.000000	35.500000	398.550000
50%	0.000000	29.000000	70.350000	1394.550000
75%	0.000000	55.000000	89.850000	3786.600000
max	1.000000	72.000000	118.750000	8684.800000

```
df["customerID"].duplicated().sum()
```

```
np.int64(0)
```

```

def conv(value):
    if value == 1:
        return "yes"
    else:
        return "no"

```

```
df['SeniorCitizen'] = df['SeniorCitizen'].apply(conv)
```

#converted 0 and 1 values of senior citizen to yes/no to make it easier to understand

```
df.head()
```

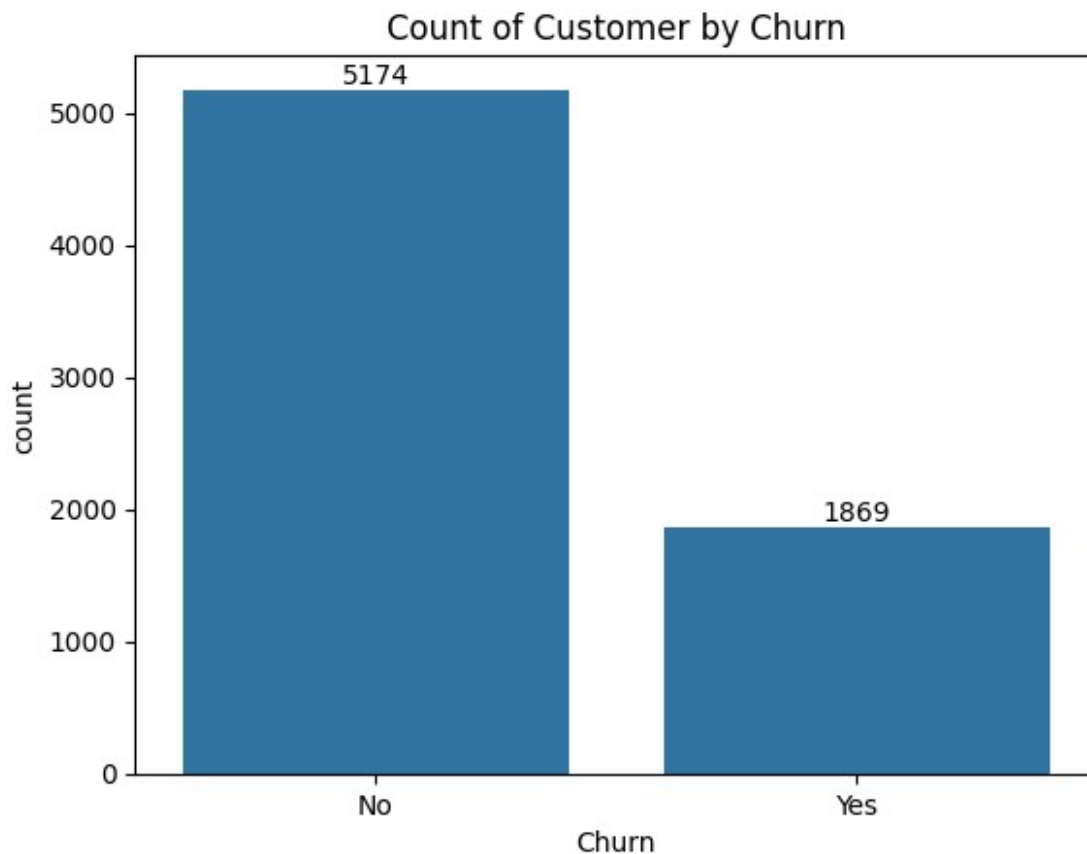
	customerID	gender	SeniorCitizen	Partner	Dependents	tenure
0	7590-VHVEG	Female	no	Yes	No	1
1	5575-GNVDE	Male	no	No	No	34
2	3668-QPYBK	Male	no	No	No	2
3	7795-CF0CW	Male	no	No	No	45
4	9237-HQITU	Female	no	No	No	2

	MultipleLines	InternetService	OnlineSecurity	...
0	No phone service	DSL	No	...
1	No	DSL	Yes	...
2	No	DSL	Yes	...
3	No phone service	DSL	Yes	...
4	No	Fiber optic	No	...

	TechSupport	StreamingTV	StreamingMovies	Contract
0	No	No	No	Month-to-month
1	No	No	No	One year
2	No	No	No	Month-to-month
3	Yes	No	No	One year
4	No	No	No	Month-to-month

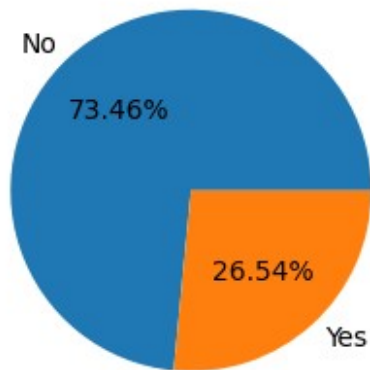
	PaymentMethod	MonthlyCharges	TotalCharges	Churn
0	Electronic check	29.85	29.85	No
1	Mailed check	56.95	1889.50	No
2	Mailed check	53.85	108.15	Yes
3	Bank transfer (automatic)	42.30	1840.75	No
4	Electronic check	70.70	151.65	Yes

```
[5 rows x 21 columns]
ax = sns.countplot(x = 'Churn', data = df)
ax.bar_label(ax.containers[0])
plt.title("Count of Customer by Churn")
plt.show()
```



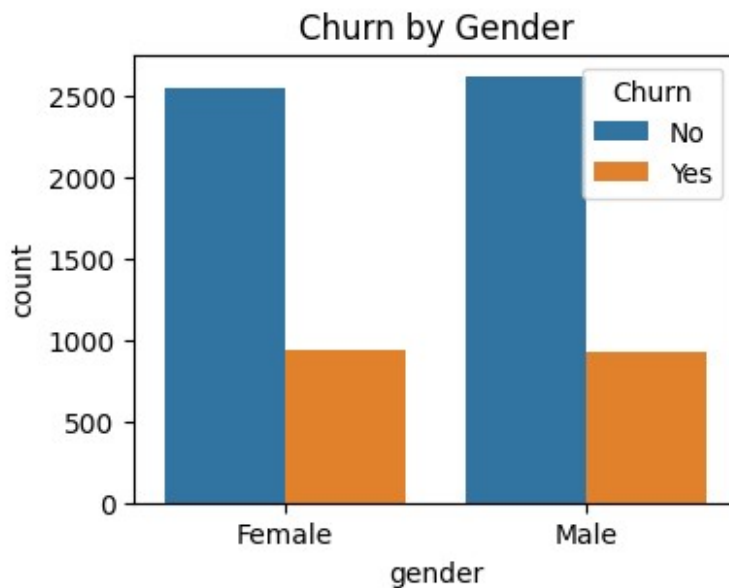
```
plt.figure(figsize = (3,4))
gb = df['Churn'].value_counts()
plt.pie(gb, labels = gb.index, autopct = "%1.2f%%")
plt.title("percentage of Chured Customeres", fontsize = 10)
plt.show()
```

percentage of Chured Custmeres

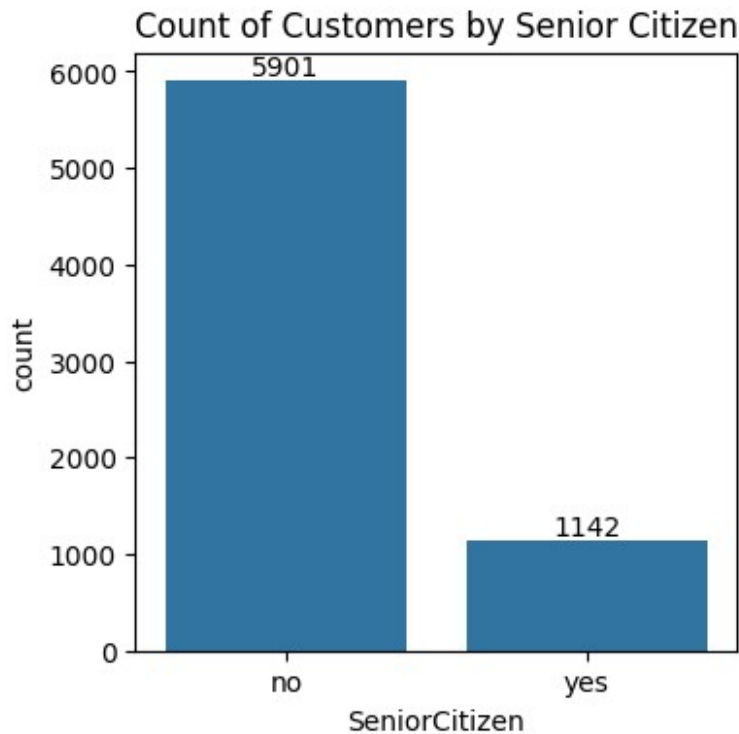


#from the given pie chart we can conclude that 26.54% of our customers out. #not let's explore the reason behind it

```
plt.figure(figsize = (4,3))
sns.countplot(x= "gender", data = df, hue = "Churn")
plt.title("Churn by Gender".)
plt.show()
```



```
plt.figure(figsize = (4,4))
ax = sns.countplot(x= "SeniorCitizen", data = df)
ax.bar_label(ax.containers[0])
plt.title("Count of Customers by Senior Citizen")
plt.show()
```



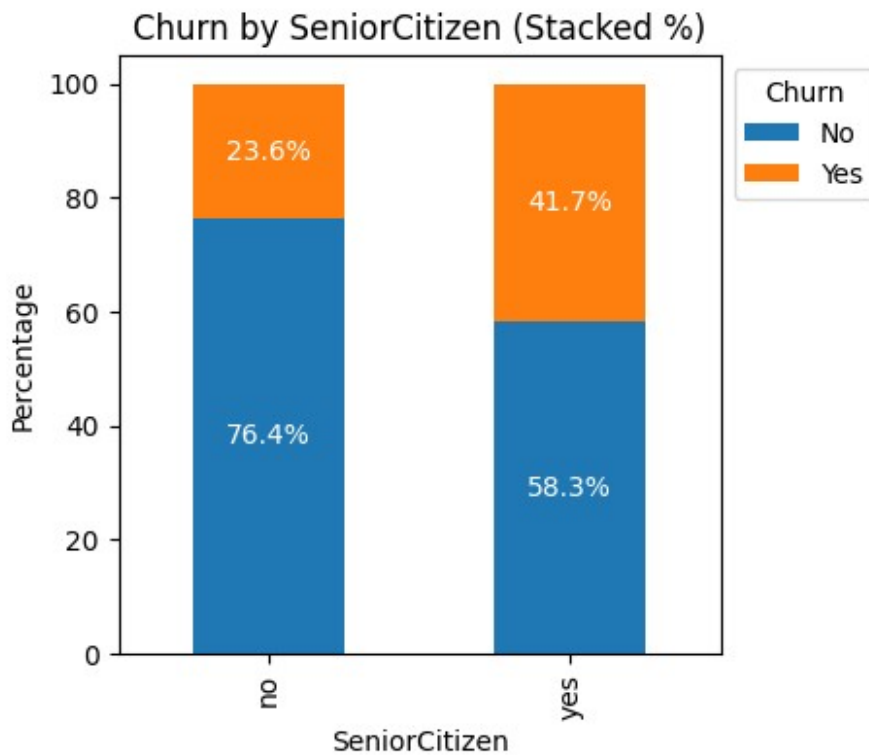
```
df_grouped = df.groupby(["SeniorCitizen", "Churn"]).size().unstack()
df_percent = df_grouped.div(df_grouped.sum(axis=1), axis=0) * 100

# Define custom colors (based on your image)
custom_colors = ["#1f77b4", "#ff7f0e"] # Dark Blue & Dark Orange

# Plot
fig, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(4, 4))
df_percent.plot(kind="bar", stacked=True, color=custom_colors, ax=ax)

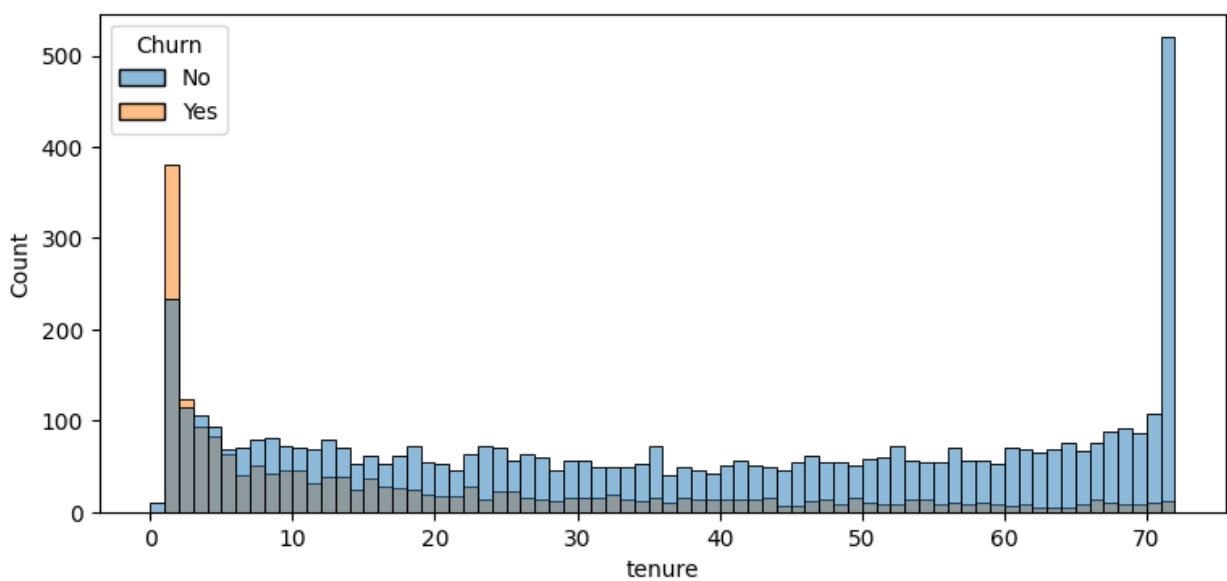
# Annotate bars with percentages
for bars in ax.containers:
    ax.bar_label(bars, fmt='%.1f%%', label_type='center',
    color='white', fontsize=10)

plt.title("Churn by SeniorCitizen (Stacked %)")
plt.ylabel("Percentage")
plt.xlabel("SeniorCitizen")
plt.legend(title="Churn", bbox_to_anchor = (1.0,1.0))
plt.show()
```



#comparative a greater pecentage of people in senior citizen category have churned

```
plt.figure(figsize = (9,4))
sns.histplot(x = "tenure", data=df, bins = 72, hue = "Churn")
plt.show()
```

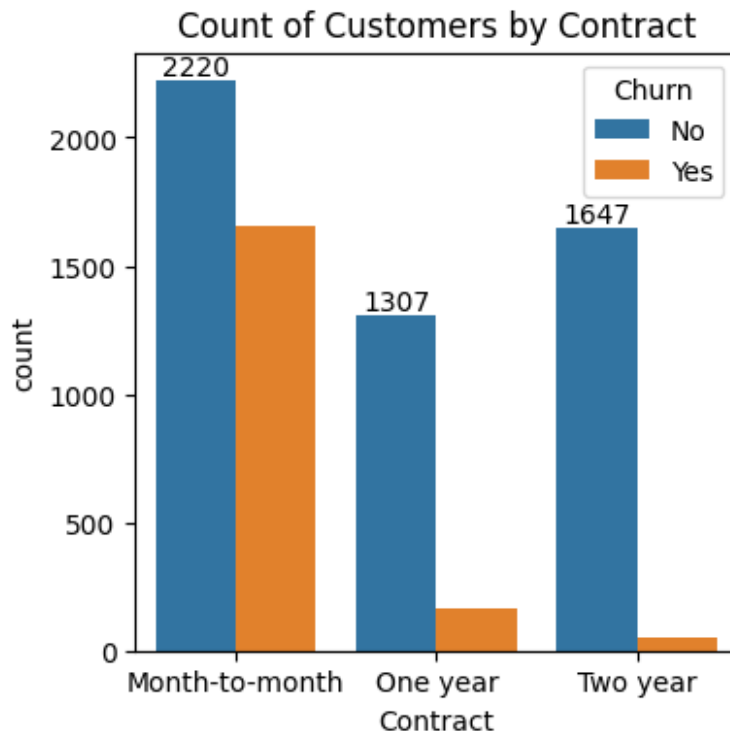


#people who have used our service for a long time have stayed and people who have used our services



#1 or 2 months have churned

```
plt.figure(figsize = (4,4))
ax = sns.countplot(x= "Contract", data = df, hue = "Churn")
ax.bar_label(ax.containers[0])
plt.title("Count of Customers by Contract")
plt.show()
```



#people who have month to month contract are o=likely to churn then from those who have 1 to 2 years or contract.

```
df.columns.values
array(['customerID', 'gender', 'SeniorCitizen', 'Partner',
      'Dependents',
      'tenure', 'PhoneService', 'MultipleLines', 'InternetService',
      'OnlineSecurity', 'OnlineBackup', 'DeviceProtection',
      'TechSupport', 'StreamingTV', 'StreamingMovies', 'Contract',
      'PaperlessBilling', 'PaymentMethod', 'MonthlyCharges',
      'TotalCharges', 'Churn'], dtype=object)

# Define the columns for subplots
columns = ['PhoneService', 'MultipleLines', 'InternetService',
          'OnlineSecurity', 'OnlineBackup', 'DeviceProtection',
          'TechSupport', 'StreamingTV', 'StreamingMovies']

# Set up the figure and axes
```

```

fig, axes = plt.subplots(nrows=3, ncols=3, figsize=(15, 12)) # 3x3
grid
axes = axes.flatten() # Flatten for easy iteration

# Define the complete color palette
custom_palette = {
    "Yes": "#ff7f0e",
    "No": "#1f77b4",
    "No internet service": "#81B29A",
    "No phone service": "#F2CC8F",
    "DSL": "#F0A500", # Added missing color for DSL
    "Fiber optic": "#0077B6" # Added missing color for Fiber optic
}

# Plot countplots
for i, col in enumerate(columns):
    # Get unique values in the current column
    unique_vals = df[col].unique()

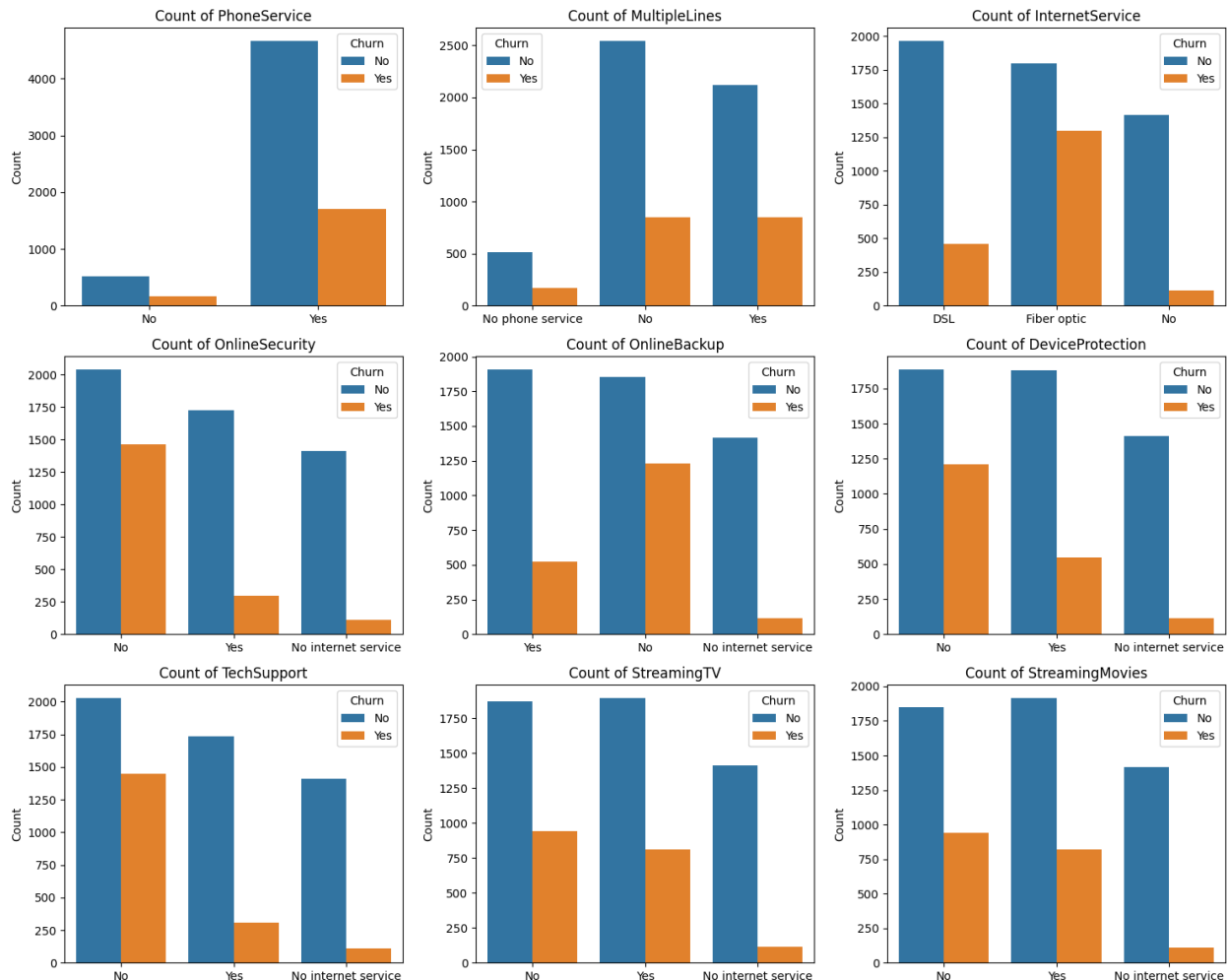
    # Ensure that custom_palette includes all unique values
    for val in unique_vals:
        if val not in custom_palette:
            custom_palette[val] = "#808080" # Default color for
missing values

    sns.countplot(x=col, data=df, ax=axes[i], hue=df["Churn"],
palette=custom_palette)
    axes[i].set_title(f"Count of {col}")
    axes[i].set_xlabel("")
    axes[i].set_ylabel("Count")

    # No need to add legend if hue is the same as the column
    # Remove this line to prevent warnings
    # axes[i].legend(title=col, loc="upper right")

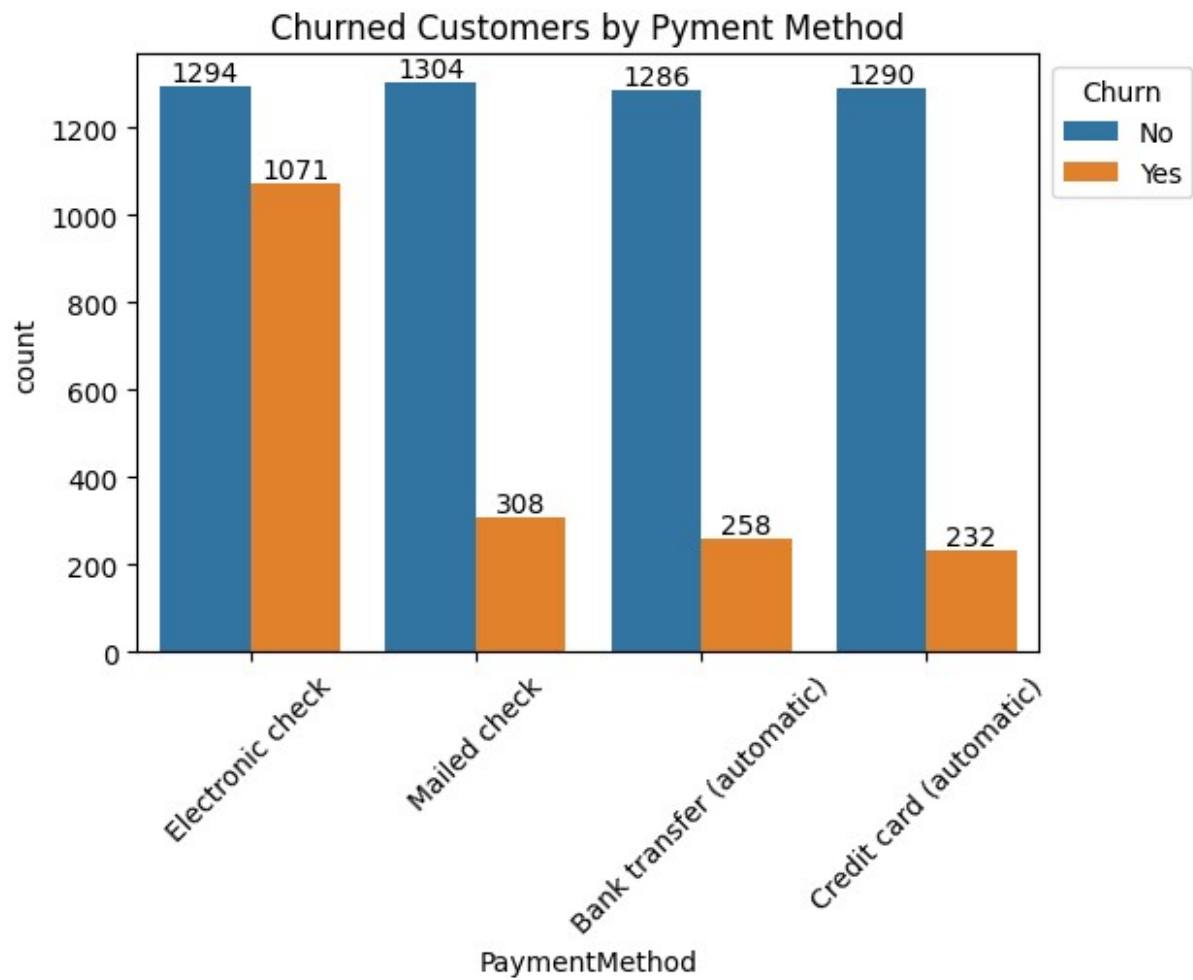
# Adjust layout
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()

```



#The majority of customers who do not churn tend to have service like PhoneService, InternetService (particularly DSL), and OnlineSecurity enabled, for services like OnlineBackup, TechSupport, and StreamingTV, churn rates are noticeably higher when these services are not used or are unavailable.

```
plt.figure(figsize = (6,4))
ax = sns.countplot(x= "PaymentMethod", data = df, hue = "Churn")
ax.bar_label(ax.containers[0])
ax.bar_label(ax.containers[1])
plt.title("Churned Customers by Pyment Method")
plt.xticks(rotation = 45)
plt.legend(title="Churn", bbox_to_anchor = (1.0,1.0))
plt.show()
```



#customer is likely to churn when he is using electronic check as a payment method