

# is-eda-bcg-intership-task-insights

March 6, 2024

## 1 KINDLY UPVOTE THE NOTEBOOK IF YOU FIND IT INSIGHTFUL

## 2 Importing Required libraries

### client\_data.csv

- id = client company identifier
- activity\_new = category of the company's activity *channel\_sales* = code of the sales channel
- cons\_12m = electricity consumption of the past 12 months *cons\_gas\_12m* = gas consumption of the past 12 months
- cons\_last\_month = electricity consumption of the last month
- date\_activ* = date of activation of the contract
- date\_end = registered date of the end of the contract
- date\_modif\_prod* = date of the last modification of the product
- date\_renewal = date of the next contract renewal
- forecast\_cons\_12m* = forecasted electricity consumption for next 12 months
- forecast\_cons\_year = forecasted electricity consumption for the next calendar year
- forecast\_discount\_energy* = forecasted value of current discount
- forecast\_meter\_rent\_12m = forecasted bill of meter rental for the next 2 months
- forecast\_price\_energy\_off\_peak* = forecasted energy price for 1st period (off peak)
- forecast\_price\_energy\_peak = forecasted energy price for 2nd period (peak)
- forecast\_price\_pow\_off\_peak* = forecasted power price for 1st period (off peak)
- has\_gas = indicated if client is also a gas client
- imp\_cons* = current paid consumption
- margin\_gross\_pow\_ele = gross margin on power subscription
- margin\_net\_pow\_ele* = net margin on power subscription
- nb\_prod\_act = number of active products and services
- net\_margin* = total net margin
- num\_years\_antig = antiquity of the client (in number of years)
- origin\_up* = code of the electricity campaign the customer first subscribed to
- pow\_max = subscribed power
- \*churn = has the client churned over the next 3 months

### price\_data.csv

- id = client company identifier
- price\_date = reference date
- price\_off\_peak\_var = price of energy for the 1st period (off peak)
- price\_peak\_var = price of energy for the 2nd period (peak)
- price\_mid\_peak\_var = price of energy for the 3rd period (mid peak)
- price\_off\_peak\_fix = price of power for the 1st period (off peak)
- price\_peak\_fix = price of power for the 2nd period (peak)
- price\_mid\_peak\_fix = price of power for the 3rd period (mid peak)

Note: some fields are hashed text strings. This preserves the privacy of the original data but the

commercial meaning is retained and so they may have predictive power

```
[1]: import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
import missingno as mn
plt.rcParams['axes.facecolor']=(0.72, 0.807, 0.898)
pd.set_option('display.max_columns', 50)
```

```
/opt/conda/lib/python3.10/site-packages/scipy/__init__.py:146: UserWarning: A
NumPy version >=1.16.5 and <1.23.0 is required for this version of SciPy
(detected version 1.23.5
  warnings.warn(f"A NumPy version >={np_minversion} and <{np_maxversion}")
```

```
[2]: client=pd.read_csv('/kaggle/input/bcgtask/client.csv')
```

```
[3]: price=pd.read_csv("/kaggle/input/bcgtask/price.csv")
```

```
[4]: df=pd.merge(client,price,on='id')
```

```
[5]: df.head()
```

```
[5]:
```

	id	channel_sales	\
0	24011ae4ebbe3035111d65fa7c15bc57	foosdfpfkusacimwkcsosbicdxkica	ua
1	24011ae4ebbe3035111d65fa7c15bc57	foosdfpfkusacimwkcsosbicdxkica	ua
2	24011ae4ebbe3035111d65fa7c15bc57	foosdfpfkusacimwkcsosbicdxkica	ua
3	24011ae4ebbe3035111d65fa7c15bc57	foosdfpfkusacimwkcsosbicdxkica	ua
4	24011ae4ebbe3035111d65fa7c15bc57	foosdfpfkusacimwkcsosbicdxkica	ua

	cons_12m	cons_gas_12m	cons_last_month	date_activ	date_end	\
0	0	54946	0	2013-06-15	2016-06-15	
1	0	54946	0	2013-06-15	2016-06-15	
2	0	54946	0	2013-06-15	2016-06-15	
3	0	54946	0	2013-06-15	2016-06-15	
4	0	54946	0	2013-06-15	2016-06-15	

	date_modif_prod	date_renewal	forecast_cons_12m	forecast_cons_year	\
0	2015-11-01	2015-06-23	0.0	0	
1	2015-11-01	2015-06-23	0.0	0	
2	2015-11-01	2015-06-23	0.0	0	
3	2015-11-01	2015-06-23	0.0	0	
4	2015-11-01	2015-06-23	0.0	0	

	forecast_discount_energy	forecast_meter_rent_12m	\
0	0.0	1.78	
1	0.0	1.78	
2	0.0	1.78	

3	0.0	1.78
4	0.0	1.78

	forecast_price_energy_off_peak	forecast_price_energy_peak \
0	0.114481	0.098142
1	0.114481	0.098142
2	0.114481	0.098142
3	0.114481	0.098142
4	0.114481	0.098142

	forecast_price_pow_off_peak	has_gas	imp_cons	margin_gross_pow_ele \
0	40.606701	t	0.0	25.44
1	40.606701	t	0.0	25.44
2	40.606701	t	0.0	25.44
3	40.606701	t	0.0	25.44
4	40.606701	t	0.0	25.44

	margin_net_pow_ele	nb_prod_act	net_margin	num_years_antig \
0	25.44	2	678.99	3
1	25.44	2	678.99	3
2	25.44	2	678.99	3
3	25.44	2	678.99	3
4	25.44	2	678.99	3

	origin_up	pow_max	churn	price_date \
0	lxidpiddsbxsbosboudacockeimpuepw	43.648	1	2015-01-01
1	lxidpiddsbxsbosboudacockeimpuepw	43.648	1	2015-02-01
2	lxidpiddsbxsbosboudacockeimpuepw	43.648	1	2015-03-01
3	lxidpiddsbxsbosboudacockeimpuepw	43.648	1	2015-04-01
4	lxidpiddsbxsbosboudacockeimpuepw	43.648	1	2015-05-01

	price_off_peak_var	price_peak_var	price_mid_peak_var	price_off_peak_fix \
0	0.125976	0.103395	0.071536	40.565969
1	0.125976	0.103395	0.071536	40.565969
2	0.125976	0.103395	0.071536	40.565973
3	0.125976	0.103395	0.071536	40.565973
4	0.125976	0.103395	0.071536	40.565973

	price_peak_fix	price_mid_peak_fix
0	24.339581	16.226389
1	24.339581	16.226389
2	24.339578	16.226383
3	24.339578	16.226383
4	24.339578	16.226383

```
[6]: df.info()
```

```

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
Int64Index: 175149 entries, 0 to 175148
Data columns (total 33 columns):
#   Column                                Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  -
0   id                                    175149 non-null  object
1   channel_sales                        175149 non-null  object
2   cons_12m                            175149 non-null  int64
3   cons_gas_12m                        175149 non-null  int64
4   cons_last_month                     175149 non-null  int64
5   date_activ                          175149 non-null  object
6   date_end                            175149 non-null  object
7   date_modif_prod                     175149 non-null  object
8   date_renewal                        175149 non-null  object
9   forecast_cons_12m                   175149 non-null  float64
10  forecast_cons_year                   175149 non-null  int64
11  forecast_discount_energy             175149 non-null  float64
12  forecast_meter_rent_12m              175149 non-null  float64
13  forecast_price_energy_off_peak       175149 non-null  float64
14  forecast_price_energy_peak           175149 non-null  float64
15  forecast_price_pow_off_peak          175149 non-null  float64
16  has_gas                             175149 non-null  object
17  imp_cons                            175149 non-null  float64
18  margin_gross_pow_ele                 175149 non-null  float64
19  margin_net_pow_ele                   175149 non-null  float64
20  nb_prod_act                          175149 non-null  int64
21  net_margin                          175149 non-null  float64
22  num_years_antig                      175149 non-null  int64
23  origin_up                           175149 non-null  object
24  pow_max                             175149 non-null  float64
25  churn                               175149 non-null  int64
26  price_date                           175149 non-null  object
27  price_off_peak_var                   175149 non-null  float64
28  price_peak_var                       175149 non-null  float64
29  price_mid_peak_var                   175149 non-null  float64
30  price_off_peak_fix                   175149 non-null  float64
31  price_peak_fix                       175149 non-null  float64
32  price_mid_peak_fix                   175149 non-null  float64
dtypes: float64(17), int64(7), object(9)
memory usage: 45.4+ MB

```

```
[7]: df.drop_duplicates(inplace=True)
```

```
[8]: date=['date_activ', 'date_end', 'date_modif_prod', 'date_renewal', 'price_date']
for i in date:
    df[i]=pd.to_datetime(df[i])
```

```
[9]: df.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
Int64Index: 175149 entries, 0 to 175148
Data columns (total 33 columns):
#   Column                                Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  -
0   id                                     175149 non-null object
1   channel_sales                         175149 non-null object
2   cons_12m                             175149 non-null int64
3   cons_gas_12m                         175149 non-null int64
4   cons_last_month                      175149 non-null int64
5   date_activ                           175149 non-null datetime64[ns]
6   date_end                             175149 non-null datetime64[ns]
7   date_modif_prod                      175149 non-null datetime64[ns]
8   date_renewal                         175149 non-null datetime64[ns]
9   forecast_cons_12m                   175149 non-null float64
10  forecast_cons_year                   175149 non-null int64
11  forecast_discount_energy             175149 non-null float64
12  forecast_meter_rent_12m              175149 non-null float64
13  forecast_price_energy_off_peak       175149 non-null float64
14  forecast_price_energy_peak           175149 non-null float64
15  forecast_price_pow_off_peak          175149 non-null float64
16  has_gas                              175149 non-null object
17  imp_cons                             175149 non-null float64
18  margin_gross_pow_ele                 175149 non-null float64
19  margin_net_pow_ele                   175149 non-null float64
20  nb_prod_act                          175149 non-null int64
21  net_margin                           175149 non-null float64
22  num_years_antig                      175149 non-null int64
23  origin_up                            175149 non-null object
24  pow_max                              175149 non-null float64
25  churn                                175149 non-null int64
26  price_date                           175149 non-null datetime64[ns]
27  price_off_peak_var                   175149 non-null float64
28  price_peak_var                       175149 non-null float64
29  price_mid_peak_var                   175149 non-null float64
30  price_off_peak_fix                   175149 non-null float64
31  price_peak_fix                       175149 non-null float64
32  price_mid_peak_fix                   175149 non-null float64
dtypes: datetime64[ns](5), float64(17), int64(7), object(4)
memory usage: 45.4+ MB
```

```
[10]: df.shape
```

```
[10]: (175149, 33)
```

```
[11]: df.columns
```

```
[11]: Index(['id', 'channel_sales', 'cons_12m', 'cons_gas_12m', 'cons_last_month',
          'date_activ', 'date_end', 'date_modif_prod', 'date_renewal',
          'forecast_cons_12m', 'forecast_cons_year', 'forecast_discount_energy',
          'forecast_meter_rent_12m', 'forecast_price_energy_off_peak',
          'forecast_price_energy_peak', 'forecast_price_pow_off_peak', 'has_gas',
          'imp_cons', 'margin_gross_pow_ele', 'margin_net_pow_ele', 'nb_prod_act',
          'net_margin', 'num_years_antig', 'origin_up', 'pow_max', 'churn',
          'price_date', 'price_off_peak_var', 'price_peak_var',
          'price_mid_peak_var', 'price_off_peak_fix', 'price_peak_fix',
          'price_mid_peak_fix'],
          dtype='object')
```

```
[12]: df['channel_sales'].unique()
```

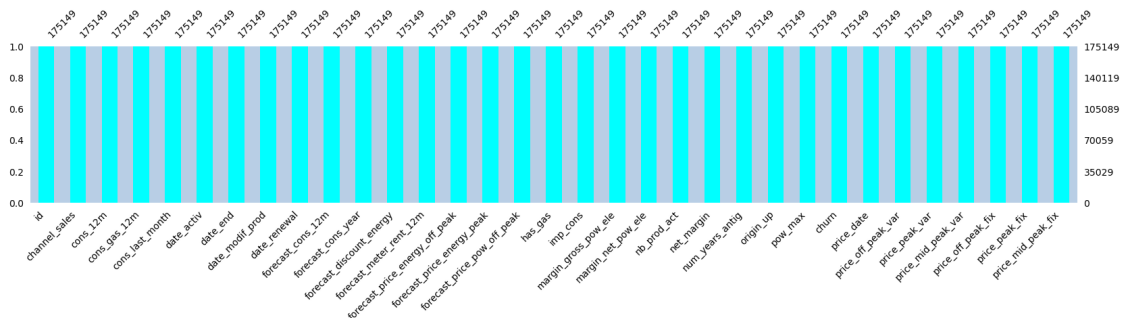
```
[12]: array(['foosdfpfkusacimwkcsosbicdxkicaau', 'MISSING',
          'lmkebamcaaclubfxadlmueccxoimlema',
          'usilxuppasemublllopkaaafesmlibmsdf',
          'ewpakwlliwisiwduibdlfmalxowmwpci',
          'epumfxlbckeskwexbiuasklxalciuu',
          'sddiedcslfslkckwlfkdpoeaailfpeds',
          'fixdbufsefwooaasfcxdxadsiekoeaa'], dtype=object)
```

```
[13]: df.shape
```

```
[13]: (175149, 33)
```

```
[14]: mn.bar(df,figsize=(20,3),fontsize=10,color='cyan')
```

```
[14]: <Axes: >
```



```
[15]: #first half of int and float columns
df[['cons_12m',
    'cons_gas_12m',
```

```

'cons_last_month',
'forecast_cons_12m',
'forecast_cons_year',
'forecast_discount_energy',
'forecast_meter_rent_12m',
'forecast_price_energy_off_peak',
'forecast_price_energy_peak',
'forecast_price_pow_off_peak',
'imp_cons',
'margin_gross_pow_ele',
'margin_net_pow_ele']] .describe().round(3)

```

```

[15]:
      count    cons_12m  cons_gas_12m  cons_last_month  forecast_cons_12m  \
mean    159260.579    28080.718    16095.518    1868.344
std     573541.331    162940.034    64376.742    2387.560
min         0.000         0.000         0.000         0.000
25%      5674.000         0.000         0.000         494.980
50%     14115.000         0.000         792.000        1112.610
75%     40763.000         0.000        3383.000        2400.350
max    6207104.000    4154590.000    771203.000    82902.830

      count  forecast_cons_year  forecast_discount_energy  forecast_meter_rent_12m  \
mean         1399.782              0.967              63.075
std          3248.331              5.109              66.144
min           0.000              0.000              0.000
25%           0.000              0.000              16.180
50%          314.000              0.000              18.790
75%         1745.000              0.000             131.030
max        175375.000             30.000             599.310

      count  forecast_price_energy_off_peak  forecast_price_energy_peak  \
mean              0.137              0.050
std              0.025              0.049
min              0.000              0.000
25%              0.116              0.000
50%              0.143              0.084
75%              0.146              0.099
max              0.274              0.196

      count  forecast_price_pow_off_peak  imp_cons  margin_gross_pow_ele  \
mean         43.130        152.790        24.567
std          4.487        341.427        20.234
min           0.000         0.000         0.000

```

25%	40.607	0.000	14.280
50%	44.311	37.390	21.640
75%	44.311	193.990	29.880
max	59.266	15042.790	374.640

	margin_net_pow_ele
count	175149.000
mean	24.564
std	20.234
min	0.000
25%	14.280
50%	21.640
75%	29.880
max	374.640

```
[16]: #2nd half of int and float columns
df[['nb_prod_act',
    'net_margin',
    'num_years_antig',
    'pow_max',
    'churn',
    'price_off_peak_var',
    'price_peak_var',
    'price_mid_peak_var',
    'price_off_peak_fix',
    'price_peak_fix',
    'price_mid_peak_fix']].describe().round(3)
```

[16]:	nb_prod_act	net_margin	num_years_antig	pow_max	churn \
count	175149.000	175149.000	175149.000	175149.000	175149.000
mean	1.292	189.245	4.998	18.135	0.097
std	0.710	311.847	1.612	13.536	0.296
min	1.000	0.000	1.000	3.300	0.000
25%	1.000	50.710	4.000	12.500	0.000
50%	1.000	112.500	5.000	13.856	0.000
75%	1.000	243.000	6.000	19.180	0.000
max	32.000	24570.650	13.000	320.000	1.000

	price_off_peak_var	price_peak_var	price_mid_peak_var \
count	175149.000	175149.000	175149.000
mean	0.142	0.052	0.028
std	0.023	0.050	0.036
min	0.000	0.000	0.000
25%	0.127	0.000	0.000
50%	0.147	0.084	0.000
75%	0.152	0.102	0.073
max	0.281	0.230	0.114



	price_off_peak_fix	price_peak_fix	price_mid_peak_fix
count	175149.000	175149.000	175149.000
mean	42.929	9.459	6.096
std	4.621	12.133	7.822
min	0.000	0.000	0.000
25%	40.729	0.000	0.000
50%	44.267	0.000	0.000
75%	44.445	24.340	16.226
max	59.445	36.491	17.458

```
[17]: df.describe(include=['object'])
```

```
[17]:
```

	id	channel_sales \
count	175149	175149
unique	14606	8
top	24011ae4ebbe3035111d65fa7c15bc57	foosdfpfkusacimwkcsosbicdxkicaau
freq	12	80971

	has_gas	origin_up
count	175149	175149
unique	2	6
top	f	lxidpiddsbxsbosboudacockeimpuepw
freq	143364	85086

```
[18]: #kurtosis and skewness

# Skewness > 0: Positively skewed (tail on the right)
# Skewness < 0: Negatively skewed (tail on the left)
#Skewness = 0: Symmetric distribution

#Kurtosis > 3: Leptokurtic (more peaked than a normal distribution, with
↪heavier tails)
#Kurtosis < 3: Platykurtic (less peaked than a normal distribution, with
↪lighter tails)
#Kurtosis = 3: Mesokurtic (similar peakedness to a normal distribution)

skew=df.select_dtypes(include=['int','float']).skew().to_frame().reset_index()
skew.columns=['col_names','Skewness']
kurt=df.select_dtypes(include=['int','float']).kurtosis().to_frame().
↪reset_index()
kurt.columns=['col_names','kurtosis']
a=pd.merge(skew,kurt,on='col_names')
a.index.name='sno'
a
```

[18]:	col_names	Skewness	kurtosis
sno			
0	cons_12m	5.996313	42.669832
1	cons_gas_12m	9.601588	126.427130
2	cons_last_month	6.389957	47.732548
3	forecast_cons_12m	7.159049	147.470752
4	forecast_cons_year	16.587522	653.463987
5	forecast_discount_energy	5.153648	24.836366
6	forecast_meter_rent_12m	1.503670	4.483410
7	forecast_price_energy_off_peak	-0.120054	8.363671
8	forecast_price_energy_peak	-0.014138	-1.890489
9	forecast_price_pow_off_peak	-4.999296	54.681957
10	imp_cons	13.198335	380.733638
11	margin_gross_pow_ele	4.472289	35.875438
12	margin_net_pow_ele	4.472982	35.884061
13	nb_prod_act	8.639788	259.013937
14	net_margin	36.571063	2642.018779
15	num_years_antig	1.445985	4.076234
16	pow_max	5.787392	59.196858
17	churn	2.721894	5.408768
18	price_off_peak_var	-0.708908	12.360176
19	price_peak_var	-0.023695	-1.895772
20	price_mid_peak_var	0.505937	-1.709054
21	price_off_peak_fix	-5.353341	55.392708
22	price_peak_fix	0.540461	-1.599137
23	price_mid_peak_fix	0.518144	-1.715927

From the above table inferences most of the features are right skewed and followed by heavy tailed distributions

### 3 EDA

```
[19]: churn=df['churn'].value_counts().to_frame().reset_index()
churn.columns=['Status','Churn']
churn.at[0,'Status']='NO'    # replacing 0 with NO
churn['Status'][1]='Yes'     # replaceing 1 with Yes

#converting into churn status percentage for Churn column in the dataframe

churn['Churn']=churn['Churn'].apply(lambda x: (x/churn['Churn'].sum())*100)
churn
```

/tmp/ipykernel\_32/478852479.py:4: SettingWithCopyWarning:  
A value is trying to be set on a copy of a slice from a DataFrame

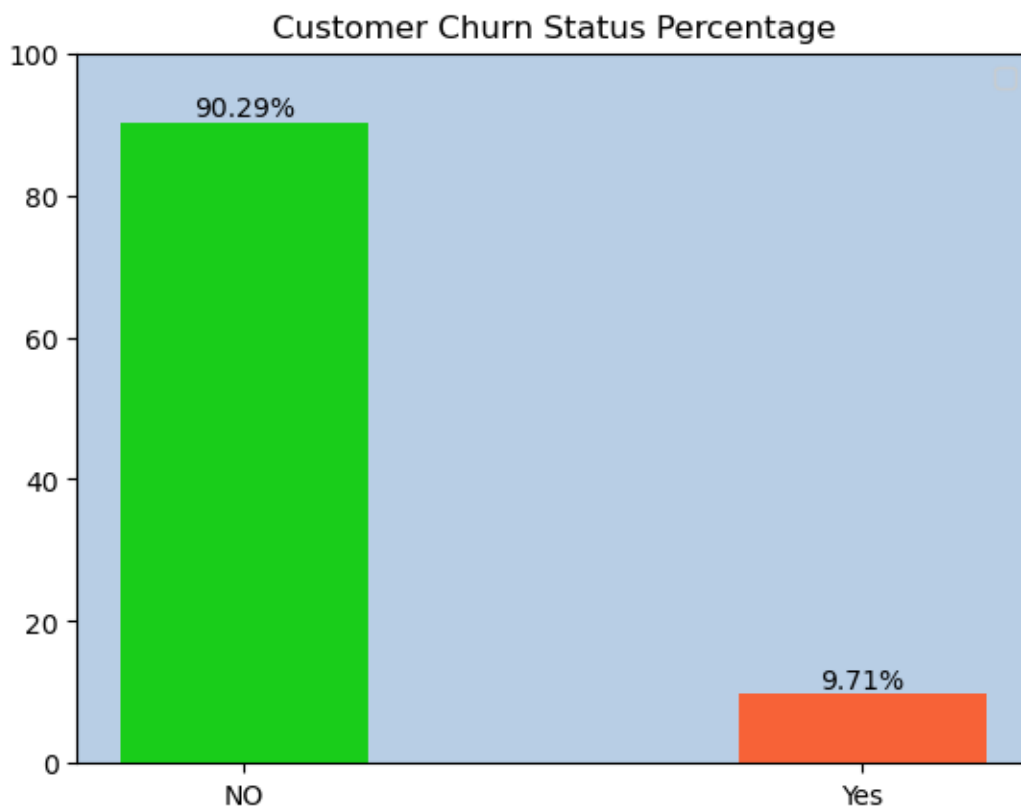
See the caveats in the documentation: [https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user\\_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-versus-a-copy](https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-versus-a-copy)

```
churn['Status'][1]='Yes'    # replaceing 1 with Yes
```

```
[19]: Status      Churn
      0      NO  90.292265
      1      Yes  9.707735
```

```
[20]: plt.bar(x='Status',height='Churn',data=churn,color=[(0.031, 0.803, 0.015),(1, 0.
      ↪337, 0.141)],alpha=0.9,width=0.4)
      plt.rcParams['axes.facecolor'] = (0.72, 0.807, 0.898)
      for index, value in enumerate(churn['Churn']):
          plt.text(index, value, f'{value:.2f}%', ha='center', va='bottom')
          ↪#va-vertical alignment for text label, ha- horizontal alignment for text
          ↪label

      plt.ylim(0,100)
      plt.title('Customer Churn Status Percentage')
      plt.legend()
      plt.show()
```



From the above bar graph we can easily infer that,  
Total no of Customers not churned = 91.39%

Total no of Customers actually Churned = 9.71%

```
[21]: #Sales channel

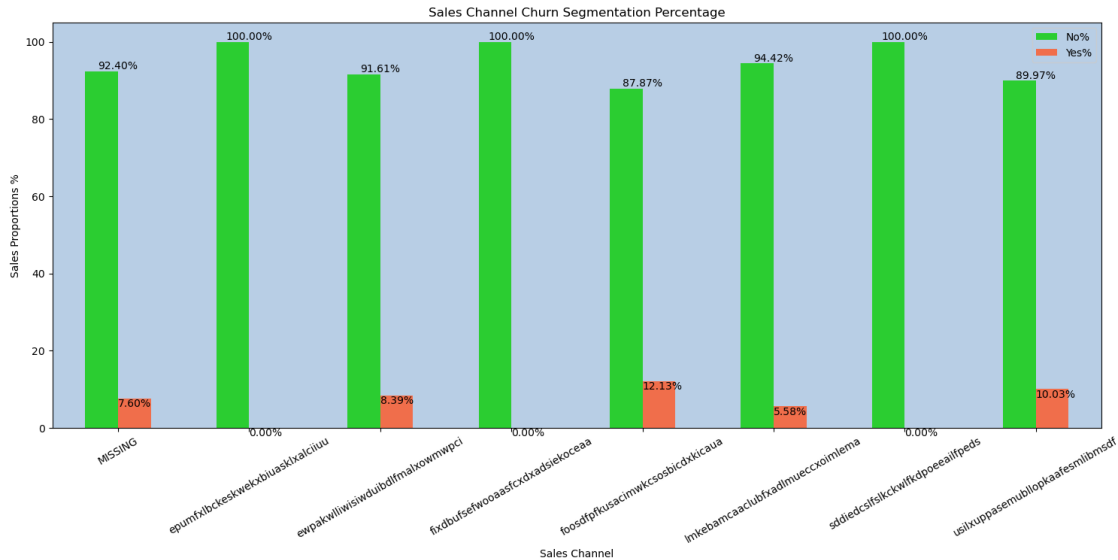
sc=df[['id','channel_sales','churn']]
sc=sc.groupby(['channel_sales','churn'])['id'].count().unstack().fillna(0)
sc.columns=['No','Yes']
for i in sc.columns:
    sc[f'{i}%'] = sc[i] / (sc['No'] + sc['Yes']) * 100

sc
```

```
[21]:
```

	No	Yes	No%	Yes%
channel_sales				
MISSING	41290.0	3394.0	92.404440	7.595560
epumfxlbckeskwexbiuasklxalciuu	36.0	0.0	100.000000	0.000000
ewpakwlliwisiwduibdlfmalxowmwpci	9813.0	899.0	91.607543	8.392457
fixdbufsefwooaasfcxdxadsiekocaa	24.0	0.0	100.000000	0.000000
foosdfpfkusacimwkcsosbicdxkicaua	71149.0	9822.0	87.869731	12.130269
lmkebamcaaclubfxadlmueccxoimlema	20871.0	1234.0	94.417553	5.582447
sddiedcsflslkckwlfkdpoeailfpeds	131.0	0.0	100.000000	0.000000
usilxuppasemubllopkaafesmlibmsdf	14832.0	1654.0	89.967245	10.032755

```
[22]: sc[['No%', 'Yes%']].plot(kind='bar', stacked=False, color=[(0.031, 0.803, 0.
    ↪ 0.015), (1, 0.337, 0.141)], alpha=0.8, figsize=(18,7), width=0.5)
plt.rcParams['axes.facecolor'] = (0.72, 0.807, 0.898)
for index,value in enumerate(sc['No%']):
    plt.text(index,value,f'{value:.2f}%',ha='center',va='bottom')# 'top', ↵
    ↪ 'bottom', 'center', 'baseline', 'center_baseline' va
for index,value in enumerate(sc['Yes%']):
    plt.text(index,value,f'{value:.2f}%',ha='left',va='top')# 'center', 'right', ↵
    ↪ 'left' ha
plt.title('Sales Channel Churn Segmentation Percentage')
plt.xlabel('Sales Channel')
plt.ylabel('Sales Proportions %')
plt.xticks(rotation=30)
plt.show()
```



In Sales channel “MISSING” values is presented and it contains data about 44,648 values. In later part this will be important for modelling purposes.

[23]: *#consumption*

```
cons=df[['id', 'cons_12m', 'cons_gas_12m',
        ↪ 'cons_last_month', 'has_gas', 'imp_cons', 'churn']]
cons.head(4)
```

```
[23]:
```

	id	cons_12m	cons_gas_12m	cons_last_month	\
0	24011ae4ebbe3035111d65fa7c15bc57	0	54946	0	
1	24011ae4ebbe3035111d65fa7c15bc57	0	54946	0	
2	24011ae4ebbe3035111d65fa7c15bc57	0	54946	0	
3	24011ae4ebbe3035111d65fa7c15bc57	0	54946	0	

	has_gas	imp_cons	churn
0	t	0.0	1
1	t	0.0	1
2	t	0.0	1
3	t	0.0	1

```
[24]: def plotting(dataframe, col):

    condf=pd.DataFrame({'C_Retained': dataframe[dataframe['churn']==0][col],
                        'C_Churned': dataframe[dataframe['churn']==1][col]})

    fig,axs=plt.subplots(1,2,figsize=(30,10))

    c1,x1=np.histogram(dataframe[dataframe['churn']==0][col],20)
```

```

c2,x2=np.histogram(dataframe[dataframe['churn']==1][col],20)

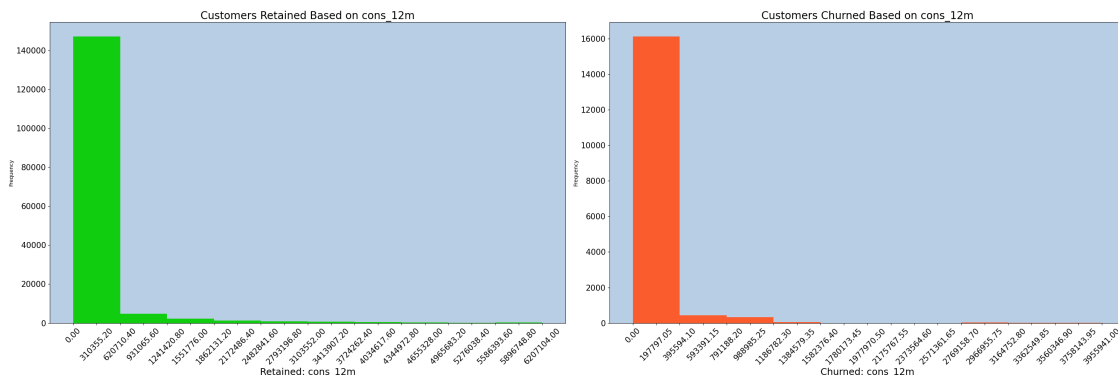
condf['C_Retained'].plot(kind='hist',ax=axes[0],xticks=x1,alpha=0.95,color=(0.
↪031, 0.803, 0.015))
axes[0].set_facecolor((0.72, 0.807, 0.898))
axes[0].set_title(f"Customers Retained Based on {col}",fontsize=20)
axes[0].set_xlabel(f"Retained: {col}",fontsize=18)
axes[0].set_xticklabels([f"{t1:.2f}" for t1 in axes[0].
↪get_xticks()],rotation=45,fontsize=15)
axes[0].tick_params(axis='y',labelsize=15)

condf['C_Churned'].plot(kind='hist',ax=axes[1],xticks=x2,color=(1, 0.337, 0.
↪141),alpha=0.95)
axes[1].set_title(f"Customers Churned Based on {col}",fontsize=20)
axes[1].set_facecolor((0.72, 0.807, 0.898))
axes[1].set_xlabel(f"Churned: {col}",fontsize=18)
axes[1].set_xticklabels([f"{t2:.2f}" for t2 in axes[1].
↪get_xticks()],rotation=45,fontsize=15)
axes[1].tick_params(axis='y',labelsize=15)

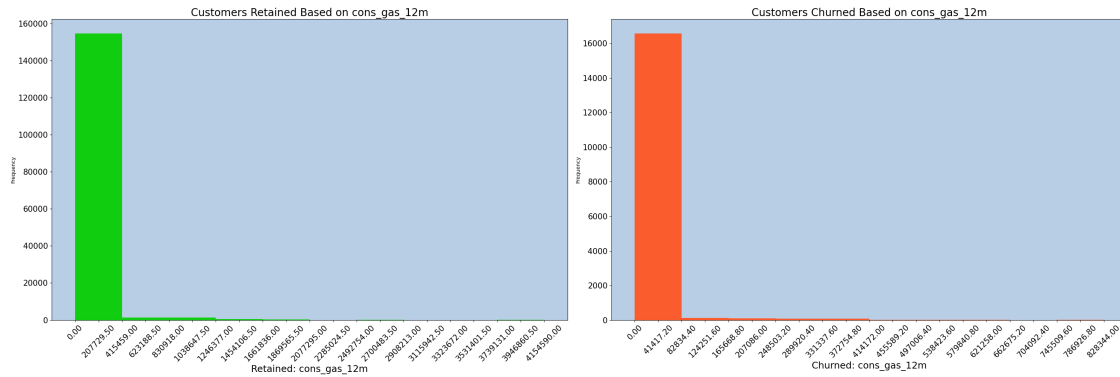
plt.subplots_adjust(wspace=0.3)
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()

```

```
[25]: plotting(cons, 'cons_12m')
```

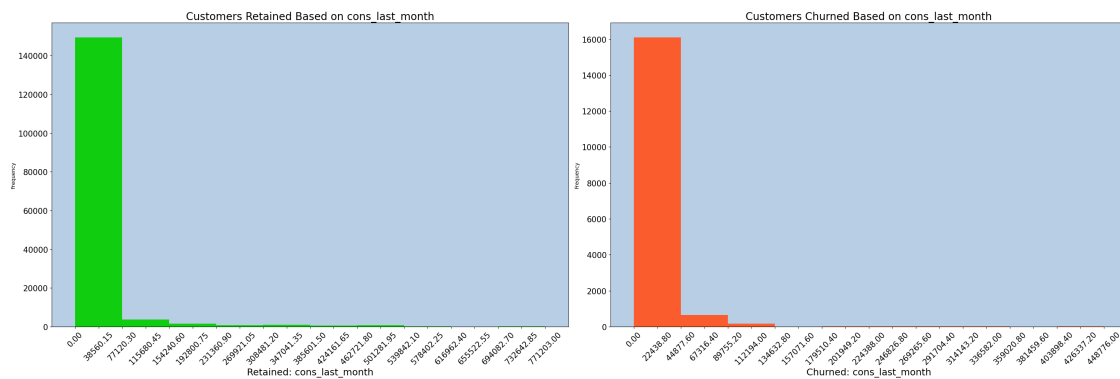


```
[26]: plotting(cons, 'cons_gas_12m')
```

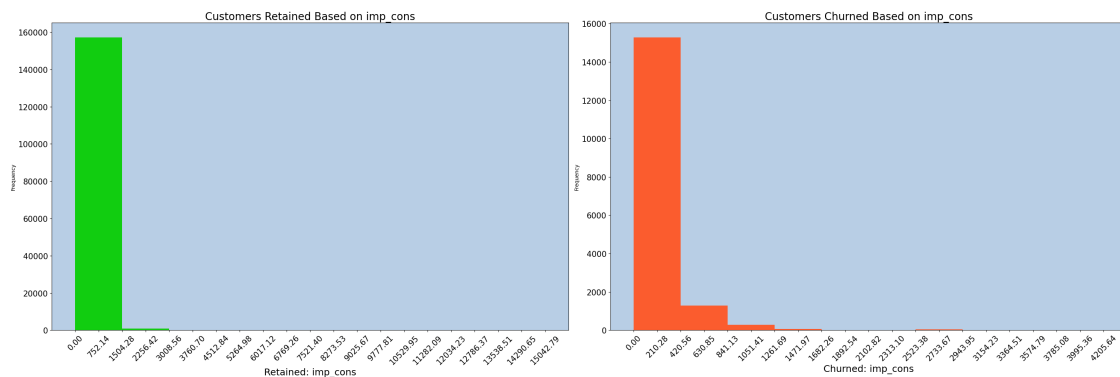


Consumption of Gas for past 12 months

```
[27]: plotting(cons, 'cons_last_month')
```



```
[28]: plotting(cons, 'imp_cons')
```



From the above visuals features such as 'cons\_12m', 'cons\_gas\_12m', 'cons\_last\_month', 'has\_gas', 'imp\_cons' having right skewed and heavily tailed distribution

pattern

```
[29]: fig,axs=plt.subplots(1,2,figsize=(30,10))

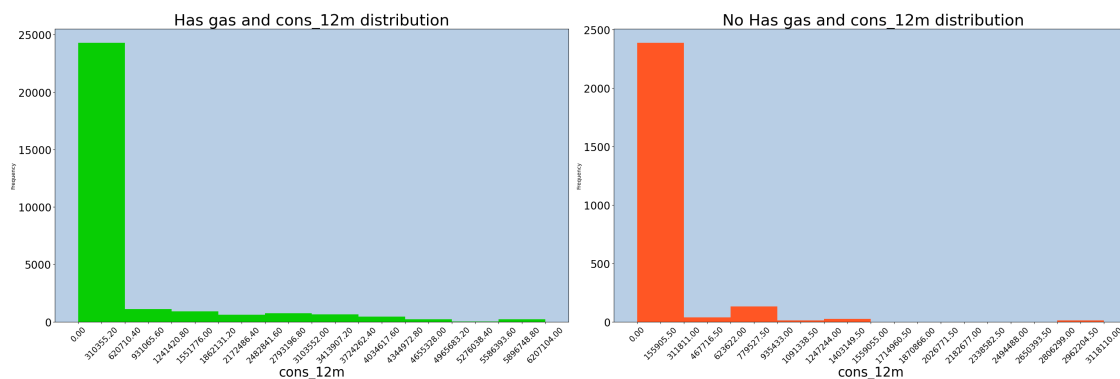
count1,bin1=np.histogram(cons[(cons['has_gas']=='t')&
    ↪(cons['churn']==0)]['cons_12m'],20)
count2,bin2=np.histogram(cons[(cons['has_gas']=='t')&
    ↪(cons['churn']==1)]['cons_12m'],20)

cons[(cons['has_gas']=='t')& (cons['churn']==0)]['cons_12m'].
    ↪plot(kind='hist',ax=axs[0],xticks=bin1,color=(0.031, 0.803, 0.015))
axs[0].set_facecolor((0.72, 0.807, 0.898))
axs[0].set_title('Has gas and cons_12m distribution',fontsize=30)
axs[0].set_xlabel('cons_12m',fontsize=25)
axs[0].set_xticklabels([f"{tick:.2f}" for tick in axs[0].
    ↪get_xticks()],rotation=45,fontsize=15)
axs[0].tick_params(axis='y',labelsize=20)

cons[(cons['has_gas']=='t')& (cons['churn']==1)]['cons_12m'].
    ↪plot(kind='hist',ax=axs[1],xticks=bin2,color=(1, 0.337, 0.141),alpha=1)
axs[1].set_facecolor((0.72, 0.807, 0.898))
axs[1].set_title(' No Has gas and cons_12m distribution',fontsize=30)
axs[1].set_xlabel('cons_12m',fontsize=25)
axs[1].set_xticklabels([f"{tic:.2f}" for tic in axs[1].get_xticks()],
    ↪rotation=45,fontsize=15)
axs[1].tick_params(axis='y',labelsize=20)

plt.subplots_adjust(wspace=0.3)

plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```





- The above histogram depicts that Customers who own Gas contract retained mostly closer to 25000 and lies more in bin range between 0 to 620710.
- But right side histogram belongs to the Customers who actually churned their Gas contract closer to 2500 and lies more in the bin range of 0 to 311811. And some few humps are founded on their tails.

```
[30]: fig,axs=plt.subplots(2,2,figsize=(30,20))
plt.rcParams['axes.facecolor']=(0.72, 0.807, 0.898)
fig.suptitle('Boxplot Visualization for Consumption of Electricity and Gas',
            ↪fontsize=25)

#hasgas True consgas 12m
sns.boxplot(x=cons[cons['has_gas']=='t']['cons_gas_12m'],ax=axs[0,0],color=(0.
            ↪6, 0.886, 0.133),showmeans=True,meanprops={'marker':'o',

            ↪                                     'markerfacecolor':'red',

            ↪                                     'markeredgecolor':'black',

            ↪                                     'markersize':'10'})
axs[0,0].set_xlim(-200000,1500000)
axs[0,0].set_xlabel('Has Gas: True',fontsize=15)
axs[0,0].set_title(f"Gas Consumption Of Past 12 Months",fontsize=20)
axs[0,0].set_xticklabels([f"{t00}"for t00 in axs[0,0].get_xticks()],fontsize=15)
axs[0,0].grid()

#Electricity cons of last months
sns.boxplot(x=cons['cons_last_month'],ax=axs[0,1],color=(0.886, 0.247, 0.
            ↪133),showmeans=True,meanprops={'marker':'o',

            ↪                                     'markerfacecolor':'red',

            ↪                                     'markeredgecolor':'black',

            ↪                                     'markersize':'10'})
axs[0,1].set_xlim(-20000,150000)
axs[0,1].set_xlabel('Electricity cons last month',fontsize=15)
axs[0,1].set_title(f"Electricity Consumption Of Last Month",fontsize=20)
axs[0,1].set_xticklabels([f"{t01}"for t01 in axs[0,1].get_xticks()],fontsize=15)
axs[0,1].grid()

#Electricity cons of past 12 months
```

```

sns.boxplot(x=cons['cons_12m'],ax=axes[1,0],color=(0.960, 0.098, 0.
↳843),showmeans=True,meanprops={'marker':'o','markerfacecolor':'red',

↳                                     'markeredgecolor':'black','markersize':'10'})
axes[1,0].set_xlabel('Elec cons 12m ',fontsize=15)
axes[1,0].set_xlim(-20000,1700000)
axes[1,0].set_title(f"Electricity cons of past 12 months",fontsize=20)
axes[1,0].set_xticklabels([f"{t10}" for t10 in axes[1,0].
↳get_xticks()],fontsize=15)
axes[1,0].grid()

#Current paid consumption
sns.boxplot(x=cons['imp_cons'],ax=axes[1,1],color=(0.098, 0.960, 0.
↳588),showmeans=True,meanprops={'marker':'o','markerfacecolor':'red',

↳                                     'markeredgecolor':'black','markersize':'10'})
axes[1,1].set_xlabel('currently paid one ',fontsize=15)
axes[1,1].set_xlim(-2000,4000)
axes[1,1].set_title(f"Current paid consumption",fontsize=20)
axes[1,1].set_xticklabels([f"{t11}" for t11 in axes[1,1].
↳get_xticks()],fontsize=15)
axes[1,1].grid()

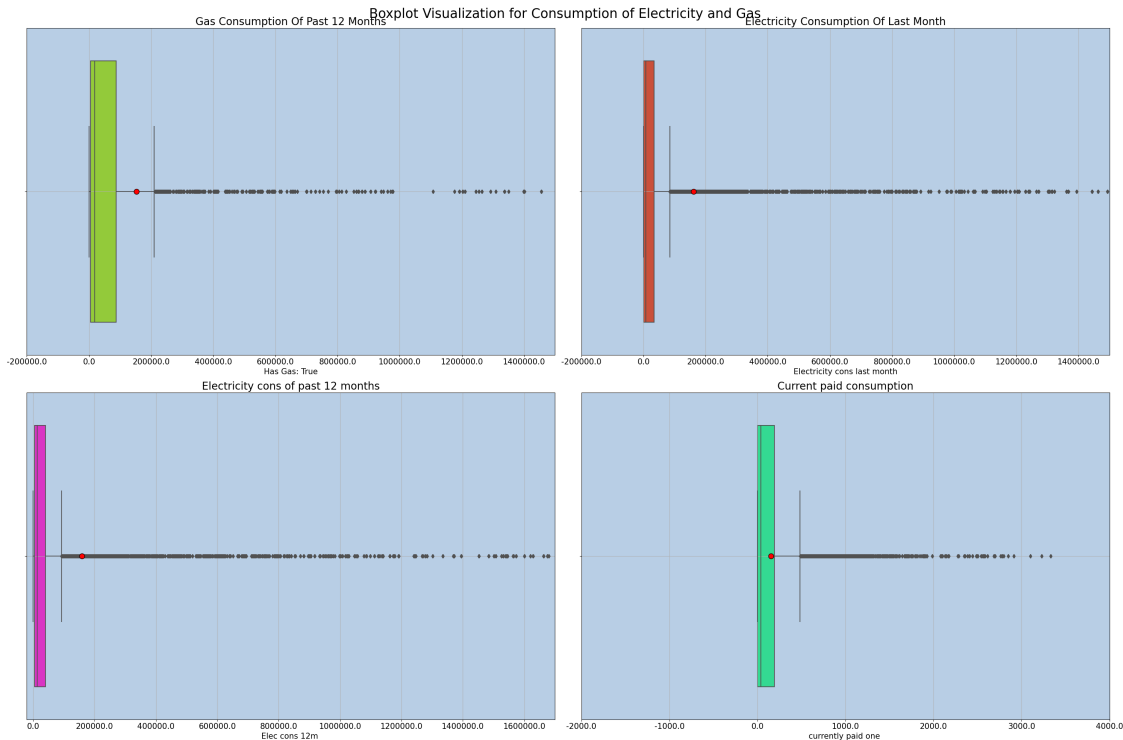
plt.subplots_adjust(wspace=0.5,hspace=0.5)
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()

```

```

/tmp/ipykernel_32/3871391435.py:14: UserWarning: FixedFormatter should only be
used together with FixedLocator
    axes[0,0].set_xticklabels([f"{t00}"for t00 in
axes[0,0].get_xticks()],fontsize=15)
/tmp/ipykernel_32/3871391435.py:26: UserWarning: FixedFormatter should only be
used together with FixedLocator
    axes[0,1].set_xticklabels([f"{t01}"for t01 in
axes[0,1].get_xticks()],fontsize=15)
/tmp/ipykernel_32/3871391435.py:36: UserWarning: FixedFormatter should only be
used together with FixedLocator
    axes[1,0].set_xticklabels([f"{t10}" for t10 in
axes[1,0].get_xticks()],fontsize=15)
/tmp/ipykernel_32/3871391435.py:45: UserWarning: FixedFormatter should only be
used together with FixedLocator
    axes[1,1].set_xticklabels([f"{t11}" for t11 in
axes[1,1].get_xticks()],fontsize=15)

```



The Boxplot visuals for the feature contains more number of outliers in the data. It wil be dealed later part

```
[31]: forecast=df[['churn','has_gas',
                  'forecast_cons_12m', 'forecast_cons_year',
                  ↪'forecast_discount_energy', 'forecast_meter_rent_12m',
                  'forecast_price_energy_off_peak', 'forecast_price_energy_peak',
                  ↪'forecast_price_pow_off_peak']]

forecast['churn']=forecast['churn'].map({1:'Churned',0:'Retained'})
forecast.head()
```

/tmp/ipykernel\_32/1094931643.py:6: SettingWithCopyWarning:  
A value is trying to be set on a copy of a slice from a DataFrame.  
Try using .loc[row\_indexer,col\_indexer] = value instead

See the caveats in the documentation: [https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user\\_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-versus-a-copy](https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-versus-a-copy)  
forecast['churn']=forecast['churn'].map({1:'Churned',0:'Retained'})

```
[31]:   churn has_gas  forecast_cons_12m  forecast_cons_year  \
0  Churned      t              0.0              0
1  Churned      t              0.0              0
```

2	Churned	t	0.0	0
3	Churned	t	0.0	0
4	Churned	t	0.0	0

	forecast_discount_energy	forecast_meter_rent_12m \
0	0.0	1.78
1	0.0	1.78
2	0.0	1.78
3	0.0	1.78
4	0.0	1.78

	forecast_price_energy_off_peak	forecast_price_energy_peak \
0	0.114481	0.098142
1	0.114481	0.098142
2	0.114481	0.098142
3	0.114481	0.098142
4	0.114481	0.098142

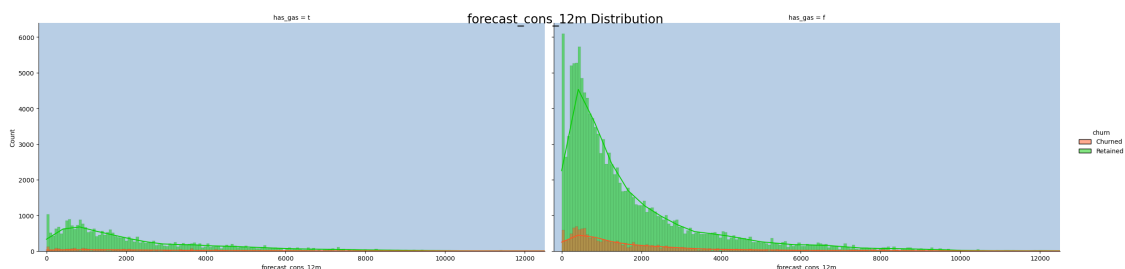
	forecast_price_pow_off_peak
0	40.606701
1	40.606701
2	40.606701
3	40.606701
4	40.606701

```
[32]: def displot(data, col,lim):
plt.figure(figsize=(20,13))
sns.displot(data, x=col, kde=True,hue='churn',col='has_gas',height=6,aspect=2,
            palette=[(1, 0.337, 0.141),(0.031, 0.803, 0.015)])
plt.suptitle(f"{col} Distribution",fontsize=20)
plt.xlim(lim)
plt.show()
```

```
[33]: displot(forecast, 'forecast_cons_12m', (-200,12500))
```

```
/opt/conda/lib/python3.10/site-packages/seaborn/axisgrid.py:118: UserWarning:
The figure layout has changed to tight
self._figure.tight_layout(*args, **kwargs)
```

<Figure size 2000x1300 with 0 Axes>



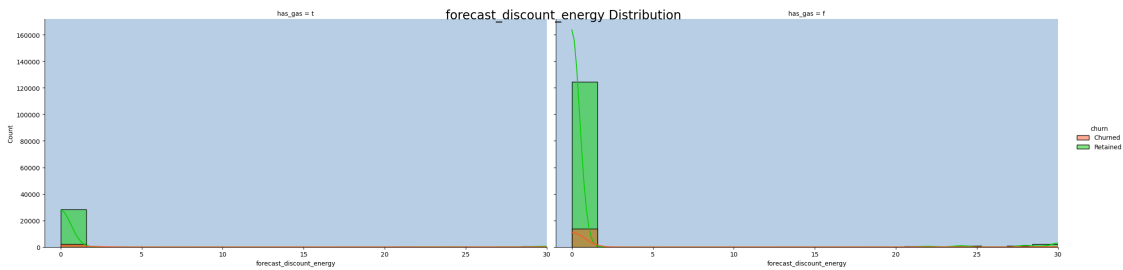
- The people who don't own the Gas contract Churned a lot when compared to the people who own the Gas contract

```
[34]: displot(forecast, 'forecast_discount_energy',(-1,30))
```

```
/opt/conda/lib/python3.10/site-packages/seaborn/axisgrid.py:118: UserWarning:
The figure layout has changed to tight
```

```
self._figure.tight_layout(*args, **kwargs)
```

```
<Figure size 2000x1300 with 0 Axes>
```



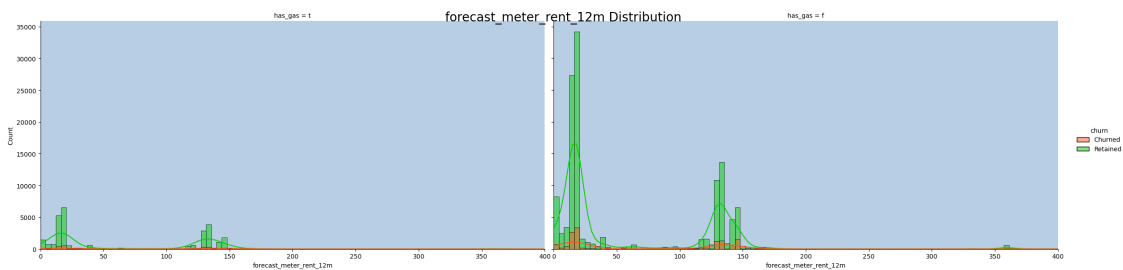
For the Forecasted value of current discount for the people own Gas contract have the much less churn rate.

```
[35]: displot(forecast, 'forecast_meter_rent_12m', (0,400))
```

```
/opt/conda/lib/python3.10/site-packages/seaborn/axisgrid.py:118: UserWarning:
The figure layout has changed to tight
```

```
self._figure.tight_layout(*args, **kwargs)
```

```
<Figure size 2000x1300 with 0 Axes>
```

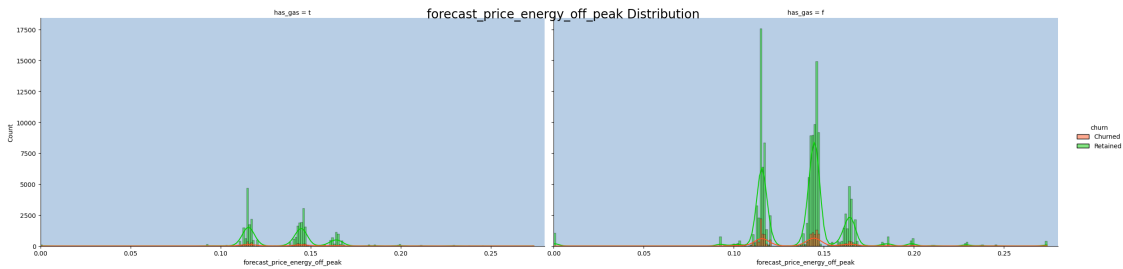


Forecasted bill of meter rental for the next 12 months with Gas contract likely to be less churned from the analysis of the visualization

```
[36]: displot(forecast, 'forecast_price_energy_off_peak', (0,0.28))
```

```
/opt/conda/lib/python3.10/site-packages/seaborn/axisgrid.py:118: UserWarning:
The figure layout has changed to tight
    self._figure.tight_layout(*args, **kwargs)
```

<Figure size 2000x1300 with 0 Axes>

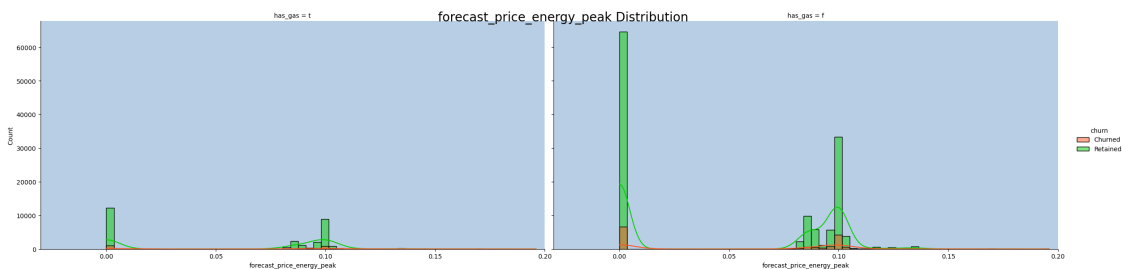


Forecasted energy price for 1st period of both type of Gas contract lies more in the range of 0.10 to 0.20 area and much lesser to initial point of the visual.

```
[37]: displot(forecast, 'forecast_price_energy_peak', (-0.03, 0.2))
```

```
/opt/conda/lib/python3.10/site-packages/seaborn/axisgrid.py:118: UserWarning:
The figure layout has changed to tight
    self._figure.tight_layout(*args, **kwargs)
```

<Figure size 2000x1300 with 0 Axes>

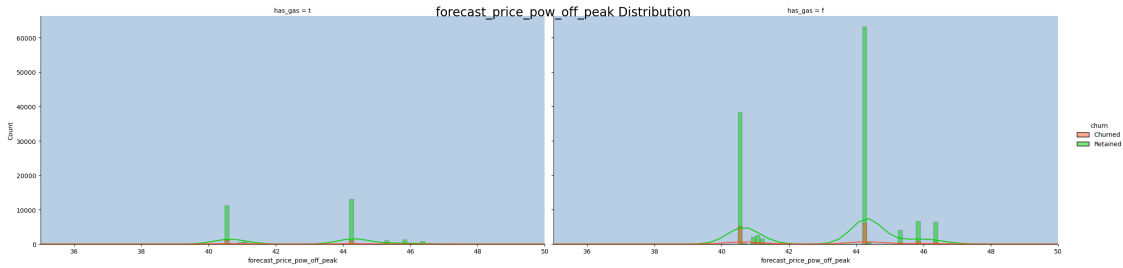


For Forecasted energy price for 2nd period (peak) with Gas contract and without contract peaked simultaneously on two areas around 0 and 0.08 to .11 and churning chances are more high with the people who does not own the Gas contract.

```
[38]: displot(forecast, 'forecast_price_pow_off_peak', (35, 50))
```

```
/opt/conda/lib/python3.10/site-packages/seaborn/axisgrid.py:118: UserWarning:
The figure layout has changed to tight
    self._figure.tight_layout(*args, **kwargs)
```

<Figure size 2000x1300 with 0 Axes>



For Forecasted power price for 1st period (off peak) values are much less in both the ends. There is some sudden peakiness occurs between 40 and 46 both type of contracts.

```
[39]: fig,axs=plt.subplots(1,2,figsize=(25,8))
c1,b1=np.histogram(forecast[forecast['has_gas']=='t']['forecast_cons_year'],30)
c2,b2=np.histogram(forecast[forecast['has_gas']=='f']['forecast_cons_year'],30)
plt.suptitle('Forecast_ Electricity_Consumption of Next calendar_
↳Year',fontsize=20)
sns.
↳histplot(data=forecast[forecast['has_gas']=='t'],x='forecast_cons_year',hue='churn',ax=axs[
↳0.337, 0.141),(0.031, 0.803, 0.015)])
axs[0].set_xticklabels([f"{f1}"for f1 in axs[0].get_xticks()],fontsize=10)
axs[0].set_title('has gas: True')

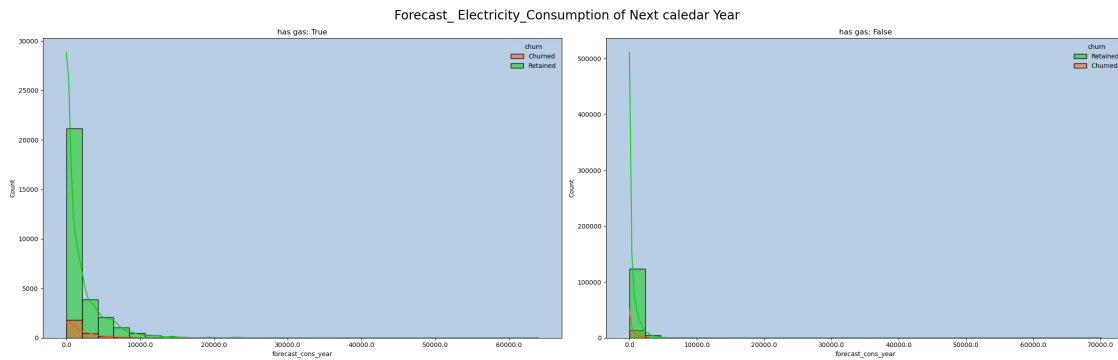
sns.
↳histplot(data=forecast[forecast['has_gas']=='f'],x='forecast_cons_year',hue='churn',ax=axs[
↳0.31, 0.803, 0.015),(1, 0.337, 0.141)])
axs[1].set_xticklabels([f"{f10}"for f10 in axs[0].get_xticks()],fontsize=10)
axs[1].set_title('has gas: False')
plt.subplots_adjust(wspace=0.3)
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```

/tmp/ipykernel\_32/1006807505.py:6: UserWarning: FixedFormatter should only be used together with FixedLocator

```
axs[0].set_xticklabels([f"{f1}"for f1 in axs[0].get_xticks()],fontsize=10)
```

/tmp/ipykernel\_32/1006807505.py:10: UserWarning: FixedFormatter should only be used together with FixedLocator

```
axs[1].set_xticklabels([f"{f10}"for f10 in axs[0].get_xticks()],fontsize=10)
```



For the Forecasted Electricity consumption of next calendar year people will consumes much between 0 to 200 and churning rate will be high with people's who owns the Gas contract compared to who does not own the contract

```
[40]: #contract type
contract=df[['id','has_gas','churn']]
c=contract.groupby(['churn','has_gas'])['id'].count().unstack()
c.index=c.index.map({0:'Retained',1:'Churned'})
for i in ['f','t']:
    c[f"{i}%"]=c[i]/((c['f']+c['t'])*100)
c.T
```

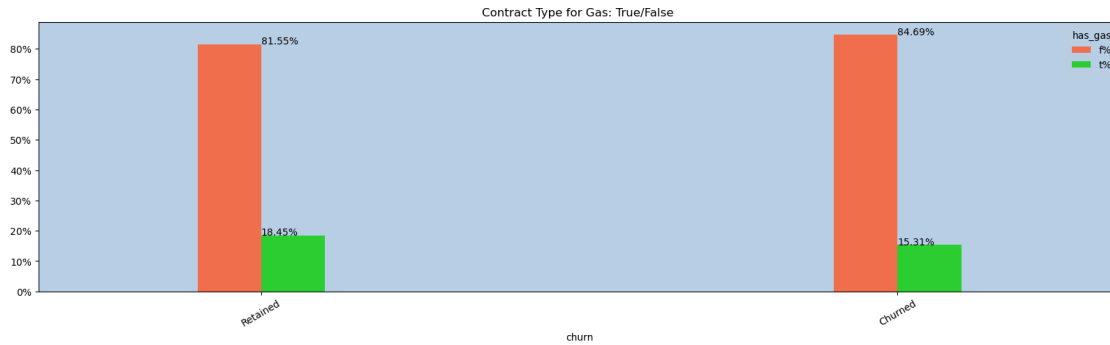
```
[40]: churn      Retained      Churned
has_gas
f      128965.000000  14399.000000
t      29181.000000   2604.000000
f%       81.548063    84.685056
t%       18.451937    15.314944
```

```
[41]: c=c[['f%','t%']]
ax=c.plot(kind='bar',color=[(1, 0.337, 0.141),(0.031, 0.803, 0.015)],alpha=0.
↪8,figsize=(20,5),width=0.2)
for i in c.columns:
    for index,value in enumerate(c[i]):
        plt.text(index,value,f"{value:.2f}%")
plt.xticks(rotation=30)
plt.title('Contract Type for Gas: True/False ')
plt.gca().set_yticklabels([f"{int(y)}%" for y in plt.gca().get_yticks()])
plt.show()
```

/tmp/ipykernel\_32/1915274806.py:8: UserWarning: FixedFormatter should only be used together with FixedLocator

```
plt.gca().set_yticklabels([f"{int(y)}%" for y in plt.gca().get_yticks()])
```





the comparison between the owning the Gas contract: \* People who does not own the contract will be retained around 82% and who own the contract likely to be retained 18%

- People who does not own the contract will be churned around 85% and who own the contract likely to be churned 15%

[42]: *#margins*

```
margins=df[['id','margin_gross_pow_ele', 'margin_net_pow_ele',
            'net_margin', 'churn']]
margins.churn=margins.churn.map({1:'Churned',0:'Retained'})
margins.head()
```

/tmp/ipykernel\_32/3147618325.py:5: SettingWithCopyWarning:  
A value is trying to be set on a copy of a slice from a DataFrame.  
Try using .loc[row\_indexer,col\_indexer] = value instead

See the caveats in the documentation: [https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user\\_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-versus-a-copy](https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-versus-a-copy)  
margins.churn=margins.churn.map({1:'Churned',0:'Retained'})

```
[42]:
```

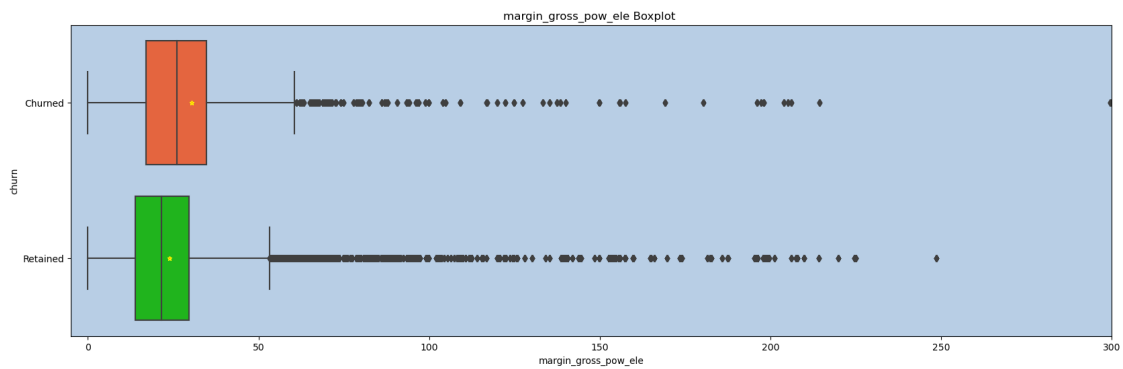
	id	margin_gross_pow_ele	margin_net_pow_ele	\
0	24011ae4ebbe3035111d65fa7c15bc57	25.44	25.44	
1	24011ae4ebbe3035111d65fa7c15bc57	25.44	25.44	
2	24011ae4ebbe3035111d65fa7c15bc57	25.44	25.44	
3	24011ae4ebbe3035111d65fa7c15bc57	25.44	25.44	
4	24011ae4ebbe3035111d65fa7c15bc57	25.44	25.44	

	net_margin	churn
0	678.99	Churned
1	678.99	Churned
2	678.99	Churned
3	678.99	Churned
4	678.99	Churned

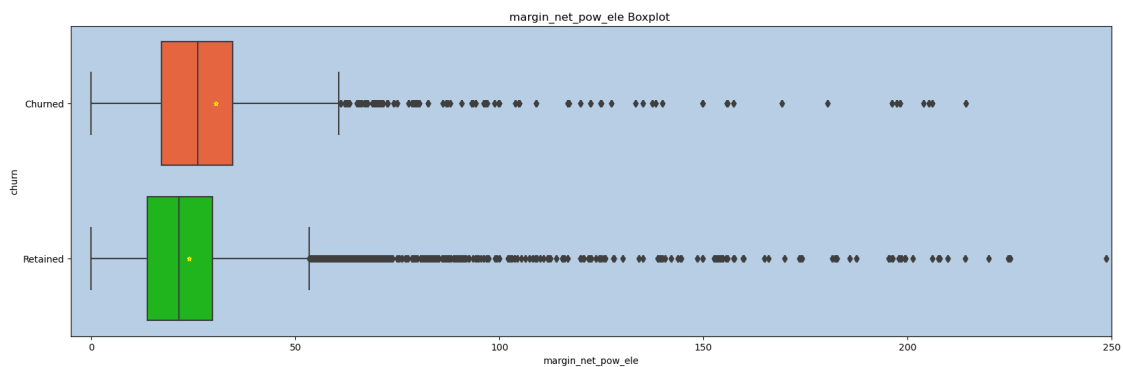
```
[43]: def distribution(dataframe,col,lim):
plt.figure(figsize=(20,6))
sns.boxplot(data=dataframe,x=col,y=dataframe['churn'],
            showmeans=True,meanprops={'marker':'*','markerfacecolor':
↪ 'Red','markeredgecolor':'yellow','markersize':'5'},
            palette=[(1, 0.337, 0.141),(0.031, 0.803, 0.015)])
plt.title(f"{col} Boxplot ")
plt.xlim(lim)
plt.show()
```

```
[44]: distribution(margins,'margin_gross_pow_ele',(-5,300))
```



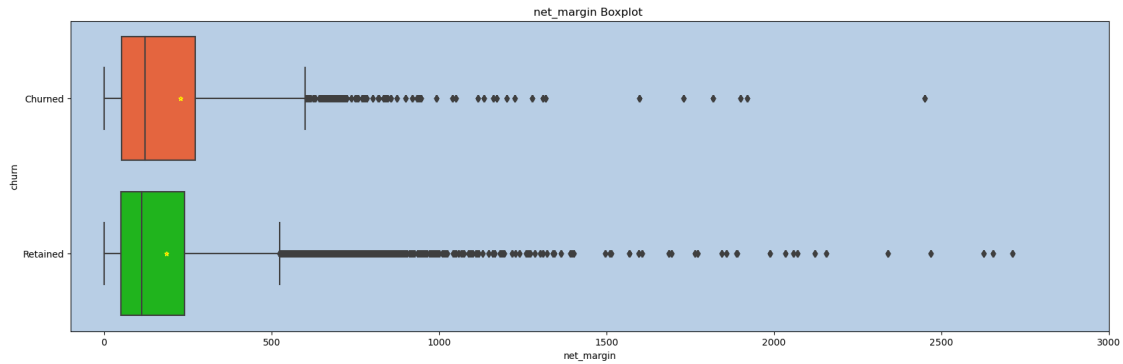
The Gross margin on power subscription for both churned and Retained customer boxplot contains outliers in the data.

```
[45]: distribution(margins, 'margin_net_pow_ele',(-5,250))
```



Net margin on power subscription of the customers may like to churn a lot compared to retained ones and outliers are numerous in the data.

```
[46]: distribution(margins, 'net_margin',(-100,3000))
```



Total Net Margin for the customer churn is also high when compared to people will be less likely to pursue it.

```
[47]: #rest columns

rest=df[['id', 'origin_up','nb_prod_act','num_years_antig','pow_max', 'churn']]
rest['churn']=rest['churn'].replace({1:'Churned',0:"Retained"})
rest.head()
```

/tmp/ipykernel\_32/751089983.py:4: SettingWithCopyWarning:  
A value is trying to be set on a copy of a slice from a DataFrame.  
Try using .loc[row\_indexer,col\_indexer] = value instead

See the caveats in the documentation: [https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user\\_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-versus-a-copy](https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-versus-a-copy)  
rest['churn']=rest['churn'].replace({1:'Churned',0:"Retained"})

```
[47]:
```

	id	origin_up \			
0	24011ae4ebbe3035111d65fa7c15bc57	lxidpiddsbxsbosboudacockeimpuepw			
1	24011ae4ebbe3035111d65fa7c15bc57	lxidpiddsbxsbosboudacockeimpuepw			
2	24011ae4ebbe3035111d65fa7c15bc57	lxidpiddsbxsbosboudacockeimpuepw			
3	24011ae4ebbe3035111d65fa7c15bc57	lxidpiddsbxsbosboudacockeimpuepw			
4	24011ae4ebbe3035111d65fa7c15bc57	lxidpiddsbxsbosboudacockeimpuepw			

	nb_prod_act	num_years_antig	pow_max	churn
0	2	3	43.648	Churned
1	2	3	43.648	Churned
2	2	3	43.648	Churned
3	2	3	43.648	Churned
4	2	3	43.648	Churned

```
[48]: m={}
for i in ['Retained','Churned']:
    meanvalue=rest[rest['churn']==i]['pow_max'].mean()
```

```

stdevalue=rest[rest['churn']==i]['pow_max'].std()
m[i]=meanvalue,stdevalue

m=pd.DataFrame(m).reset_index()

m['index']=m['index'].replace({0:'Mean',1:'Standard Deviation'})
m

```

```

[48]:
           index  Retained  Churned
0           Mean   17.99910  19.39012
1  Standard Deviation  13.15453  16.617392

```

```

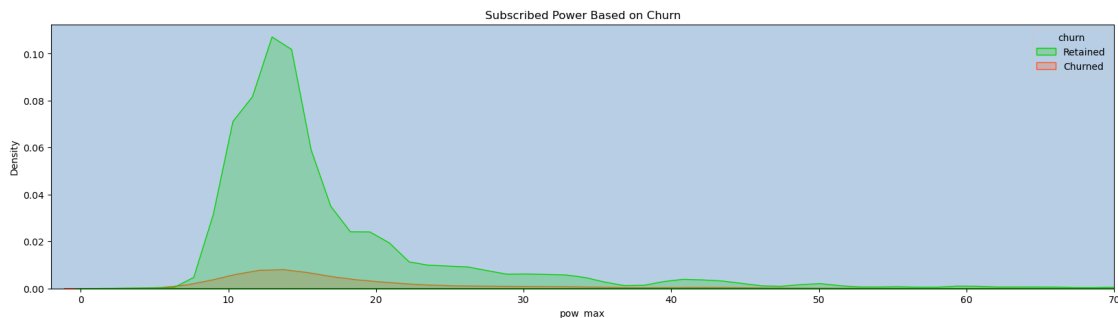
[49]: plt.figure(figsize=(20,5))
sns.kdeplot(data=rest,
           ↪x='pow_max',hue='churn',hue_order=['Retained','Churned'],fill=True,
           ↪palette=[(0.031, 0.803, 0.015),(1, 0.337, 0.141)])
plt.xlim(-2,70)
plt.title('Subscribed Power Based on Churn')
plt.show

```

```

[49]: <function matplotlib.pyplot.show(close=None, block=None)>

```



- Subscribed Power people Retained are higher rate and the distribution plays around the mean of 18 and varies around standard deviation around 13 and right skewed in nature ie, more number of people using the power around 8 to 23.
- For the Churned people of subscribed power are having the curve nature of platykurtic nature and curve varies around the mean of 19 and standard deviation of 16

```

[50]: def grps(dataframe,cols,slasher):
d=dataframe.groupby([*cols])[slasher].count().unstack()
if any(d.isna()):
d.fillna(0,inplace=True)

for i in ['Churned','Retained']:
d[f"{i}%"]=d[i]/(d['Churned']+d['Retained'])*100

```

```

else:
    for i in ['Churned','Retained']:
        d[f"{i}%"] = d[i] / (d['Churned'] + d['Retained']) * 100
    d1 = d[['Churned%', 'Retained%']]
    return d1, d

```

```

[51]: #bar graph function (dataframe+col)
def bars(dataframe, o, t):
    dataframe[['Churned%', 'Retained%']].plot(kind='bar', stacked=False,
    color=[(1, 0.337, 0.141), (0.031, 0.803, 0.015)], figsize=(20, 7))
    for index, val in enumerate(dataframe['Retained%']):
        plt.text(index, val, f"{val:.2f}%", ha='left', va='bottom')
    for index1, val1 in enumerate(dataframe['Churned%']):
        plt.text(index1, val1, f"{val1:.2f}%", ha='left', va='top')
    plt.xticks(rotation=50, fontsize=12)
    plt.title(f'({t:<}) Churn Analysis')
    plt.xlabel(f"{o}")
    plt.tight_layout()
    plt.show()

```

```

[52]: nbprod, n_ = grps(rest, ['nb_prod_act', 'churn'], 'id')
n_

```

```

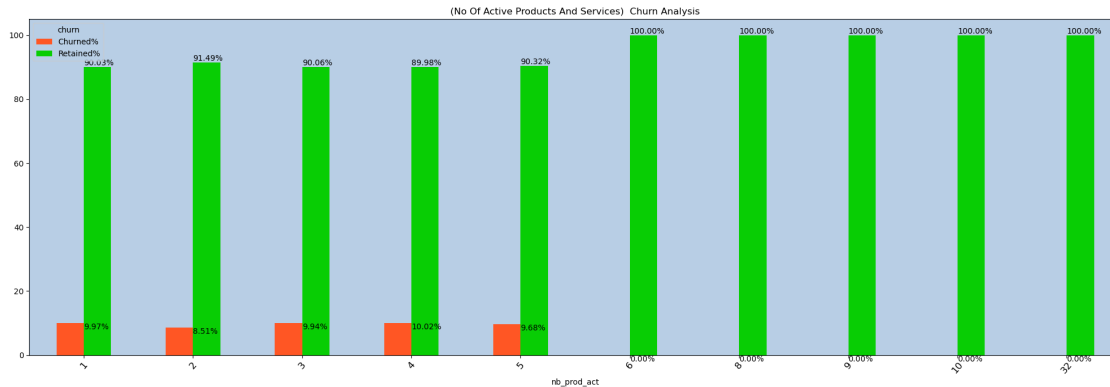
[52]: churn      Churned  Retained  Churned%  Retained%
nb_prod_act
1          13669.0  123415.0   9.971258   90.028742
2           2494.0   26816.0   8.509041   91.490959
3            624.0   5651.0   9.944223   90.055777
4            180.0   1616.0  10.022272   89.977728
5             36.0    336.0   9.677419   90.322581
6              0.0     96.0  0.000000  100.000000
8              0.0     48.0  0.000000  100.000000
9              0.0    132.0  0.000000  100.000000
10             0.0     24.0  0.000000  100.000000
32             0.0     12.0  0.000000  100.000000

```

```

[53]: bars(nbprod, 'nb_prod_act', 'No Of Active Products And Services')

```

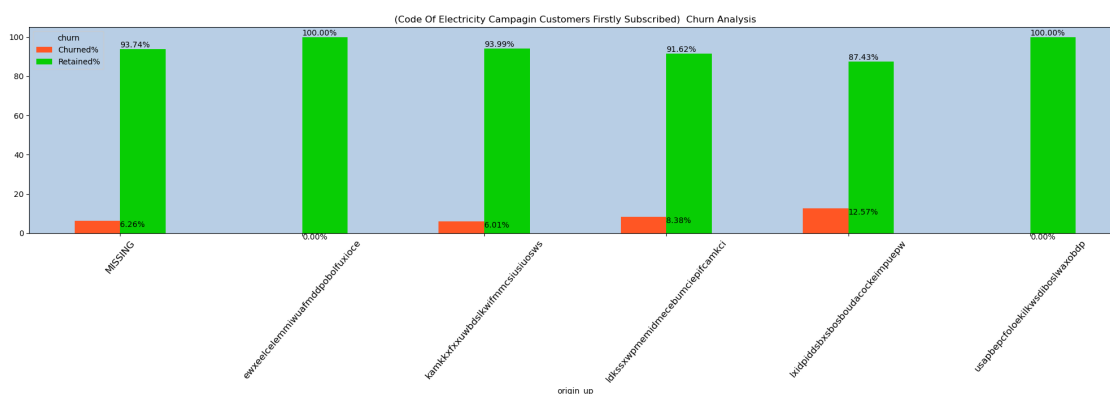


In Number of active products and services only the products 1,2,3,4 and 5 contains the people with churned behaviour and other products have 100% retention rate.

```
[54]: origin,o_=grps(rest,['origin_up','churn'],'id')
      o_
```

churn	Churned	Retained	Churned%	Retained%
origin_up				
MISSING	48.0	719.0	6.258149	93.741851
ewxeelcelemmiwuafmddpobolfuxioce	0.0	12.0	0.000000	100.000000
kamkkxfxxuwbdsldkwifmmcsiusuosws	3093.0	48410.0	6.005475	93.994525
ldkssxwpmemidmecebumciepifcamkci	3163.0	34594.0	8.377255	91.622745
lxidpiddsbxsbosboudacockeimpuepw	10699.0	74387.0	12.574337	87.425663
usapbepcfoloekilkwdsiboslwxobdp	0.0	24.0	0.000000	100.000000

```
[55]: bars(origin,'origin_up','Code Of Electricity Campagin Customers Firstly_
      ↪Subscribed')
```

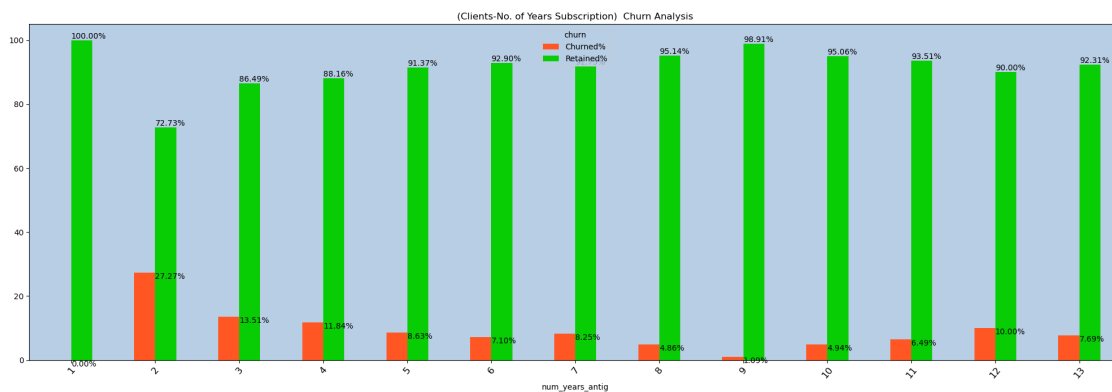


In code of the electricity campaign the customer first subscribed only two id's have the 100% retention rate and other have churned history. And Missing value is also here.

```
[56]: natig,na_=grps(rest,['num_years_antig','churn'],'id')
      na_
```

```
[56]: churn          Churned  Retained   Churned%   Retained%
num_years_antig
1              0.0       12.0    0.000000   100.000000
2             36.0       96.0    27.272727    72.727273
3          3941.0     25221.0   13.514162    86.485838
4          5651.0     42084.0   11.838274    88.161726
5          2399.0     25391.0    8.632602    91.367398
6          4064.0     53141.0    7.104274    92.895726
7           504.0      5604.0    8.251473    91.748527
8           60.0      1174.0    4.862237    95.137763
9           12.0      1092.0    1.086957    98.913043
10          48.0       924.0    4.938272    95.061728
11         144.0      2075.0    6.489410    93.510590
12         132.0      1188.0   10.000000    90.000000
13          12.0       144.0    7.692308    92.307692
```

```
[57]: bars(natig,'num_years_antig','Clients-No. of Years Subscription')
```



People with 1 year of subscription have 100% retention rate. similar for the people who with 9 years of subscription. Higher churning rate with the people with 2 years of subscription. Some attention needed here to address this issue.

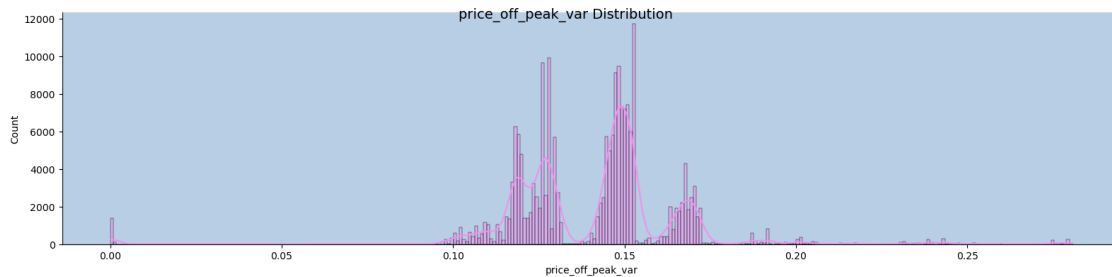
```
[58]: def displot(data, col):
      plt.figure(figsize=(20,5))
      sns.displot(data, x=col, kde=True,height=4,aspect=4,
                  color=(0.956, 0.564, 0.949))
      plt.suptitle(f"{col} Distribution",fontsize=14)
      plt.show()
```

```
[59]: for i in [ 'price_off_peak_var', 'price_peak_var',
               'price_mid_peak_var', 'price_off_peak_fix', 'price_peak_fix',
               'price_mid_peak_fix']:
        displot(price,i)
```

/opt/conda/lib/python3.10/site-packages/seaborn/axisgrid.py:118: UserWarning:  
The figure layout has changed to tight

```
self._figure.tight_layout(*args, **kwargs)
```

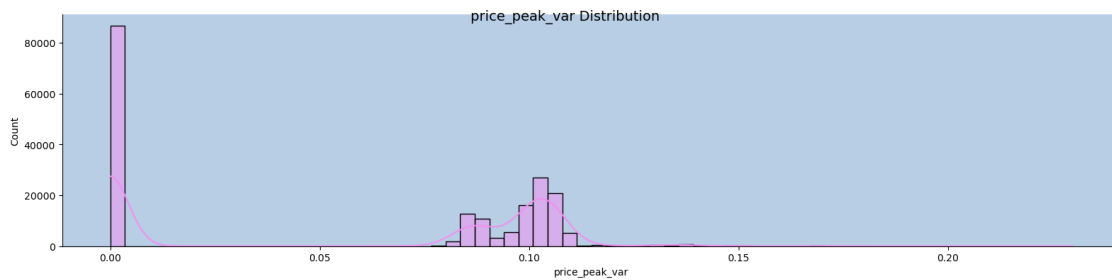
<Figure size 2000x500 with 0 Axes>



/opt/conda/lib/python3.10/site-packages/seaborn/axisgrid.py:118: UserWarning:  
The figure layout has changed to tight

```
self._figure.tight_layout(*args, **kwargs)
```

<Figure size 2000x500 with 0 Axes>

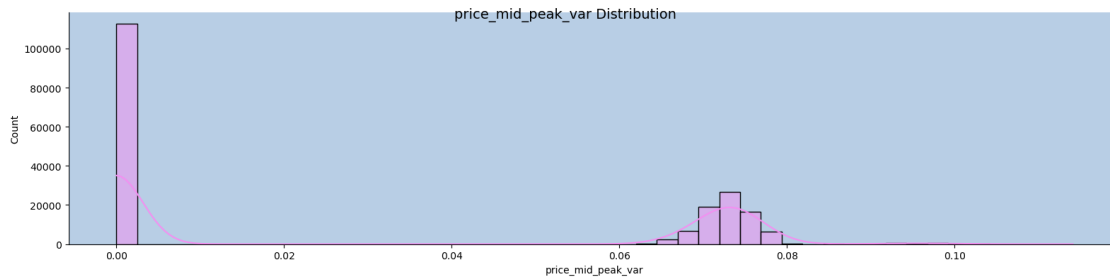


/opt/conda/lib/python3.10/site-packages/seaborn/axisgrid.py:118: UserWarning:  
The figure layout has changed to tight

```
self._figure.tight_layout(*args, **kwargs)
```

<Figure size 2000x500 with 0 Axes>

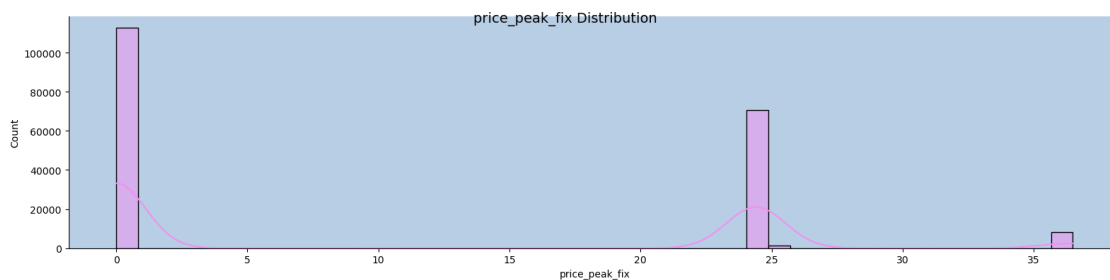




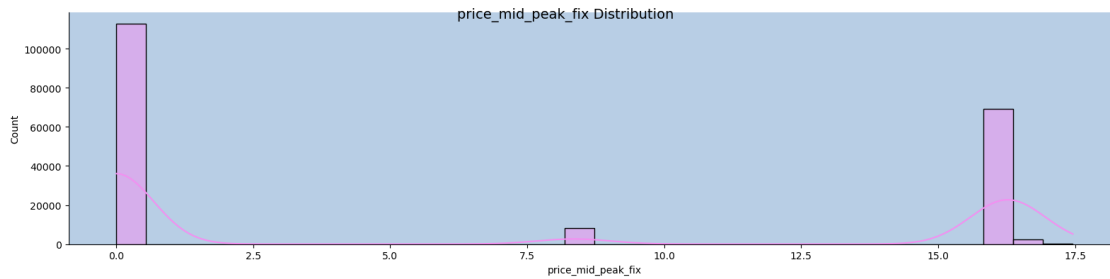
```
/opt/conda/lib/python3.10/site-packages/seaborn/axisgrid.py:118: UserWarning:
The figure layout has changed to tight
  self._figure.tight_layout(*args, **kwargs)
<Figure size 2000x500 with 0 Axes>
```



```
/opt/conda/lib/python3.10/site-packages/seaborn/axisgrid.py:118: UserWarning:
The figure layout has changed to tight
  self._figure.tight_layout(*args, **kwargs)
<Figure size 2000x500 with 0 Axes>
```



```
/opt/conda/lib/python3.10/site-packages/seaborn/axisgrid.py:118: UserWarning:
The figure layout has changed to tight
  self._figure.tight_layout(*args, **kwargs)
<Figure size 2000x500 with 0 Axes>
```



## 4 Price Sensitivity Analysis

PRICE SENSITIVITY or PRICE ELASTICITY:

- A simple measure in which calculates how much the change in price of goods and services affect the willingness to buy the particular product or brand.
- Price sensitivity,  $P_s = (\% \text{ change in Quantity demand}) / (\% \text{ change in price of the brand or product})$
- If  $P_s > 1$ : Demand is elastic (price-sensitive).
- If  $P_s = 1$ : Demand is unitary elastic.
- If  $0 < P_s < 1$ : Demand is inelastic (less price-sensitive).
- If  $P_s = 0$ : Demand is perfectly inelastic (not price-sensitive).

Here, correlation to measure the relationship between price variations and churn rate for each customer segment.

```
[60]: print(f"Price Date Min: {price.price_date.min()} and Price Date Max: {price.\nprice_date.max()}")
```

Price Date Min: 2015-01-01 and Price Date Max: 2015-12-01

```
[61]: year_var=price.groupby(['id', 'price_date']).mean().groupby('id').var().\n      ↪reset_index()\nyear_var.head()\nfor i in ['price_off_peak_var', 'price_peak_var', 'price_mid_peak_var',\n         'price_off_peak_fix', 'price_peak_fix', 'price_mid_peak_fix']:\n    year_var=year_var.rename(columns={i:f"y_{i}"})\nyear_var
```

```
[61]:
```

	id	y_price_off_peak_var \
0	0002203ffbb812588b632b9e628cc38d	0.000016
1	0004351ebdd665e6ee664792efc4fd13	0.000005
2	0010bcc39e42b3c2131ed2ce55246e3c	0.000676
3	0010ee3855fdea87602a5b7aba8e42de	0.000025

4	00114d74e963e47177db89bc70108537	0.000005
...	...	...
16091	ffef185810e44254c3a4c6395e6b4d8a	0.000688
16092	fffac626da707b1b5ab11e8431a4d0a2	0.000004
16093	fffc0cacd305dd51f316424bbb08d1bd	0.000009
16094	fffe4f5646aa39c7f97f95ae2679ce64	0.000021
16095	ffff7fa066f1fb305ae285bb03bf325a	0.000023

	y_price_peak_var	y_price_mid_peak_var	y_price_off_peak_fix \
0	0.000004	1.871602e-06	4.021438e-03
1	0.000000	0.000000e+00	7.661891e-03
2	0.000000	0.000000e+00	5.965909e-01
3	0.000007	1.627620e-07	7.238536e-03
4	0.000000	0.000000e+00	3.490909e-13
...	...	...	...
16091	0.000422	1.563148e-04	3.062232e-02
16092	0.000000	0.000000e+00	6.464760e-03
16093	0.000006	1.857770e-05	7.211360e-03
16094	0.000006	2.220744e-07	5.428835e-03
16095	0.000006	4.345784e-07	7.238536e-03

	y_price_peak_fix	y_price_mid_peak_fix
0	0.001448	0.000643
1	0.000000	0.000000
2	0.000000	0.000000
3	0.002606	0.001158
4	0.000000	0.000000
...	...	...
16091	0.043691	0.051094
16092	0.000000	0.000000
16093	0.002638	0.001196
16094	0.001954	0.000869
16095	0.002606	0.001158

[16096 rows x 7 columns]

```
[62]: year_var['yv_price_off_peak_
      ↪p1']=year_var['y_price_off_peak_var']+year_var['y_price_off_peak_fix']
year_var['yv_price_peak_
      ↪p2']=year_var['y_price_peak_var']+year_var['y_price_peak_fix']
year_var['yv_price_midpeak_
      ↪p3']=year_var['y_price_mid_peak_var']+year_var['y_price_mid_peak_fix']
year_var
```

```
[62]: id y_price_off_peak_var \
0 0002203ffbb812588b632b9e628cc38d 0.000016
```

1	0004351ebdd665e6ee664792efc4fd13	0.000005
2	0010bcc39e42b3c2131ed2ce55246e3c	0.000676
3	0010ee3855fdea87602a5b7aba8e42de	0.000025
4	00114d74e963e47177db89bc70108537	0.000005
...	...	...
16091	ffef185810e44254c3a4c6395e6b4d8a	0.000688
16092	fffac626da707b1b5ab11e8431a4d0a2	0.000004
16093	fffc0cacd305dd51f316424bbb08d1bd	0.000009
16094	fffe4f5646aa39c7f97f95ae2679ce64	0.000021
16095	ffff7fa066f1fb305ae285bb03bf325a	0.000023

	y_price_peak_var	y_price_mid_peak_var	y_price_off_peak_fix \
0	0.000004	1.871602e-06	4.021438e-03
1	0.000000	0.000000e+00	7.661891e-03
2	0.000000	0.000000e+00	5.965909e-01
3	0.000007	1.627620e-07	7.238536e-03
4	0.000000	0.000000e+00	3.490909e-13
...	...	...	...
16091	0.000422	1.563148e-04	3.062232e-02
16092	0.000000	0.000000e+00	6.464760e-03
16093	0.000006	1.857770e-05	7.211360e-03
16094	0.000006	2.220744e-07	5.428835e-03
16095	0.000006	4.345784e-07	7.238536e-03

	y_price_peak_fix	y_price_mid_peak_fix	yv_price _off_peak p1 \
0	0.001448	0.000643	0.004037
1	0.000000	0.000000	0.007667
2	0.000000	0.000000	0.597267
3	0.002606	0.001158	0.007264
4	0.000000	0.000000	0.000005
...	...	...	...
16091	0.043691	0.051094	0.031311
16092	0.000000	0.000000	0.006469
16093	0.002638	0.001196	0.007221
16094	0.001954	0.000869	0.005450
16095	0.002606	0.001158	0.007262

	yv_price_peak p2	yv_price_midpeak p3
0	0.001452	0.000645
1	0.000000	0.000000
2	0.000000	0.000000
3	0.002613	0.001158
4	0.000000	0.000000
...	...	...
16091	0.044114	0.051251
16092	0.000000	0.000000
16093	0.002644	0.001215

16094	0.001960	0.000869
16095	0.002611	0.001159

[16096 rows x 10 columns]

[63]: #6 months price sensitivity

```
_6mps=price[price['price_date']>'2015-06'].groupby(['id','price_date']).mean().
↳groupby('id').var().reset_index()
_6mps.head()
```

	id	price_off_peak_var	price_peak_var	\
0	0002203ffbb812588b632b9e628cc38d	0.000016	0.000004	
1	0004351ebdd665e6ee664792efc4fd13	0.000005	0.000000	
2	0010bcc39e42b3c2131ed2ce55246e3c	0.000005	0.000000	
3	0010ee3855fdea87602a5b7aba8e42de	0.000020	0.000005	
4	00114d74e963e47177db89bc70108537	0.000005	0.000000	

	price_mid_peak_var	price_off_peak_fix	price_peak_fix	price_mid_peak_fix
0	6.942857e-10	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
1	0.000000e+00	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
2	0.000000e+00	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
3	8.554557e-08	0.003791	0.001365	0.000607
4	0.000000e+00	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000

```
[64]: for i in ['price_off_peak_var', 'price_peak_var', 'price_mid_peak_var',
               'price_off_peak_fix', 'price_peak_fix', 'price_mid_peak_fix']:
        _6mps=_6mps.rename(columns={i:f"6_{i}"})
_6mps
```

	id	6_price_off_peak_var	\
0	0002203ffbb812588b632b9e628cc38d	0.000016	
1	0004351ebdd665e6ee664792efc4fd13	0.000005	
2	0010bcc39e42b3c2131ed2ce55246e3c	0.000005	
3	0010ee3855fdea87602a5b7aba8e42de	0.000020	
4	00114d74e963e47177db89bc70108537	0.000005	
...	...	...	
16091	ffef185810e44254c3a4c6395e6b4d8a	0.000384	
16092	fffac626da707b1b5ab11e8431a4d0a2	0.000004	
16093	fffc0cacd305dd51f316424bbb08d1bd	0.000016	
16094	fffe4f5646aa39c7f97f95ae2679ce64	0.000019	
16095	ffff7fa066f1fb305ae285bb03bf325a	0.000019	

	6_price_peak_var	6_price_mid_peak_var	6_price_off_peak_fix	\
0	0.000004	6.942857e-10	0.000000	
1	0.000000	0.000000e+00	0.000000	
2	0.000000	0.000000e+00	0.000000	

3	0.000005	8.554557e-08	0.003791
4	0.000000	0.000000e+00	0.000000
...	...	...	...
16091	0.000236	8.959353e-05	0.016040
16092	0.000000	0.000000e+00	0.009030
16093	0.000004	6.942857e-10	0.000000
16094	0.000005	3.190963e-07	0.007583
16095	0.000005	2.279256e-07	0.003791

	6_price_peak_fix	6_price_mid_peak_fix
0	0.000000	0.000000
1	0.000000	0.000000
2	0.000000	0.000000
3	0.001365	0.000607
4	0.000000	0.000000
...	...	...
16091	0.022886	0.026764
16092	0.000000	0.000000
16093	0.000000	0.000000
16094	0.002730	0.001214
16095	0.001365	0.000607

[16096 rows x 7 columns]

```
[65]: _6mps['6mps_price_off_peak p1']=_
      ↪_6mps['6_price_off_peak_var']+_6mps['6_price_off_peak_fix']
      _6mps['6mps_price_peak p2']=_6mps['6_price_peak_var']+_6mps['6_price_peak_fix']
      _6mps['6mps_price_mid_peak_
      ↪p3']=_6mps['6_price_mid_peak_fix']+_6mps['6_price_mid_peak_var']
      _6mps
```

```
[65]:                                     id  6_price_off_peak_var  \
0      0002203ffbb812588b632b9e628cc38d      0.000016
1      0004351ebdd665e6ee664792efc4fd13      0.000005
2      0010bcc39e42b3c2131ed2ce55246e3c      0.000005
3      0010ee3855fdea87602a5b7aba8e42de      0.000020
4      00114d74e963e47177db89bc70108537      0.000005
...
16091  ffeff185810e44254c3a4c6395e6b4d8a      0.000384
16092  fffac626da707b1b5ab11e8431a4d0a2      0.000004
16093  fffc0cacd305dd51f316424bbb08d1bd      0.000016
16094  fffe4f5646aa39c7f97f95ae2679ce64      0.000019
16095  ffff7fa066f1fb305ae285bb03bf325a      0.000019

      6_price_peak_var  6_price_mid_peak_var  6_price_off_peak_fix  \
0      0.000004      6.942857e-10      0.000000
1      0.000000      0.000000e+00      0.000000
```

2	0.000000	0.000000e+00	0.000000
3	0.000005	8.554557e-08	0.003791
4	0.000000	0.000000e+00	0.000000
...	...	...	...
16091	0.000236	8.959353e-05	0.016040
16092	0.000000	0.000000e+00	0.009030
16093	0.000004	6.942857e-10	0.000000
16094	0.000005	3.190963e-07	0.007583
16095	0.000005	2.279256e-07	0.003791

	6_price_peak_fix	6_price_mid_peak_fix	6mps_price_off_peak p1 \
0	0.000000	0.000000	0.000016
1	0.000000	0.000000	0.000005
2	0.000000	0.000000	0.000005
3	0.001365	0.000607	0.003811
4	0.000000	0.000000	0.000005
...	...	...	...
16091	0.022886	0.026764	0.016424
16092	0.000000	0.000000	0.009034
16093	0.000000	0.000000	0.000016
16094	0.002730	0.001214	0.007602
16095	0.001365	0.000607	0.003810

	6mps_price_peak p2	6mps_price_mid_peak p3
0	0.000004	6.942857e-10
1	0.000000	0.000000e+00
2	0.000000	0.000000e+00
3	0.001370	6.068555e-04
4	0.000000	0.000000e+00
...	...	...
16091	0.023122	2.685350e-02
16092	0.000000	0.000000e+00
16093	0.000004	6.942857e-10
16094	0.002735	1.213859e-03
16095	0.001370	6.069979e-04

[16096 rows x 10 columns]

```
[66]: s=pd.merge(year_var,_6mps,on='id')
s.head()
```

```
[66]:
```

	id	y_price_off_peak_var	y_price_peak_var \
0	0002203ffbb812588b632b9e628cc38d	0.000016	0.000004
1	0004351ebdd665e6ee664792efc4fd13	0.000005	0.000000
2	0010bcc39e42b3c2131ed2ce55246e3c	0.000676	0.000000
3	0010ee3855fdea87602a5b7aba8e42de	0.000025	0.000007
4	00114d74e963e47177db89bc70108537	0.000005	0.000000

	y_price_mid_peak_var	y_price_off_peak_fix	y_price_peak_fix \
0	1.871602e-06	4.021438e-03	0.001448
1	0.000000e+00	7.661891e-03	0.000000
2	0.000000e+00	5.965909e-01	0.000000
3	1.627620e-07	7.238536e-03	0.002606
4	0.000000e+00	3.490909e-13	0.000000

	y_price_mid_peak_fix	yv_price _off_peak p1	yv_price_peak p2 \
0	0.000643	0.004037	0.001452
1	0.000000	0.007667	0.000000
2	0.000000	0.597267	0.000000
3	0.001158	0.007264	0.002613
4	0.000000	0.000005	0.000000

	yv_price_midpeak p3	6_price_off_peak_var	6_price_peak_var \
0	0.000645	0.000016	0.000004
1	0.000000	0.000005	0.000000
2	0.000000	0.000005	0.000000
3	0.001158	0.000020	0.000005
4	0.000000	0.000005	0.000000

	6_price_mid_peak_var	6_price_off_peak_fix	6_price_peak_fix \
0	6.942857e-10	0.000000	0.000000
1	0.000000e+00	0.000000	0.000000
2	0.000000e+00	0.000000	0.000000
3	8.554557e-08	0.003791	0.001365
4	0.000000e+00	0.000000	0.000000

	6_price_mid_peak_fix	6mps_price_off_peak p1	6mps_price_peak p2 \
0	0.000000	0.000016	0.000004
1	0.000000	0.000005	0.000000
2	0.000000	0.000005	0.000000
3	0.000607	0.003811	0.001370
4	0.000000	0.000005	0.000000

	6mps_price_mid_peak p3
0	6.942857e-10
1	0.000000e+00
2	0.000000e+00
3	6.068555e-04
4	0.000000e+00

```
[67]: price_analysis=pd.merge(s,df[['id','churn']],on='id')
price_analysis.head(4)
```



```

[67]:
      id  y_price_off_peak_var  y_price_peak_var  \
0  0002203ffbb812588b632b9e628cc38d      0.000016      0.000004
1  0002203ffbb812588b632b9e628cc38d      0.000016      0.000004
2  0002203ffbb812588b632b9e628cc38d      0.000016      0.000004
3  0002203ffbb812588b632b9e628cc38d      0.000016      0.000004

      y_price_mid_peak_var  y_price_off_peak_fix  y_price_peak_fix  \
0          0.000002          0.004021          0.001448
1          0.000002          0.004021          0.001448
2          0.000002          0.004021          0.001448
3          0.000002          0.004021          0.001448

      y_price_mid_peak_fix  yv_price _off_peak p1  yv_price_peak p2  \
0          0.000643          0.004037          0.001452
1          0.000643          0.004037          0.001452
2          0.000643          0.004037          0.001452
3          0.000643          0.004037          0.001452

      yv_price_midpeak p3  6_price_off_peak_var  6_price_peak_var  \
0          0.000645          0.000016          0.000004
1          0.000645          0.000016          0.000004
2          0.000645          0.000016          0.000004
3          0.000645          0.000016          0.000004

      6_price_mid_peak_var  6_price_off_peak_fix  6_price_peak_fix  \
0          6.942857e-10          0.0          0.0
1          6.942857e-10          0.0          0.0
2          6.942857e-10          0.0          0.0
3          6.942857e-10          0.0          0.0

      6_price_mid_peak_fix  6mps_price_off_peak p1  6mps_price_peak p2  \
0          0.0          0.000016          0.000004
1          0.0          0.000016          0.000004
2          0.0          0.000016          0.000004
3          0.0          0.000016          0.000004

      6mps_price_mid_peak p3  churn
0          6.942857e-10          0
1          6.942857e-10          0
2          6.942857e-10          0
3          6.942857e-10          0

```

```

[68]: c=price_analysis.corr(method='pearson')

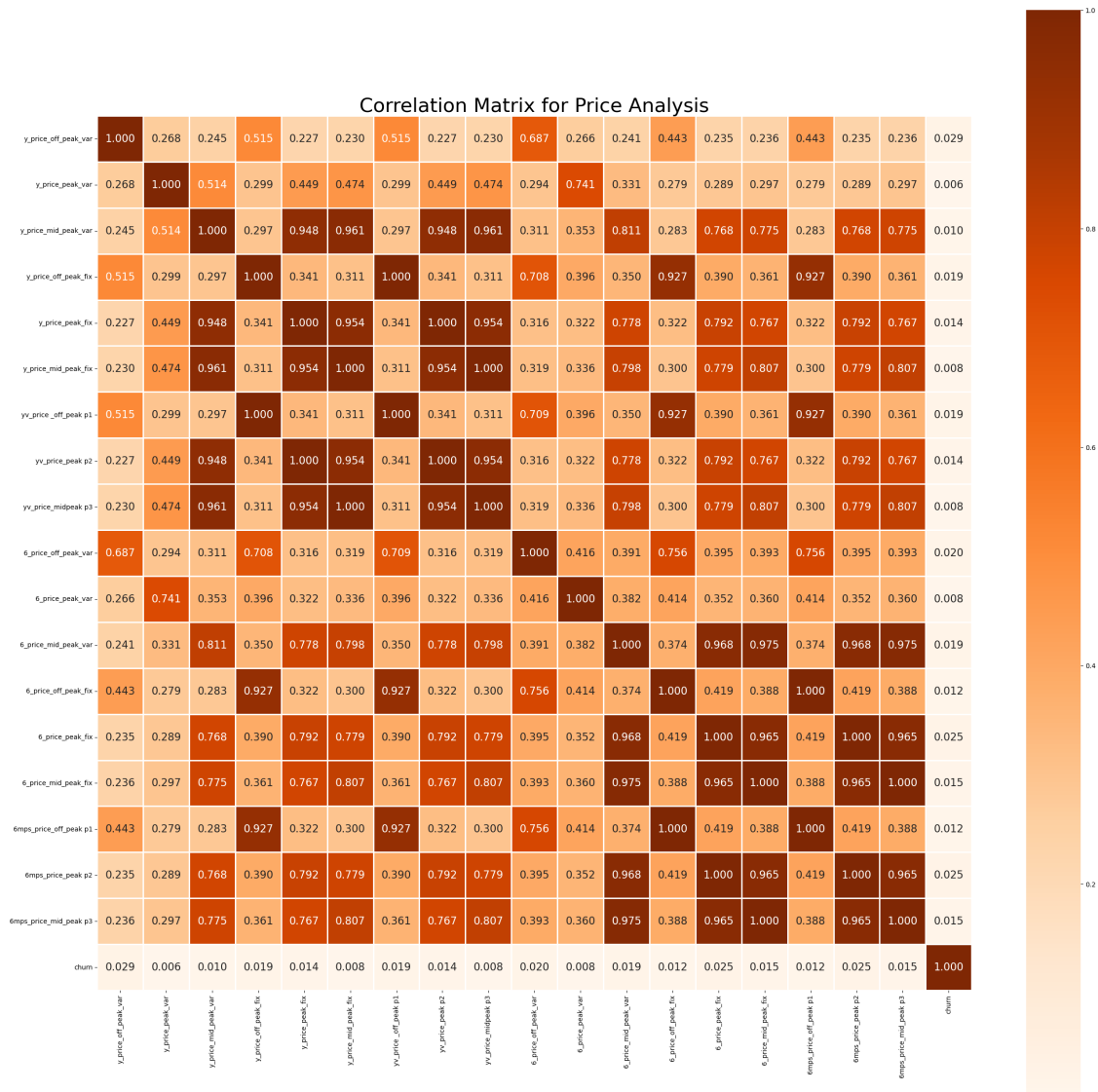
```

/tmp/ipykernel\_32/2946853885.py:1: FutureWarning: The default value of numeric\_only in DataFrame.corr is deprecated. In a future version, it will default to False. Select only valid columns or specify the value of numeric\_only

to silence this warning.

```
c=price_analysis.corr(method='pearson')
```

```
[69]: plt.figure(figsize=(30,30))
sns.heatmap(c,annot=True,fmt='.
↪3f',square=True,cmap='Oranges',linewidths=2,annot_kws={"size": 16})
plt.title('Correlation Matrix for Price Analysis',fontsize=30)
plt.show()
```



For price sensitive analysis using correlation method churning is likely to be have weak relationship with the price sensitivity. And Higher inter correlation found between the price sensitivity features.

```
[70]: task2=pd.merge(client.drop(columns='churn'),price_analysis,on='id')
task2.to_excel('task2.xlsx')
```

#### FINDINGS:

- Most of the features are right skewed and followed by heavily tailed distributions.
- Dataset contains more number of outliers
- People who dont own the Gas contract Churned a lot when compared to the people who own the Gas contract.
- Forecasted value of current discount for the pople own Gas contract have the much less churn rate.
- comparison between the owning the Gas contract: @ People who does not own the contract will be retained around 82% and who own the contract likely to be retained 18%  
@ People who does not own the contract will be churned around 85% and who own the contract likely to be churned 15%.
- Around 10% people are like to be churned and 90% will be retained.
- Number of active products and services only the products 1,2,3,4 and 5 contains the people with churned behaviour and other products have 100% retention rate.
- People with 1 year of subscription have 100% retention rate. similar for the people who with 9 years of subcription. Higher churning rate with the people with 2 years of subscription. Some attention needed here to address this issue.
- price sensitive analysis using correlation method churning is likely to be have weak relationship with the price sensitivity. And Higher inter correlation found between the price sensitivity features

## 5 KINDLY UPVOTE THE NOTEBOOK IF YOU FIND IT INSIGHTFUL