

eda

November 5, 2021

1 Exploratory data analysis

In this notebook I will explore how do the data look like. I will calculate some basis statistics and visualise the dataset.

1.0.1 Load libraries

```
[1]: import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import srs

from dataprep import eda
```

```
[2]: import seaborn as sns

sns.set()
```

```
[3]: import warnings
warnings.simplefilter(action='ignore', category=FutureWarning)
```

1.0.2 Load data

```
[4]: data = pd.read_csv('../data/WA_Fn-UseC_-Telco-Customer-Churn.csv',
    ↪ index_col='customerID')

data.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
Index: 7043 entries, 7590-VHVEG to 3186-AJIEK
Data columns (total 20 columns):
#   Column                Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  -
0   gender                 7043 non-null   object
1   SeniorCitizen          7043 non-null   int64
2   Partner                7043 non-null   object
3   Dependents             7043 non-null   object
4   tenure                 7043 non-null   int64
5   PhoneService           7043 non-null   object
6   MultipleLines           7043 non-null   object
```

```

7  InternetService  7043 non-null  object
8  OnlineSecurity   7043 non-null  object
9  OnlineBackup     7043 non-null  object
10 DeviceProtection 7043 non-null  object
11 TechSupport      7043 non-null  object
12 StreamingTV      7043 non-null  object
13 StreamingMovies  7043 non-null  object
14 Contract         7043 non-null  object
15 PaperlessBilling 7043 non-null  object
16 PaymentMethod    7043 non-null  object
17 MonthlyCharges   7043 non-null  float64
18 TotalCharges     7043 non-null  object
19 Churn            7043 non-null  object
dtypes: float64(1), int64(2), object(17)
memory usage: 1.1+ MB

```

Description of the features: * Gender: The customer's gender: Male, Female * Senior Citizen: Indicates if the customer is 65 or older: Yes, No * Partner: Indicates if the customer is a partner: Yes, No * Dependents: Indicates if the customer lives with any dependents: Yes, No. Dependents could be children, parents, grandparents, etc. * Tenure: How long they've been a customer (in months) * Phone Service: Indicates if the customer subscribes to home phone service with the company: Yes, No * Multiple Lines: Indicates if the customer subscribes to multiple telephone lines with the company: Yes, No * Internet Service: Indicates if the customer subscribes to Internet service with the company: No, DSL, Fiber Optic, Cable. * Online Security: Indicates if the customer subscribes to an additional online security service provided by the company: Yes, No * Online Backup: Indicates if the customer subscribes to an additional online backup service provided by the company: Yes, No * Device Protection Plan: Indicates if the customer subscribes to an additional device protection plan for their Internet equipment provided by the company: Yes, No * Tech Support: Indicates if the customer subscribes to an additional technical support plan from the company with reduced wait times: Yes, No * Streaming TV: Indicates if the customer uses their Internet service to stream television programming from a third party provider: Yes, No. The company does not charge an additional fee for this service * Streaming Movies: Indicates if the customer uses their Internet service to stream movies from a third party provider: Yes, No. The company does not charge an additional fee for this service * Contract: Indicates the customer's current contract type: Month-to-Month, One Year, Two Year * Paperless Billing: Indicates if the customer has chosen paperless billing: Yes, No * Payment Method: Indicates how the customer pays their bill: Bank Withdrawal, Credit Card, Mailed Check * Monthly Charge: Indicates the customer's current total monthly charge for all their services from the company * Total Charges: Indicates the customer's total charges * Churn: Indicates if the customer have churned: Yes, No

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

```

[5]:      gender  SeniorCitizen  Partner  Dependents  tenure  PhoneService  \
customerID
7590-VHVEG  Female           0      Yes           No         1           No
5575-GNVDE   Male           0       No           No        34          Yes
3668-QPYBK   Male           0       No           No         2          Yes
7795-CFOCW   Male           0       No           No        45           No

```

9237-HQITU	Female	0	No	No	2	Yes
------------	--------	---	----	----	---	-----

	MultipleLines	InternetService	OnlineSecurity	OnlineBackup	\
customerID					
7590-VHVEG	No phone service	DSL	No	Yes	
5575-GNVDE	No	DSL	Yes	No	
3668-QPYBK	No	DSL	Yes	Yes	
7795-CFOCW	No phone service	DSL	Yes	No	
9237-HQITU	No	Fiber optic	No	No	

	DeviceProtection	TechSupport	StreamingTV	StreamingMovies	\
customerID					
7590-VHVEG	No	No	No	No	
5575-GNVDE	Yes	No	No	No	
3668-QPYBK	No	No	No	No	
7795-CFOCW	Yes	Yes	No	No	
9237-HQITU	No	No	No	No	

	Contract	PaperlessBilling	PaymentMethod	\
customerID				
7590-VHVEG	Month-to-month	Yes	Electronic check	
5575-GNVDE	One year	No	Mailed check	
3668-QPYBK	Month-to-month	Yes	Mailed check	
7795-CFOCW	One year	No	Bank transfer (automatic)	
9237-HQITU	Month-to-month	Yes	Electronic check	

	MonthlyCharges	TotalCharges	Churn
customerID			
7590-VHVEG	29.85	29.85	No
5575-GNVDE	56.95	1889.5	No
3668-QPYBK	53.85	108.15	Yes
7795-CFOCW	42.30	1840.75	No
9237-HQITU	70.70	151.65	Yes

Issue: SeniorCitizen has values 0/1 instead of No/Yes

```
[6]: data['SeniorCitizen'] = data['SeniorCitizen'].map({1: 'Yes', 0: 'No'})
```

Issue: There are some values in the TotalCharges column that prevent us from converting it to a numerical type.

```
[7]: try:
      data['TotalCharges'].astype(float)
      except ValueError as e:
          print(e)
```

could not convert string to float: ''

```
[8]: data[data['TotalCharges']==' '].groupby('tenure').
      ↪agg(occurance=('TotalCharges', 'count'))
```

```
[8]:      occurance
tenure
0      11
```

We see that these odd values appear only for customers which have their tenure equal to 0; meaning that they probably have not paid any bills yet. We will replace it with 0 then.

```
[9]: data['TotalCharges'] = data['TotalCharges'].str.replace(' ', '0').astype(float)
```

Clean column names.

```
[10]: data.columns = [col[0].upper() + col[1:] for col in data.columns]
```

1.0.3 Plot distribution summary

```
[11]: data.head()
```

```
[11]:      Gender SeniorCitizen Partner Dependents  Tenure PhoneService \
customerID
7590-VHVEG  Female           No      Yes         No        1         No
5575-GNVDE   Male           No      No          No       34         Yes
3668-QPYBK   Male           No      No          No        2         Yes
7795-CFOCW   Male           No      No          No       45         No
9237-HQITU   Female          No      No          No        2         Yes
```

```
      MultipleLines InternetService OnlineSecurity OnlineBackup \
customerID
7590-VHVEG  No phone service          DSL           No         Yes
5575-GNVDE           No          DSL         Yes          No
3668-QPYBK           No          DSL         Yes         Yes
7795-CFOCW  No phone service          DSL         Yes          No
9237-HQITU           No  Fiber optic          No          No
```

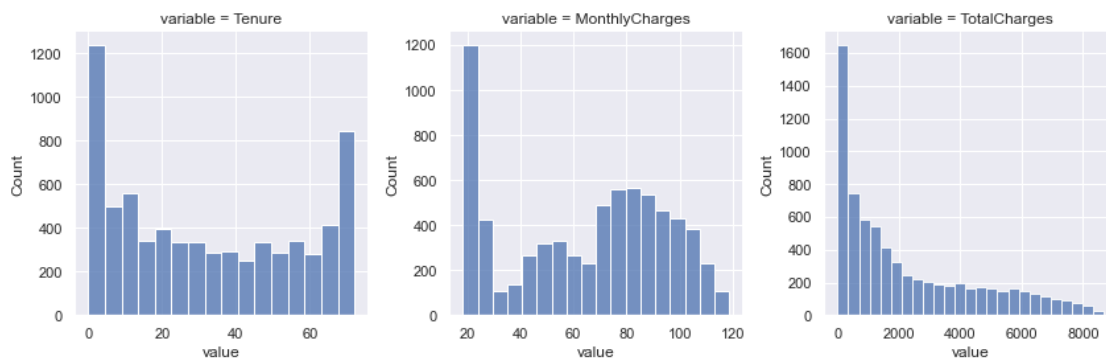
```
      DeviceProtection TechSupport StreamingTV StreamingMovies \
customerID
7590-VHVEG           No           No          No           No
5575-GNVDE          Yes           No          No           No
3668-QPYBK           No           No          No           No
7795-CFOCW          Yes          Yes          No           No
9237-HQITU           No           No          No           No
```

```
      Contract PaperlessBilling          PaymentMethod \
customerID
7590-VHVEG  Month-to-month          Yes  Electronic check
5575-GNVDE   One year            No    Mailed check
```

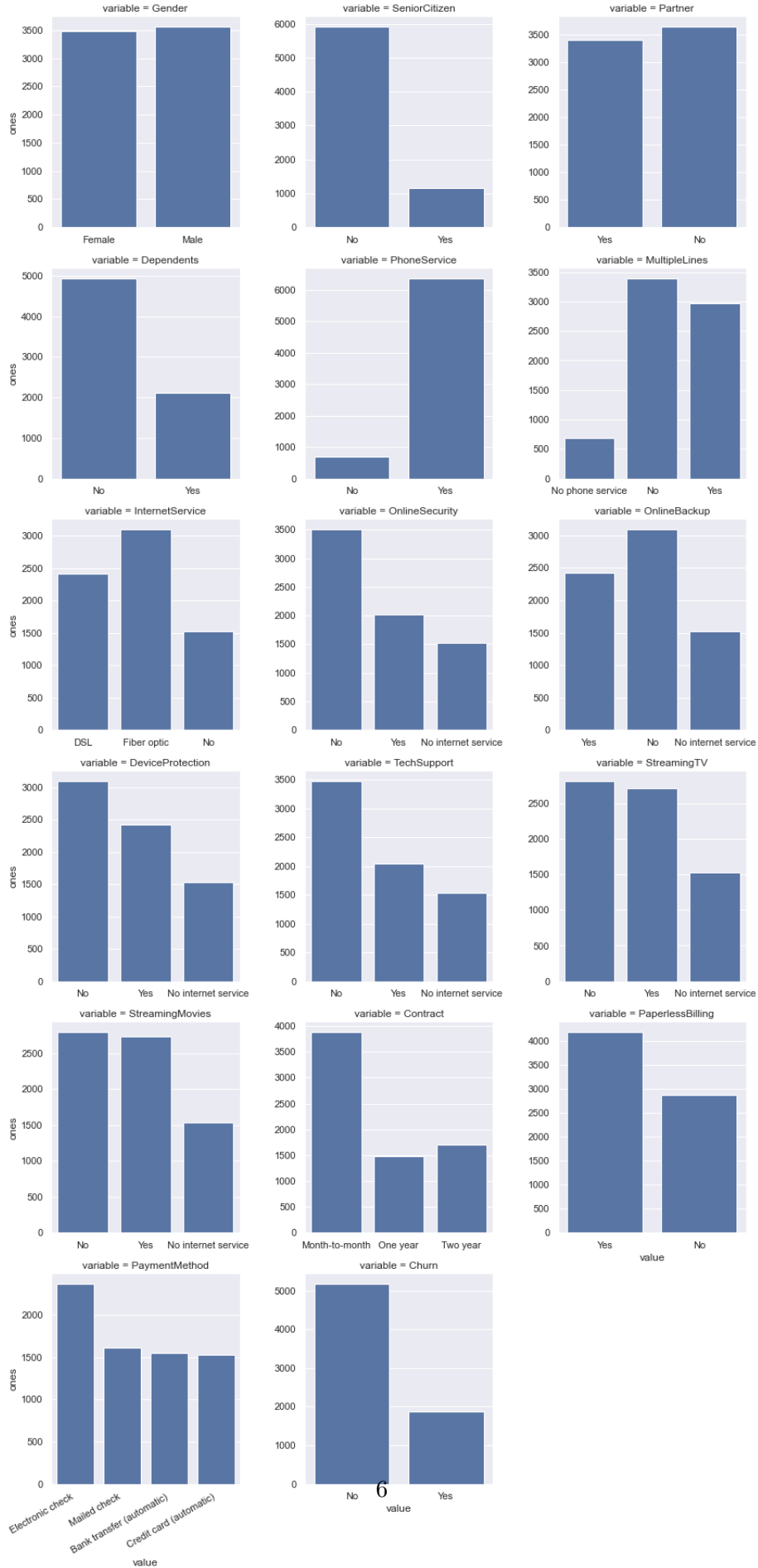
3668-QPYBK	Month-to-month	Yes	Mailed check
7795-CFOCW	One year	No	Bank transfer (automatic)
9237-HQITU	Month-to-month	Yes	Electronic check

	MonthlyCharges	TotalCharges	Churn
customerID			
7590-VHVEG	29.85	29.85	No
5575-GNVDE	56.95	1889.50	No
3668-QPYBK	53.85	108.15	Yes
7795-CFOCW	42.30	1840.75	No
9237-HQITU	70.70	151.65	Yes

```
[12]: srs.plot_distribution(data, columns_type='numerical');
```



```
[13]: srs.plot_distribution(data, columns_type='objects');
```



```
[46]: report = eda.create_report(data, title='EDA Summary')
      report.save('../app/EDA-report')
```

0%|



| 0...



Report has been saved to /Users/monikakubek/Repositories/telco-customer-churn/notebooks/./app/EDA-report.html!

This report will be later presented in our web app.

```
[14]: data.describe(include='number')
```

```
[14]:
```

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

```
[15]: data.describe(include='object')
```

```
[15]:
```

	Gender	SeniorCitizen	Partner	Dependents	PhoneService	MultipleLines	\
count	7043	7043	7043	7043	7043	7043	
unique	2	2	2	2	2	3	
top	Male	No	No	No	Yes	No	
freq	3555	5901	3641	4933	6361	3390	

	InternetService	OnlineSecurity	OnlineBackup	DeviceProtection	\
count	7043	7043	7043	7043	
unique	3	3	3	3	
top	Fiber optic	No	No	No	
freq	3096	3498	3088	3095	

	TechSupport	StreamingTV	StreamingMovies	Contract	\
count	7043	7043	7043	7043	
unique	3	3	3	3	
top	No	No	No	Month-to-month	
freq	3473	2810	2785	3875	

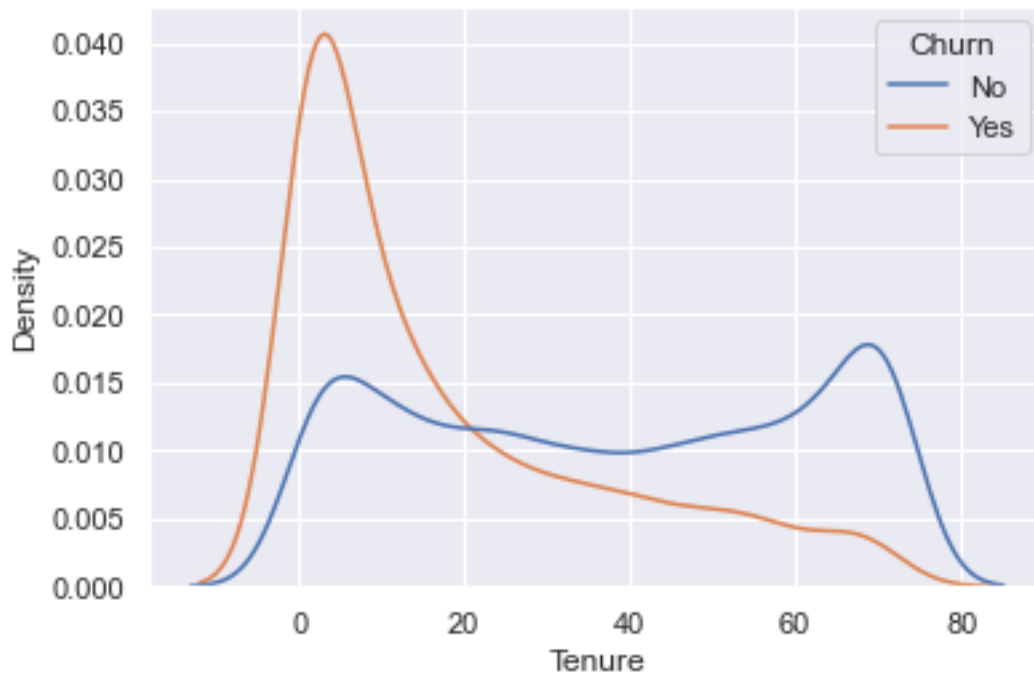
	PaperlessBilling	PaymentMethod	Churn
count	7043	7043	7043
unique	2	4	2

top	Yes	Electronic check	No
freq	4171	2365	5174

1.0.4 Study feature importance

Tenure and charges

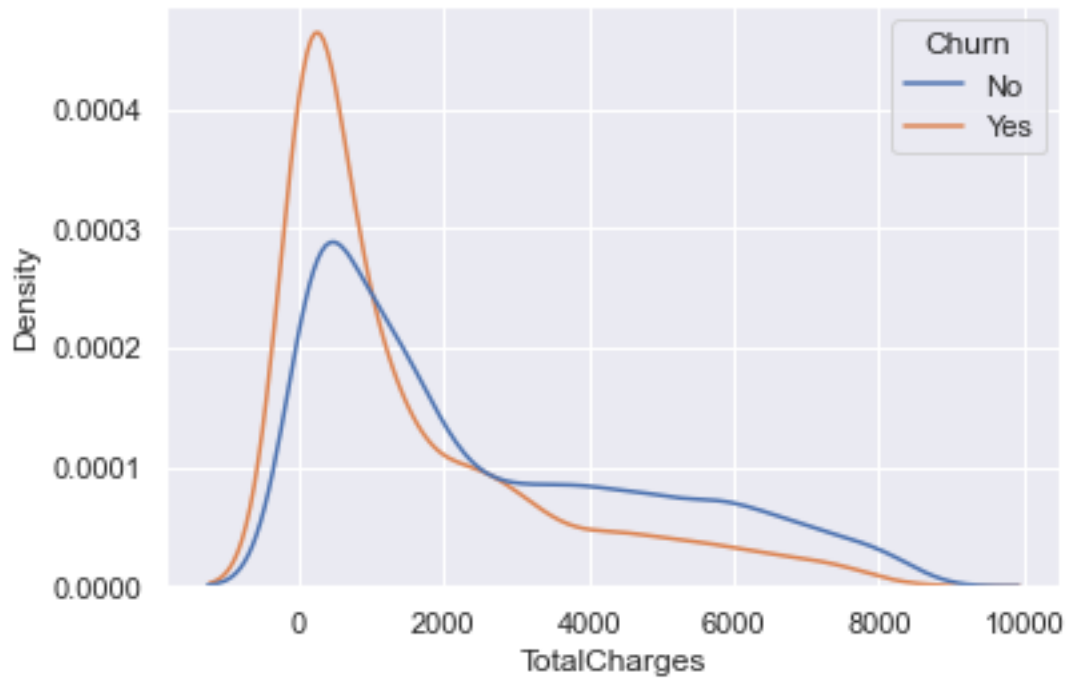
```
[16]: sns.kdeplot(data=data, x='Tenure', hue='Churn', common_norm=False);
```



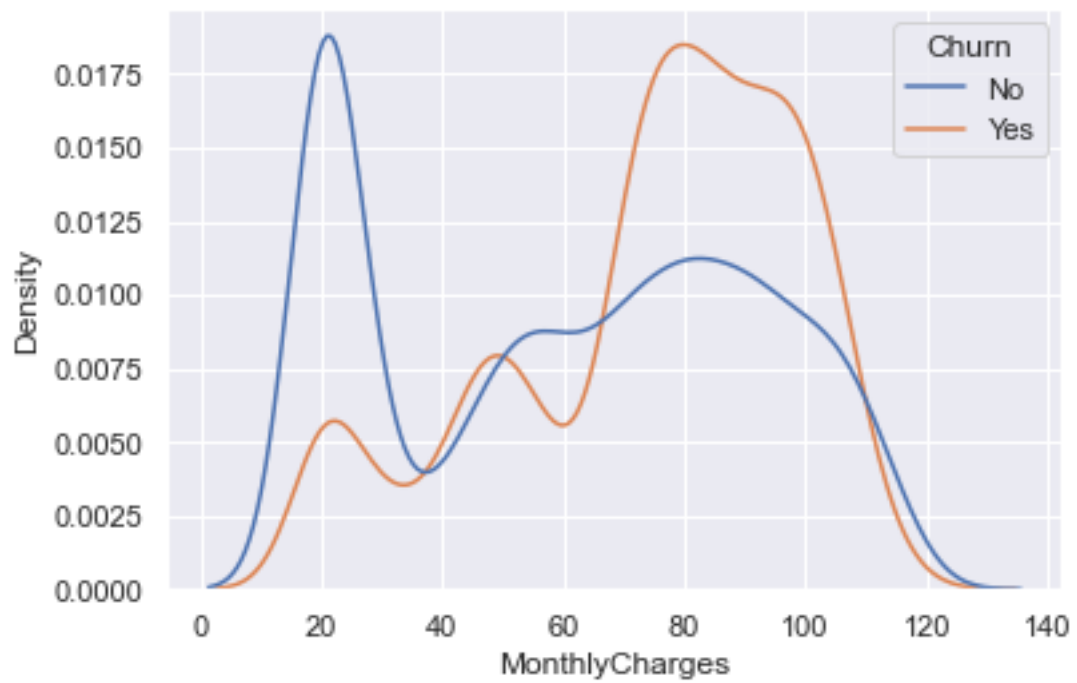
We can divide **Tenure** into three buckets: * 0-20: related to high churn * 21-50: related to medium churn * 50+: related to low churn

```
[17]: data['TenureBuckets'] = data['Tenure'].apply(srs.feature_tenure_bucket)
```

```
[18]: sns.kdeplot(data=data, x='TotalCharges', hue='Churn', common_norm=False);
```

```
[19]: sns.kdeplot(data=data, x='MonthlyCharges', hue='Churn', common_norm=False);
```

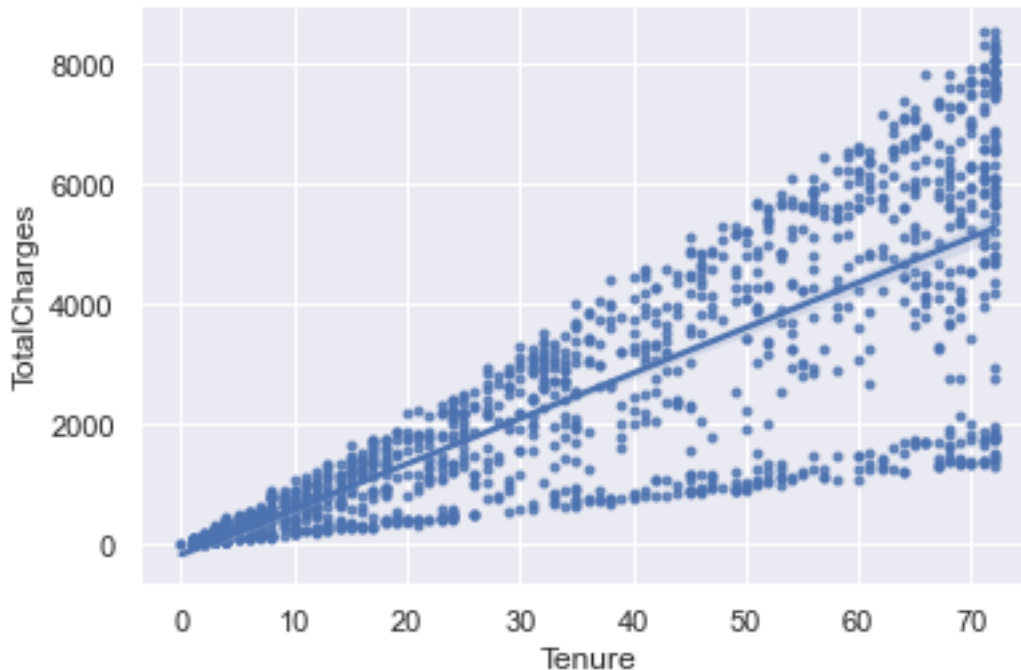


Here, we can also divide the `MonthlyCharges` values into three buckets: * 0-40: with low churn * 41-60: with medium churn * 60+: with high churn

```
[20]: data['MonthlyChargesBuckets'] = data['MonthlyCharges'].apply(srs.  
    ↪ feature_monthlycharges_bucket)
```

Tenure must correlate with TotalCharges, let's investigate it.

```
[21]: sns.regplot(data=data.sample(frac=0.2), x='Tenure', y='TotalCharges',  
    ↪ x_ci=None, marker='.');
```



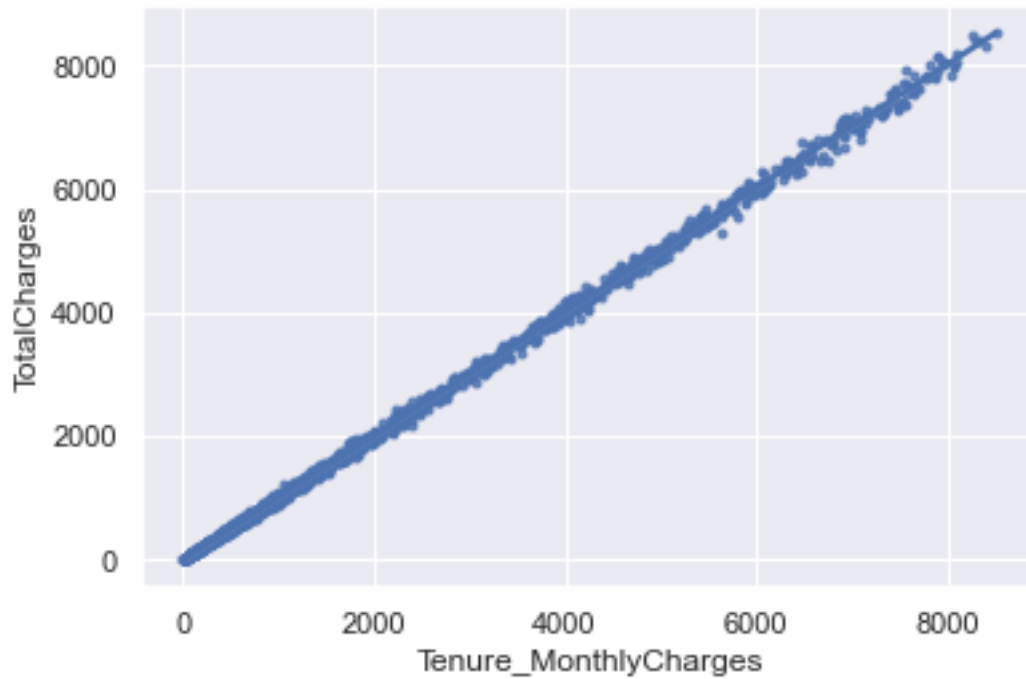
```
[22]: from scipy.stats import kendalltau, pearsonr  
  
kendalltau(data['Tenure'].values, data['TotalCharges'].values)
```

```
[22]: KendalltauResult(correlation=0.7348547875506766, pvalue=0.0)
```

We can include also the information about monthly charges to check if it further improves the correlation.

```
[23]: data['Tenure_MonthlyCharges'] = data['Tenure'] * data['MonthlyCharges']
```

```
[24]: sns.regplot(data=data.sample(frac=0.2), x='Tenure_MonthlyCharges',  
    ↪ y='TotalCharges', x_ci=None, marker='.');
```



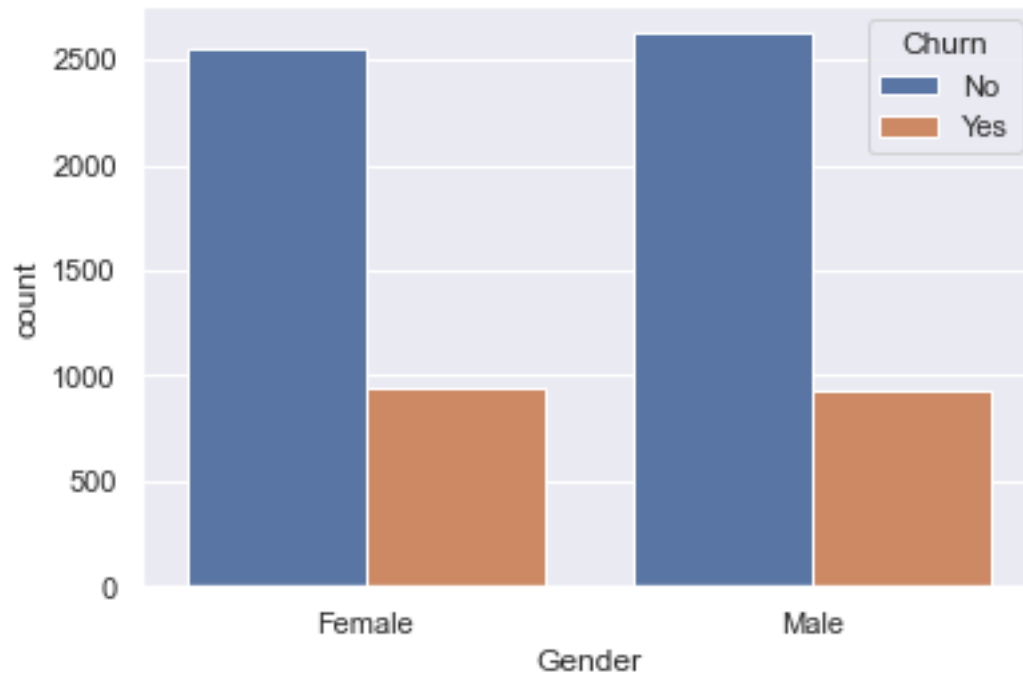
```
[25]: pearsonr(data['Tenure_MonthlyCharges'].values, data['TotalCharges'].values)
```

```
[25]: (0.9995605537972276, 0.0)
```

Here we can see almost perfect correlation. Having the same information from these two features, maybe the `TotalCharges` is a redundant one.

Gender

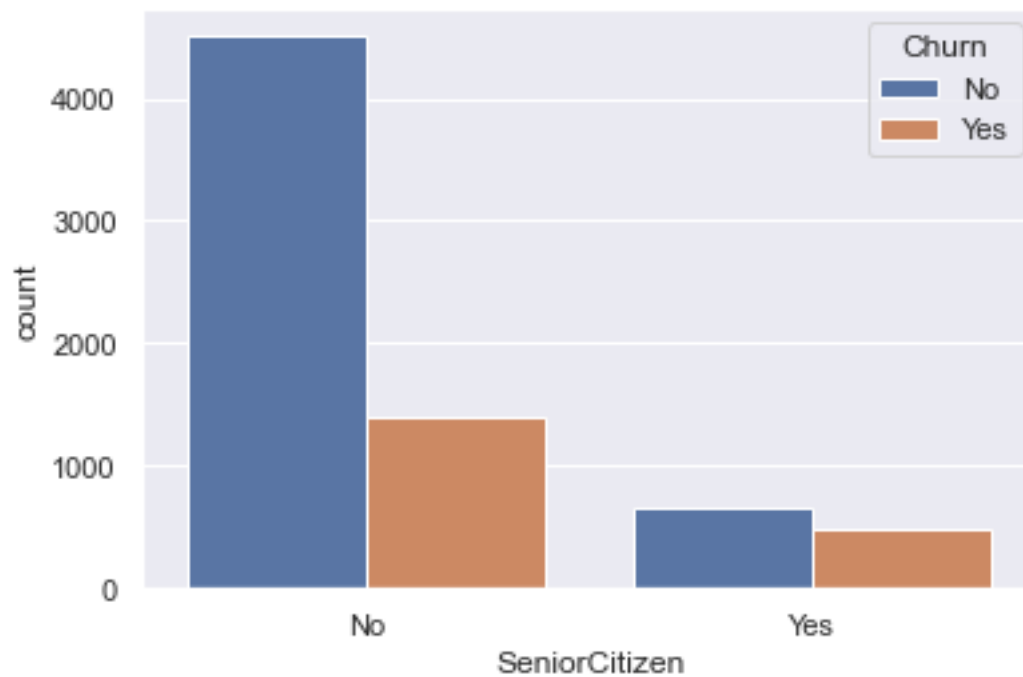
```
[26]: sns.countplot(data=data, x='Gender', hue='Churn');
```



There is barely any difference in churn between the genders.

Senior citizen

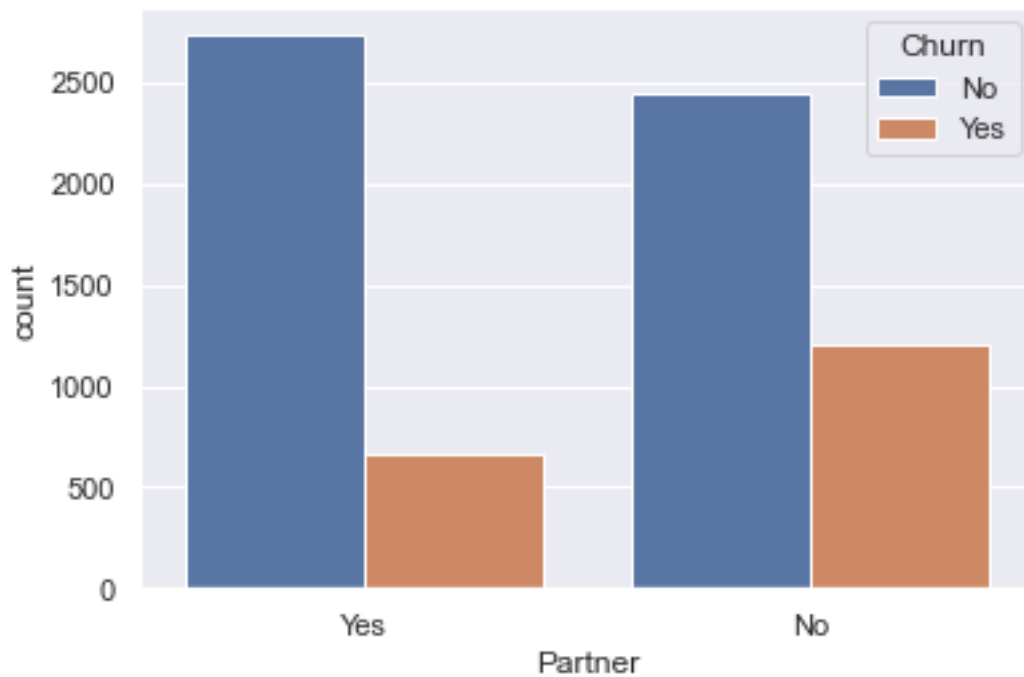
```
[27]: sns.countplot(data=data, x='SeniorCitizen', hue='Churn');
```



We see that senior customers are less likely to churn.

Partner

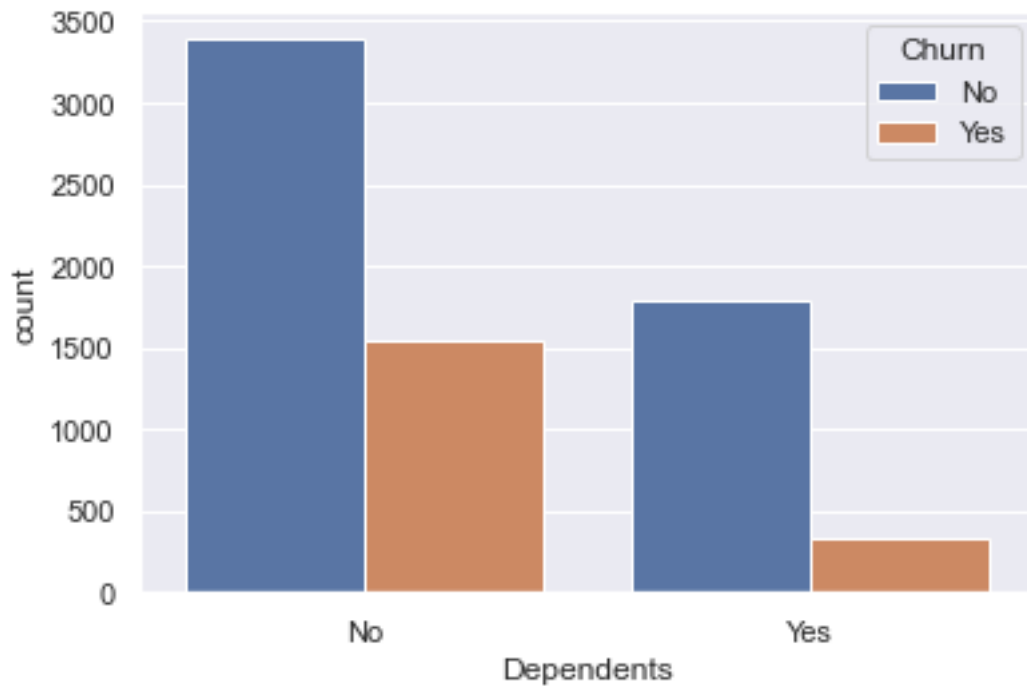
```
[28]: sns.countplot(data=data, x='Partner', hue='Churn');
```



Customers without a partner are more likely to churn.

Dependents

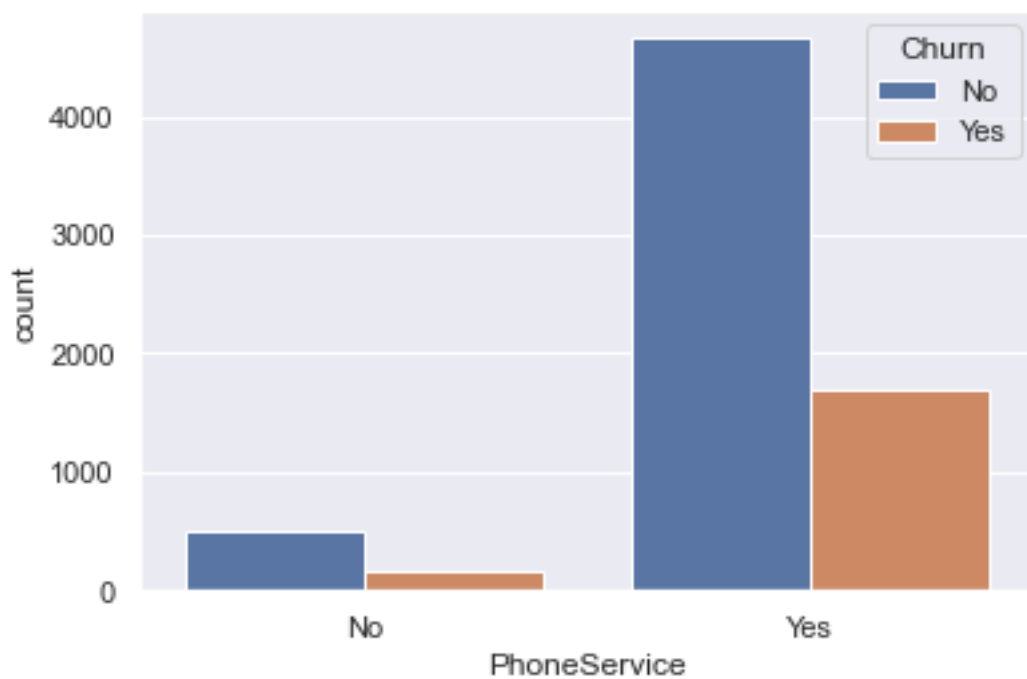
```
[29]: sns.countplot(data=data, x='Dependents', hue='Churn');
```



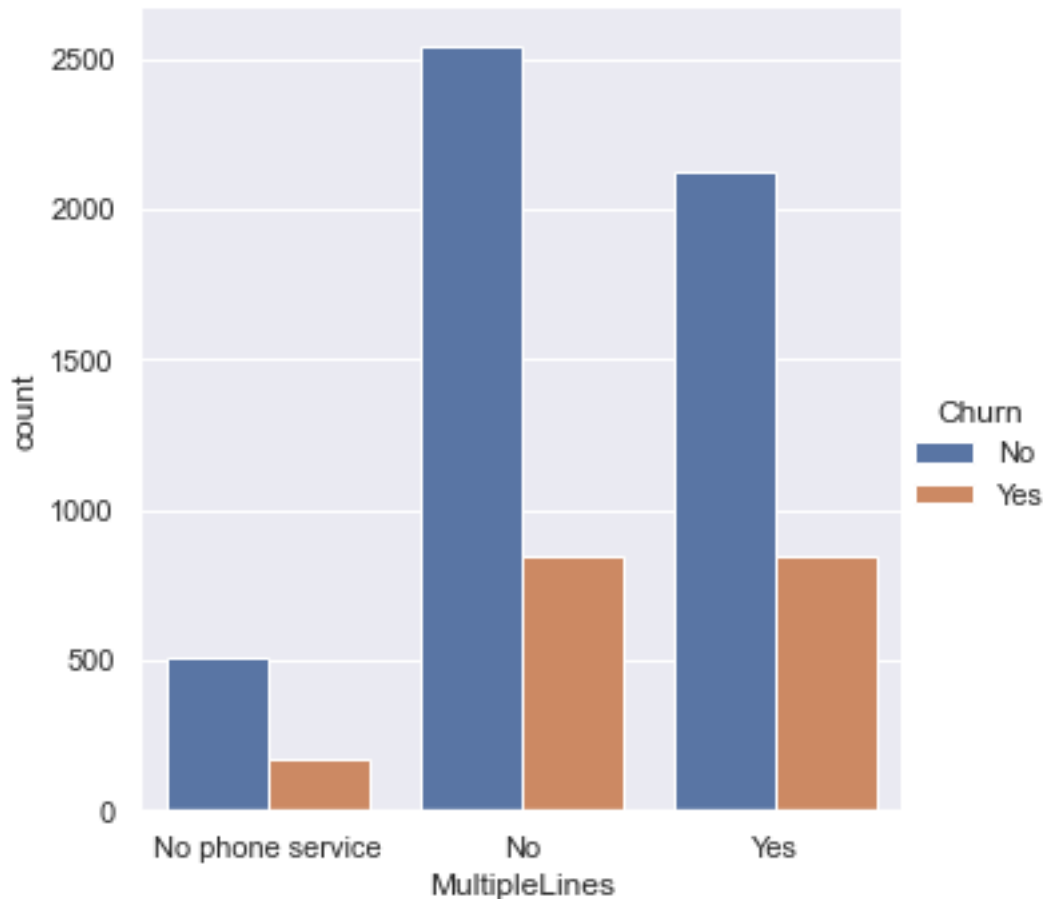
Customers without any dependents are more likely to churn,

Phone service

```
[30]: sns.countplot(data=data, x='PhoneService', hue='Churn');
```



```
[31]: sns.catplot(data=data, x='MultipleLines', hue='Churn', kind='count');
```



The results look similar for all the categories. Let's look at exact numbers.

```
[32]: srs.heatmap_churned_customers_share(data, columns='PhoneService')
```

```
[32]: <pandas.io.formats.style.Styler at 0x7fed418997c0>
```

```
[33]: srs.heatmap_churned_customers_share(data, columns='MultipleLines')
```

```
[33]: <pandas.io.formats.style.Styler at 0x7fed532f92e0>
```

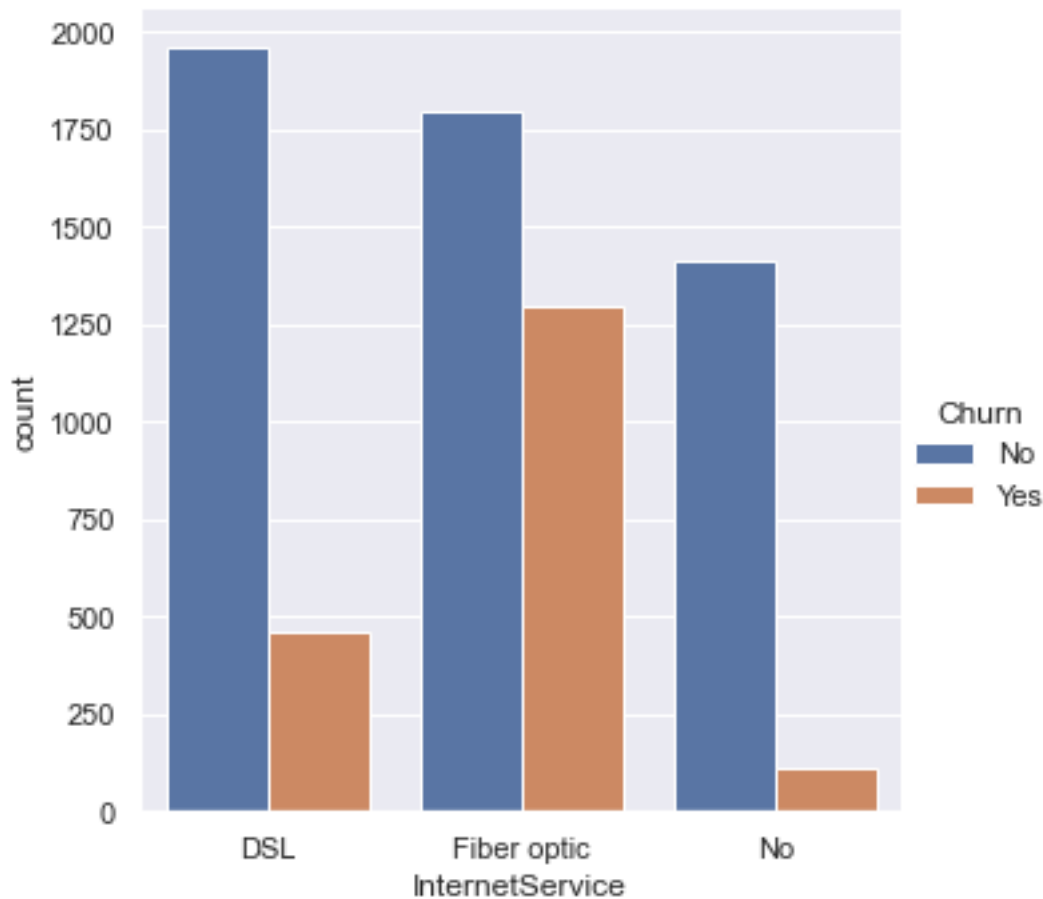
Actually, the category `MultipleLines` contains basically the same information as `PhoneService`, but with additional detail about the number of lines for customers who do use the phone service.

There is also no difference in churn in the group without phone service and the group with only one line. Hence, we may combine it into one for simplicity.

```
[34]: data['MultipleLinesBuckets'] = data['MultipleLines'].apply(srs.  
      ↪ feature_multiplelines_bucket)
```

Internet services

```
[35]: sns.catplot(data=data, x='InternetService', hue='Churn', kind='count');
```



We see highest churn among customers who use the fiber optic service. Let's check whether various additional services influence the probability of churn.

```
[36]: srs.heatmap_churned_customers_share(data, columns=['InternetService',  
      ↪ 'OnlineSecurity'])
```

```
[36]: <pandas.io.formats.style.Styler at 0x7fed54661cd0>
```

```
[37]: srs.heatmap_churned_customers_share(data, columns=['InternetService',  
      ↪ 'OnlineBackup'])
```

```
[37]: <pandas.io.formats.style.Styler at 0x7fed41a6d8e0>
```



```
[38]: srs.heatmap_churned_customers_share(data, columns=['InternetService',  
↳ 'DeviceProtection'])
```

```
[38]: <pandas.io.formats.style.Styler at 0x7fed41a039a0>
```

```
[39]: srs.heatmap_churned_customers_share(data, columns=['InternetService',  
↳ 'TechSupport'])
```

```
[39]: <pandas.io.formats.style.Styler at 0x7fed5463fa60>
```

```
[40]: srs.heatmap_churned_customers_share(data, columns=['InternetService',  
↳ 'StreamingTV'])
```

```
[40]: <pandas.io.formats.style.Styler at 0x7fed41a59a00>
```

```
[41]: srs.heatmap_churned_customers_share(data, columns=['InternetService',  
↳ 'StreamingMovies'])
```

```
[41]: <pandas.io.formats.style.Styler at 0x7fed310320a0>
```

If a customer has additional services enabled, then they are less likely to churn. Let's check now whether the number of additional services used also influences the probability of churn.

```
[42]: data['NumInternetlServices'] = srs.feature_numinternetservices(data)
```

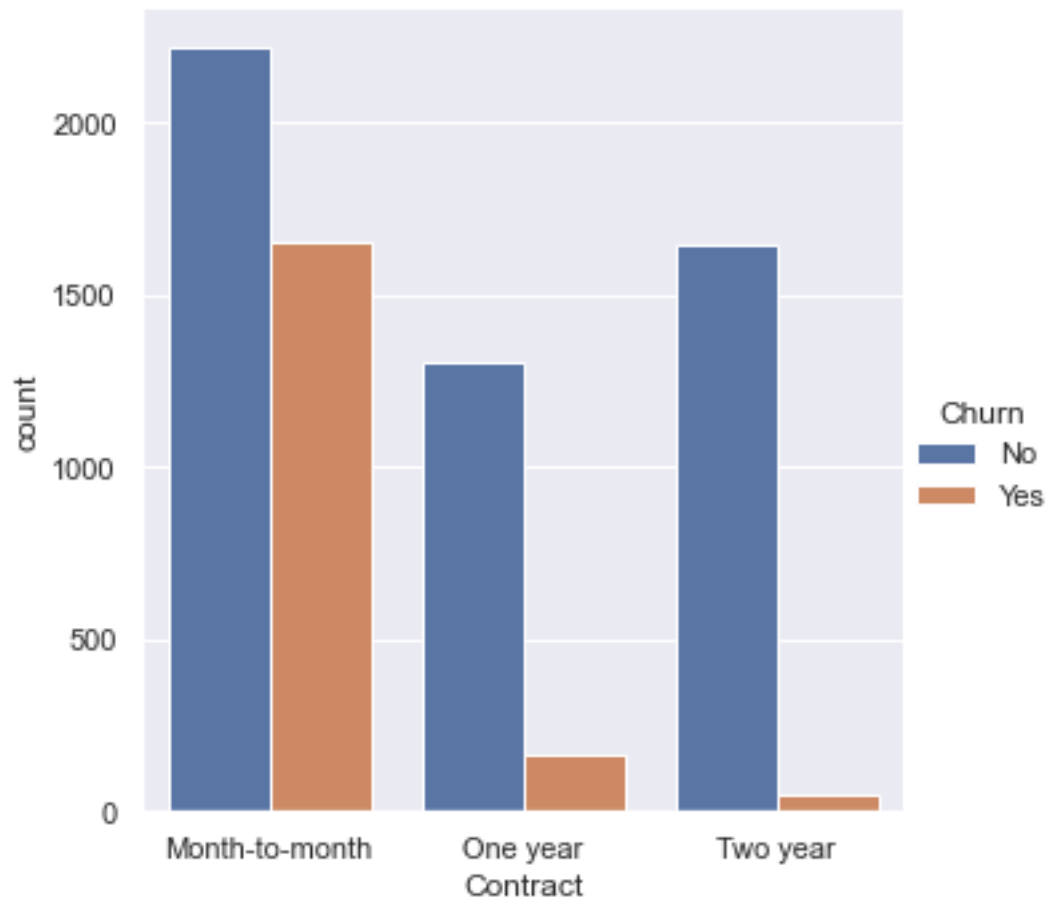
```
[43]: srs.heatmap_churned_customers_share(data, columns=['InternetService',  
↳ 'NumInternetlServices'])
```

```
[43]: <pandas.io.formats.style.Styler at 0x7fed54666df0>
```

As expected, the more services one uses the less likely they are to churn.

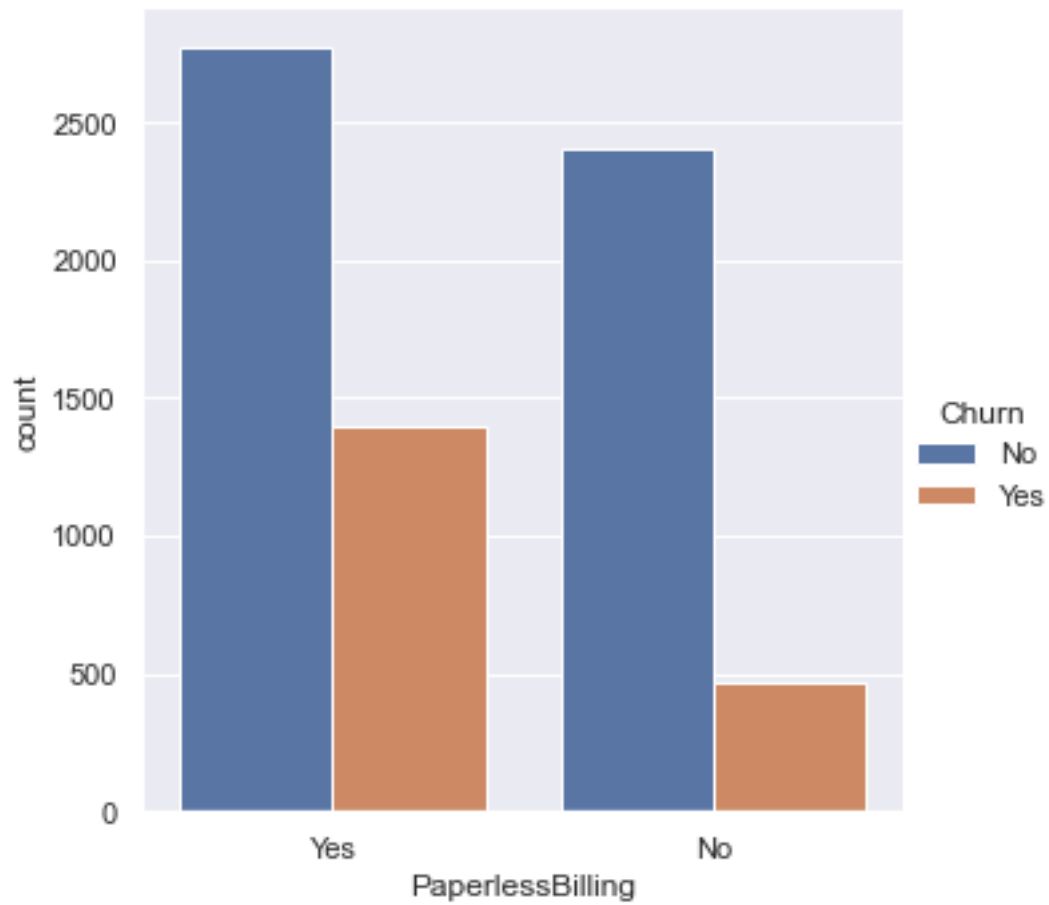
Contract and payment

```
[44]: sns.catplot(data=data, x='Contract', hue='Churn', kind='count');
```



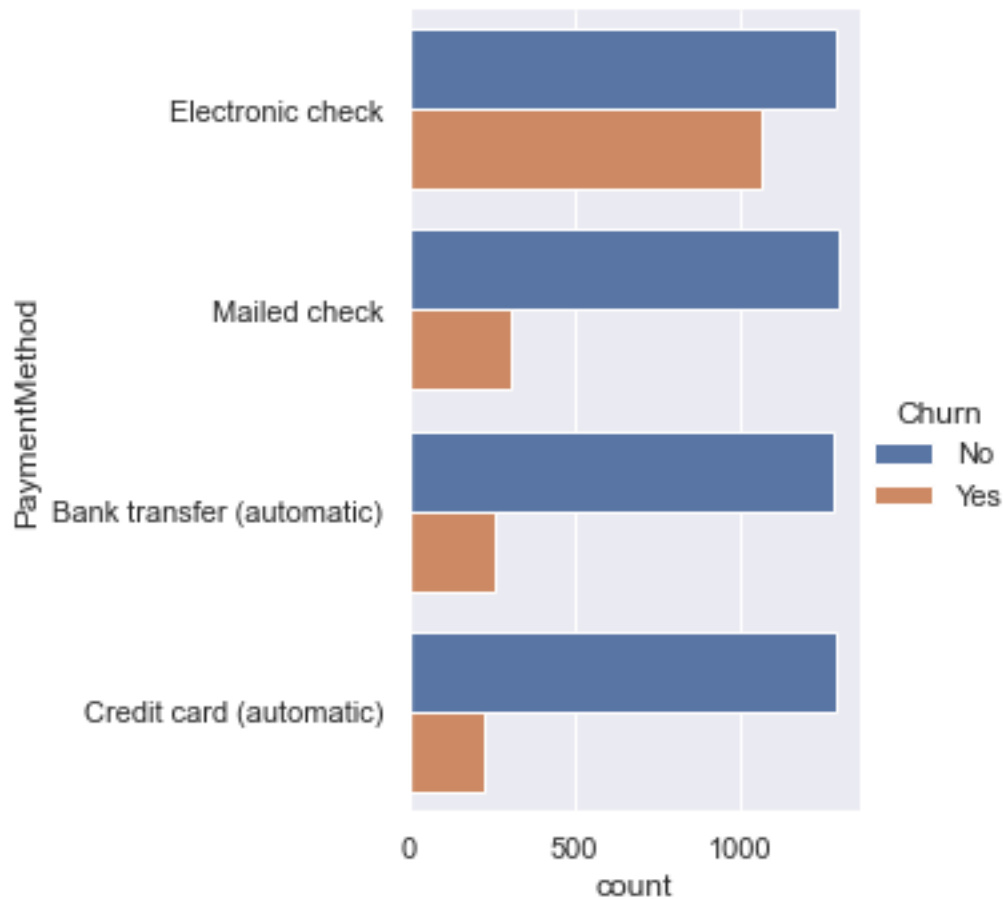
Customers with shorter contracts are more likely to churn.

```
[45]: sns.catplot(data=data, x='PaperlessBilling', hue='Churn', kind='count');
```



Customers with paperless billing are more likely to churn.

```
[46]: sns.catplot(data=data, y='PaymentMethod', hue='Churn', kind='count');
```



Customers who do not use automatic payment methods are more likely to churn.

1.0.5 Save the transformed data

```
[47]: cols_for_model = [
    'Gender', 'SeniorCitizen', 'Partner', 'Dependents',
    'PhoneService', 'InternetService', 'OnlineSecurity',
    'OnlineBackup', 'DeviceProtection', 'TechSupport', 'StreamingTV',
    'StreamingMovies', 'Contract', 'PaperlessBilling', 'PaymentMethod',
    'TenureBuckets', 'MonthlyChargesBuckets', 'MultipleLinesBuckets',
    'NumInternetlServices', 'Churn'
]
```

```
[48]: data[cols_for_model].to_csv('../data/transformed.csv')
```

```
[ ]:
```