```
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
df=pd.read_csv('Customer_Churn.csv')
df.head()
```

₹ customerID gender SeniorCitizen Partner Dependents tenure PhoneService MultipleLines InternetService OnlineSecurity 7590-No phone DSL 0 Female Yes No No No VHVEG service 5575-0 No 34 Yes DSL 1 Male No Yes **GNVDE** 3668-2 0 2 DSL Male No No Yes No Yes QPYBK 7795-No phone 3 0 45 No DSL Male No No Yes **CFOCW** service 9237-

2

Yes

No

Fiber optic

No

No

5 rows × 21 columns

HOITU

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
```

Female

0

No

7043 non-null obiect 7043 non-null 1 gender object SeniorCitizen 2 7043 non-null int64 3 Partner 7043 non-null object 4 Dependents 7043 non-null object tenure 7043 non-null int64 PhoneService 7043 non-null object MultipleLines 7043 non-null object 8 InternetService 7043 non-null object OnlineSecurity 7043 non-null object 10 OnlineBackup 7043 non-null object DeviceProtection 7043 non-null 11 object 7043 non-null TechSupport 12 object 7043 non-null 13 StreamingTV object 14 StreamingMovies 7043 non-null object 15 Contract 7043 non-null object PaperlessBilling 7043 non-null PaymentMethod 7043 non-null object MonthlyCharges 7043 non-null float64 19 TotalCharges 7043 non-null object Churn 7043 non-null 20 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. And changing datatype as float.

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

df.info()

<pr RangeIndex: 7043 entries, 0 to 7042

Data	COTUMNIS (COCAT ZI	COTUMNIS).	
#	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		
<pre>dtypes: float64(2), int64(2), object(17)</pre>						
memory usage: 1.1+ MB						

df.isnull()

**→** 

	customerID	gender	SeniorCitizen	Partner	Dependents	tenure	PhoneService	MultipleLines	InternetService	OnlineSecurity
0	) False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False
1	I False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False
2	2 False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False
3	B False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False
4	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False
70	38 False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False
70	39 False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False
70	40 False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False
70	41 False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False
70	42 False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False

7043 rows × 21 columns

df.isnull().sum()

 $\overline{\Rightarrow}$ 0 customerID 0 gender 0 SeniorCitizen 0 Partner 0 0 Dependents tenure 0 PhoneService 0 MultipleLines 0 InternetService 0 OnlineSecurity 0 OnlineBackup 0 **DeviceProtection** 0 TechSupport 0 StreamingTV 0

> StreamingMovies 0 Contract PaperlessBilling

PaymentMethod

MonthlyCharges

TotalCharges

Churn

0

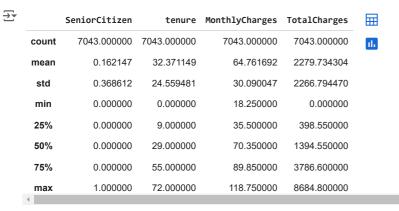
0

0

0

0

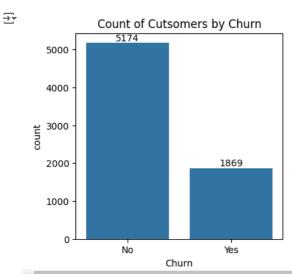
dtvne int64



df["SeniorCitizen"]=df["SeniorCitizen"].apply(conv)

Converted 0 and 1 values of senior citizen into no/yes to understand the data easily.

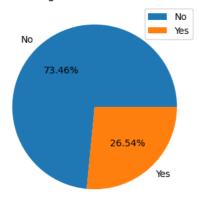
```
plt.figure(figsize=(4,4))
ax = sns.countplot(x=df['Churn'])
ax.bar_label(ax.containers[0])
plt.title('Count of Cutsomers by Churn')
plt.show()
```



```
plt.figure(figsize=(4,4))
gb = df.groupby('Churn').agg({'Churn':'count'})
plt.pie(gb['Churn'],labels = gb.index,autopct="%1.2f%")
plt.legend()
plt.title('Percentage of Churned Customers')
plt.show()
```

## **∓**\*

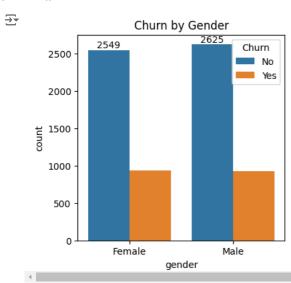
## Percentage of Churned Customers



From the given pie chart we can conclude that 26.54% cutsomers have churned out.

Lets start exploring by Gender first.

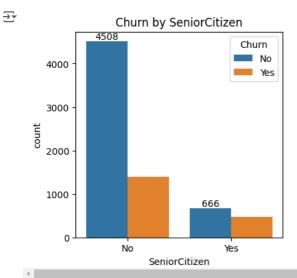
```
plt.figure(figsize=(4,4))
bx=sns.countplot(x=df['gender'],data=df,hue='Churn')
bx.bar_label(bx.containers[0])
plt.title('Churn by Gender')
plt.show()
```



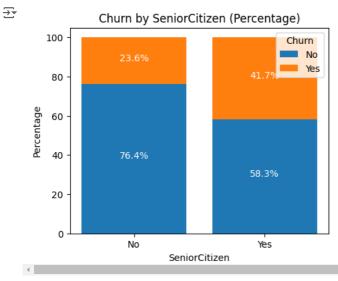
From the above plot we can say that almost equal customers of male and female customers are churned out. So, Gender is not the reason for churned out customers.

Now lets check for Senior Citizen

```
plt.figure(figsize=(4,4))
bx=sns.countplot(x=df['SeniorCitizen'],data=df,hue='Churn')
bx.bar_label(bx.containers[0])
plt.title('Churn by SeniorCitizen')
plt.show()
```



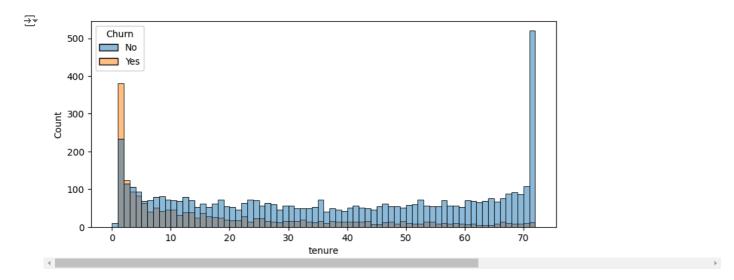
```
# Calculate percentages
percentages=df.groupby(['SeniorCitizen', 'Churn']).size().unstack(fill_value=0)
percentages=percentages.div(percentages.sum(axis=1), axis=0) * 100
# Plotting
fig, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(5, 4))
bottom = [0] * len(percentages)
for churn_status in percentages.columns:
    ax.bar(percentages.index,percentages[churn_status],label=churn_status,bottom=bottom)
    for i, value in enumerate(percentages[churn_status]):
            # Corrected: Use .iloc for accessing the value
            ax.text(i, bottom[i] + value / 2, f"{value:.1f}%", ha='center', color='white')
    bottom += percentages[churn_status].values # Ensure compatibility with array operations
ax.set_title('Churn by SeniorCitizen (Percentage)')
ax.set_xlabel('SeniorCitizen')
ax.set_ylabel('Percentage')
ax.set_xticks(percentages.index)
ax.legend(title='Churn')
plt.show()
```



Comparatively a greater percentage of people in senior citizen have churned out.

Now lets analyze based on tenure

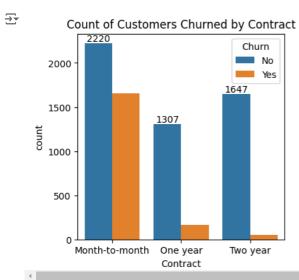
```
plt.figure(figsize=(9,4))
sns.histplot(x=df['tenure'],data=df,bins=72,hue='Churn')
plt.show()
```



People who have used our services for long time have stayed and people who have used our services for 1 or 2 months have churned.

Now lets analyze based on contract.

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

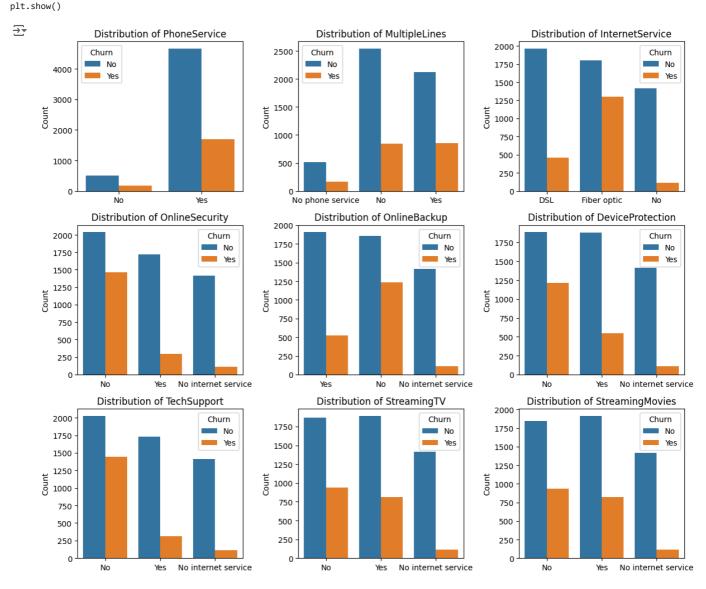


People who have month to month contract are likely to churn then from those who have one or two years of contract.

df.columns.values

```
# Remove any empty subplot frames (if less than total subplots)
for j in range(len(columns_to_plot), len(axes)):
    fig.delaxes(axes[j])

# Adjust layout
plt.tight_layout()
```



Most customers have a phone service, but churn is higher among customers with "Multiple Lines" compared to those with a single line or no service. Customers using Fiber optic internet have a higher churn rate compared to those using DSL or no internet service. Services like OnlineSecurity, OnlineBackup, and TechSupport show higher churn when customers do not subscribe to these features. Churn rates are higher for customers who use streaming services like StreamingTV and StreamingMovies, particularly among those with active internet connections.

```
plt.figure(figsize=(10,4))
bx=sns.countplot(x=df['PaymentMethod'],data=df,hue='Churn')
bx.bar_label(bx.containers[1])
plt.title('Count of Customers Churned by Payment Method')
plt.show()
```

## Count of Customers Churned by Payment Method

