

- Account length, service plans (international, voicemail), call durations, charges, support interactions.
- Engineered features: total minutes, total charges, average call duration, service interaction rate.

✓ Data Preparation

- Cleaned column names and removed duplicates.
- Converted categorical variables to numeric (e.g., yes/no \rightarrow 1/0).
- Handled class imbalance using SMOTE.

Scaled numerical features and one-hot encoded categorical ones.

📊 Exploratory Data Analysis

- Univariate and bivariate visualizations (boxplots, histograms).
- Correlation matrix to assess feature relationships.
- Identified strong churn indicators: customer service calls, total charge, international plan.

K Feature Engineering

- Created composite metrics:
 - o total_minutes, total_calls, total_charge
 - avg_minutes_per_call, service_calls_per_length
 - $\verb| o tenure_estimate|, engagement_score|, service_interaction_rate| \\$

🖶 Modeling & Evaluation

Models Used:

- Logistic Regression
- Decision Tree
- Random Forest
- XGBoost (baseline and tuned)

Performance Metrics:

- Precision, Recall, F1-Score, ROC AUC
- Threshold tuning to optimize recall vs precision trade-offs

Highlights:

- XGBoost achieved 94% accuracy and strong ROC AUC.
- Decision Tree with SMOTE improved recall for churners.
- Feature importance consistently ranked total_charge , customer_service_calls , and international_plan as top predictors.

Insights

- High service interaction correlates with churn—potential dissatisfaction.
- Customers with international plans and high charges are more likely to leave.
- Imbalanced data requires careful handling to avoid biased predictions.

Next Steps

- Deploy model for real-time churn prediction.
- Integrate with SyriaTel's CRM for proactive retention campaigns.
- Explore ensemble methods and time-series behavior for deeper insights.

Releases

Packages

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