

```
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
0	7590-VHVEG	Female	0	Yes	No	1
1	5575-GNVDE	Male	0	No	No	34
2	3668-QPYBK	Male	0	No	No	2
3	7795-CF0CW	Male	0	No	No	45
4	9237-HQITU	Female	0	No	No	2

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

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

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

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

[5 rows x 21 columns]

df.info()

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

RangeIndex: 7043 entries, 0 to 7042

Data columns (total 21 columns):

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

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

memory usage: 1.1+ MB

*# replacing blanks with 0 as tenure is 0 and not total charges are recorded*

*# changing the datatype with float as totalcharges recorded are object*

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

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

df.info()

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

RangeIndex: 7043 entries, 0 to 7042

Data columns (total 21 columns):

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---	-----	-----	-----

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

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

memory usage: 1.1+ MB

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

0

```
df.describe()
```

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

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

0

*# converting 0 and 1 values of senior citizen to "yes" / "no" to make it easier to understand.*

```
def conv(value):
    if value == 1:
        return "yes"
    else:
```

```

        return "no"
df["SeniorCitizen"] = df["SeniorCitizen"].apply(conv)
df.head(10)

```

	customerID	gender	SeniorCitizen	Partner	Dependents	tenure
0	7590-VHVEG	Female	no	Yes	No	1
1	5575-GNVDE	Male	no	No	No	34
2	3668-QPYBK	Male	no	No	No	2
3	7795-CF0CW	Male	no	No	No	45
4	9237-HQITU	Female	no	No	No	2
5	9305-CDSKC	Female	no	No	No	8
6	1452-KIOVK	Male	no	No	Yes	22
7	6713-OKOMC	Female	no	No	No	10
8	7892-P00KP	Female	no	Yes	No	28
9	6388-TABGU	Male	no	No	Yes	62

```

        MultipleLines InternetService OnlineSecurity ...
DeviceProtection \
0 No phone service DSL No ...
1 No DSL Yes ...
2 No DSL Yes ...
3 No phone service DSL Yes ...
4 No Fiber optic No ...
5 Yes Fiber optic No ...
6 Yes Fiber optic No ...
7 No phone service DSL Yes ...
8 Yes Fiber optic No ...
9 No DSL Yes ...

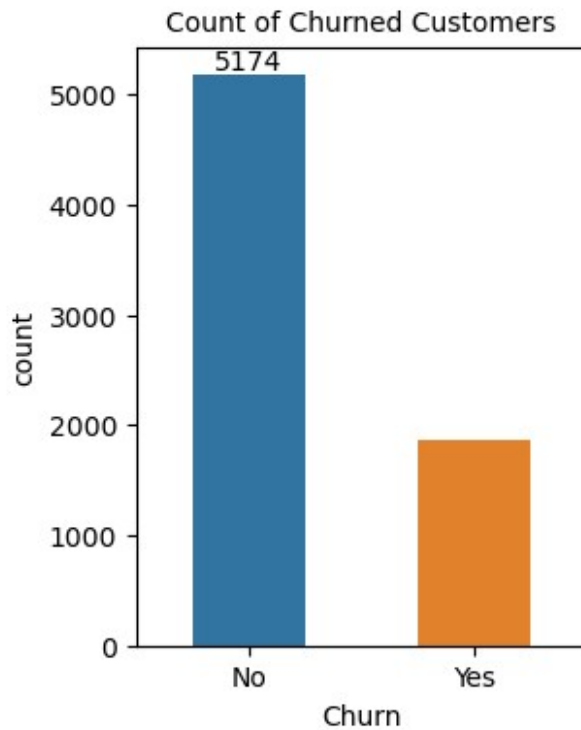
```

	TechSupport	StreamingTV	StreamingMovies	Contract
0	No	No	No	Month-to-month
1	No	No	No	One year
2	No	No	No	Month-to-month
3	Yes	No	No	One year
4	No	No	No	Month-to-month
5	No	Yes	Yes	Month-to-month
6	No	Yes	No	Month-to-month
7	No	No	No	Month-to-month
8	Yes	Yes	Yes	Month-to-month
9	No	No	No	One year

	PaymentMethod	MonthlyCharges	TotalCharges	Churn
0	Electronic check	29.85	29.85	No
1	Mailed check	56.95	1889.50	No
2	Mailed check	53.85	108.15	Yes
3	Bank transfer (automatic)	42.30	1840.75	No
4	Electronic check	70.70	151.65	Yes
5	Electronic check	99.65	820.50	Yes
6	Credit card (automatic)	89.10	1949.40	No
7	Mailed check	29.75	301.90	No
8	Electronic check	104.80	3046.05	Yes
9	Bank transfer (automatic)	56.15	3487.95	No

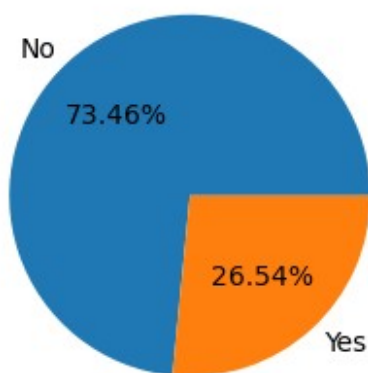
[10 rows x 21 columns]

```
plt.figure(figsize=(3,4))
ax = sns.countplot(x = "Churn",hue ="Churn",data = df,
width=0.5,palette = {"No": "#1f77b4", "Yes": "#ff7f0e"})
ax.bar_label(ax.containers[0])
plt.title("Count of Churned Customers",fontsize = 10)
plt.show()
```



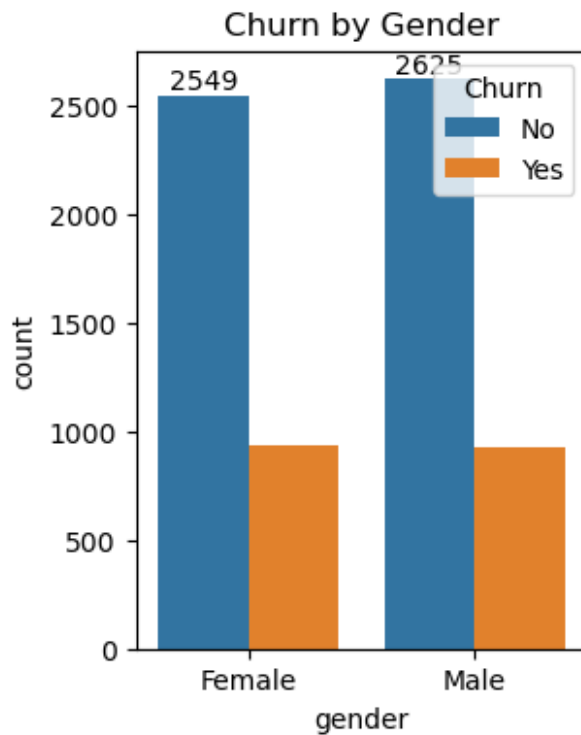
```
plt.figure(figsize = (3,4))
gb = df.groupby("Churn").agg({"Churn":"count"})
plt.pie(gb['Churn'],labels = gb.index,autopct = "%1.2f%%")
plt.title("Percentage of Churned Customers",fontsize = 10)
plt.show()
```

Percentage of Churned Customers

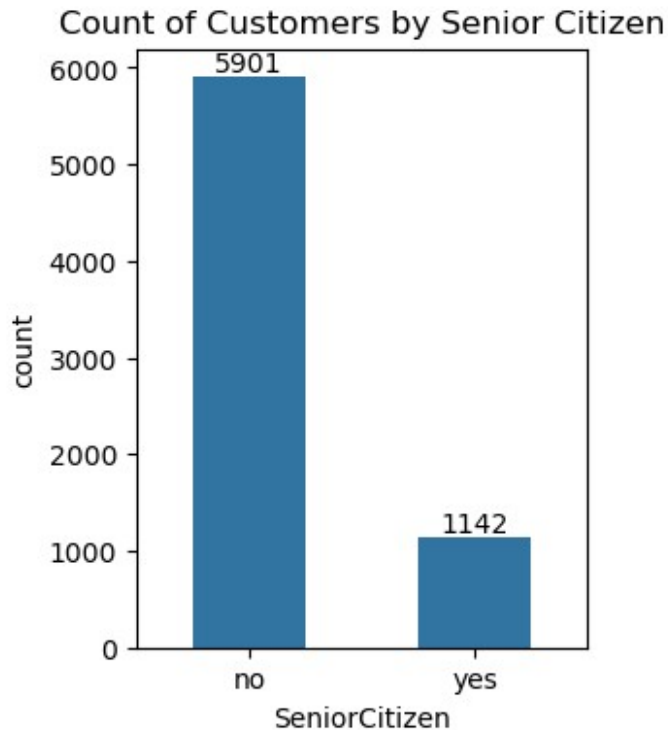


*# from the given pie chart we can conclude that 26.54% of our customers have churned out*  
*# now let's explore the reason behind it*

```
plt.figure(figsize=(3,4))
ax1 = sns.countplot(x = "gender",data = df,hue="Churn")
ax1.bar_label(ax1.containers[0])
plt.title("Churn by Gender")
plt.show()
```



```
plt.figure(figsize=(3,4))
ax1 = sns.countplot(x = "SeniorCitizen",data = df,width = 0.5)
ax1.bar_label(ax1.containers[0])
plt.title("Count of Customers by Senior Citizen")
plt.show()
```



```
# Step 1: Group and calculate percentages
counts = df.groupby(['SeniorCitizen',
'Churn']).size().unstack(fill_value=0)
percentages = counts.div(counts.sum(axis=1), axis=0) * 100

# Step 2: Define custom colors for 'Churn' categories
palette = {"No": "#1f77b4", "Yes": "#ff7f0e"}
colors = [palette[churn_status] for churn_status in
percentages.columns]

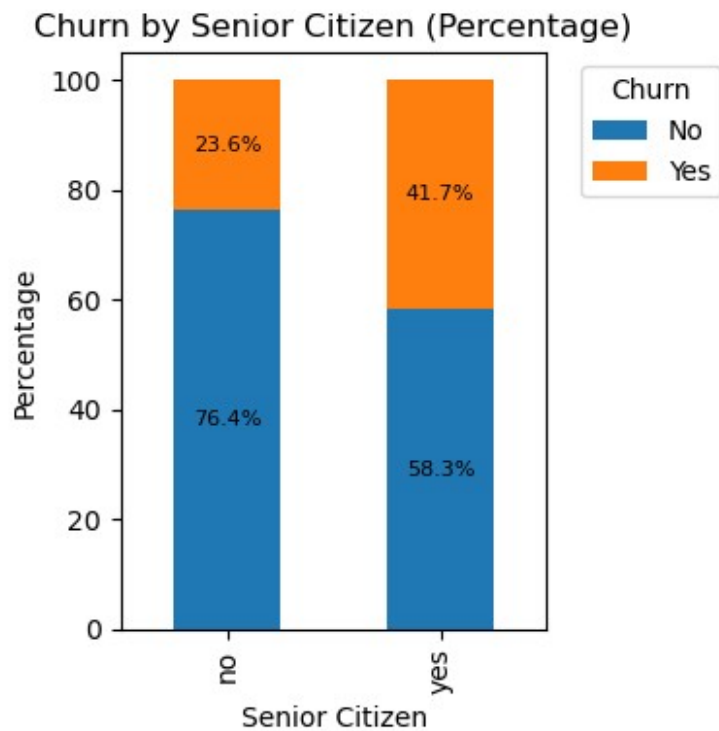
# Step 3: Plot the stacked bar chart
ax = percentages.plot(kind='bar', stacked=True, color=colors,
figsize=(4, 4))

# Set labels and title
ax.set_ylabel('Percentage')
ax.set_xlabel('Senior Citizen')
ax.set_title('Churn by Senior Citizen (Percentage)')
ax.legend(title='Churn', bbox_to_anchor=(1.05, 1), loc='upper left')

# Add percentage labels to each segment
for container in ax.containers:
    labels = [f'{v.get_height():.1f}%' if v.get_height() > 0 else ''
for v in container]
    ax.bar_label(container, labels=labels, label_type='center',
fontsize=8)
```

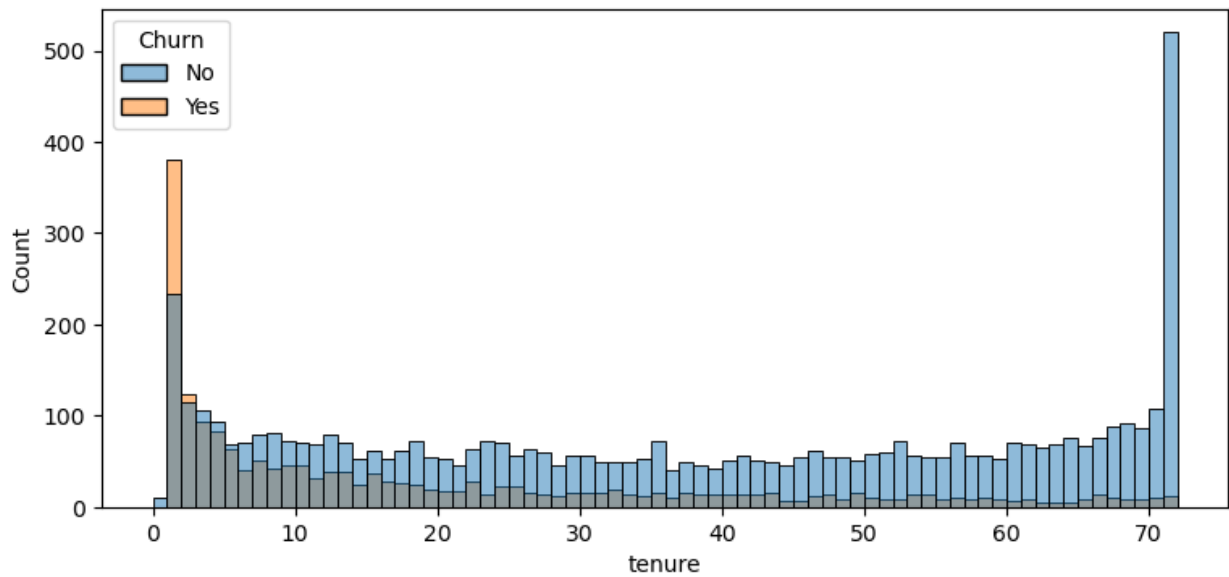


```
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



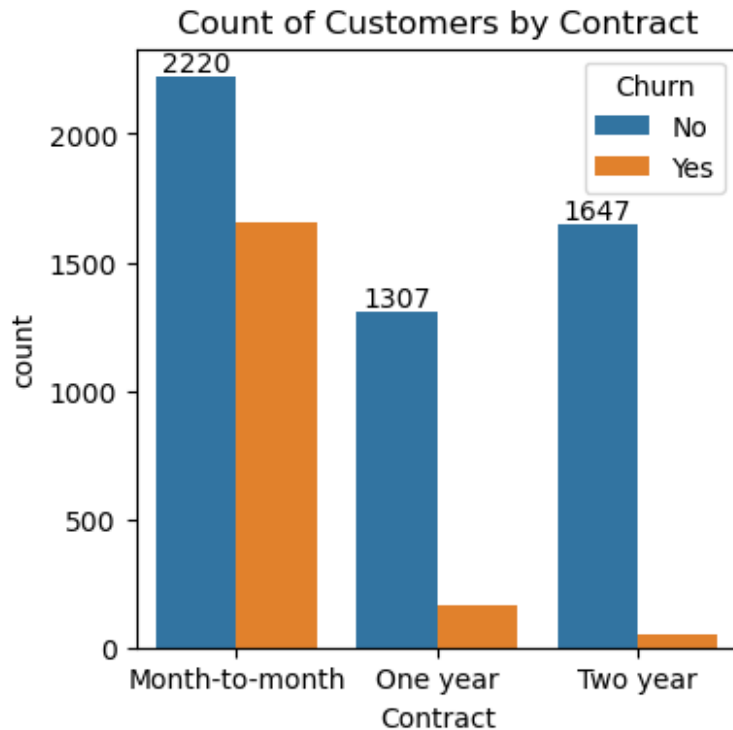
*# Comparative a larger percentage of people in senior citizen category have chunred out.*

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



*# people who have used our services for a long time have stayed and  
people who have used our services  
# 1 or 2 months have churned*

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



*# people who have month to month contract are likely to churn then from those who have 1 or 2 year contract.*

```
df.columns.values
```

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

*# List of categorical columns*

```
columns = ['PhoneService', 'MultipleLines', 'InternetService', 'OnlineSecurity', 'OnlineBackup', 'DeviceProtection', 'TechSupport', 'StreamingTV', 'StreamingMovies']
```

*# Set up the plot grid (3 rows x 3 columns for 9 features)*

```
fig, axes = plt.subplots(nrows=3, ncols=3, figsize=(18, 12))
fig.suptitle('Category Counts for Telecom Features', fontsize=16)
```

*# Flatten axes to iterate easily*

```
axes = axes.flatten()
```

*# Loop through each column and create a countplot*

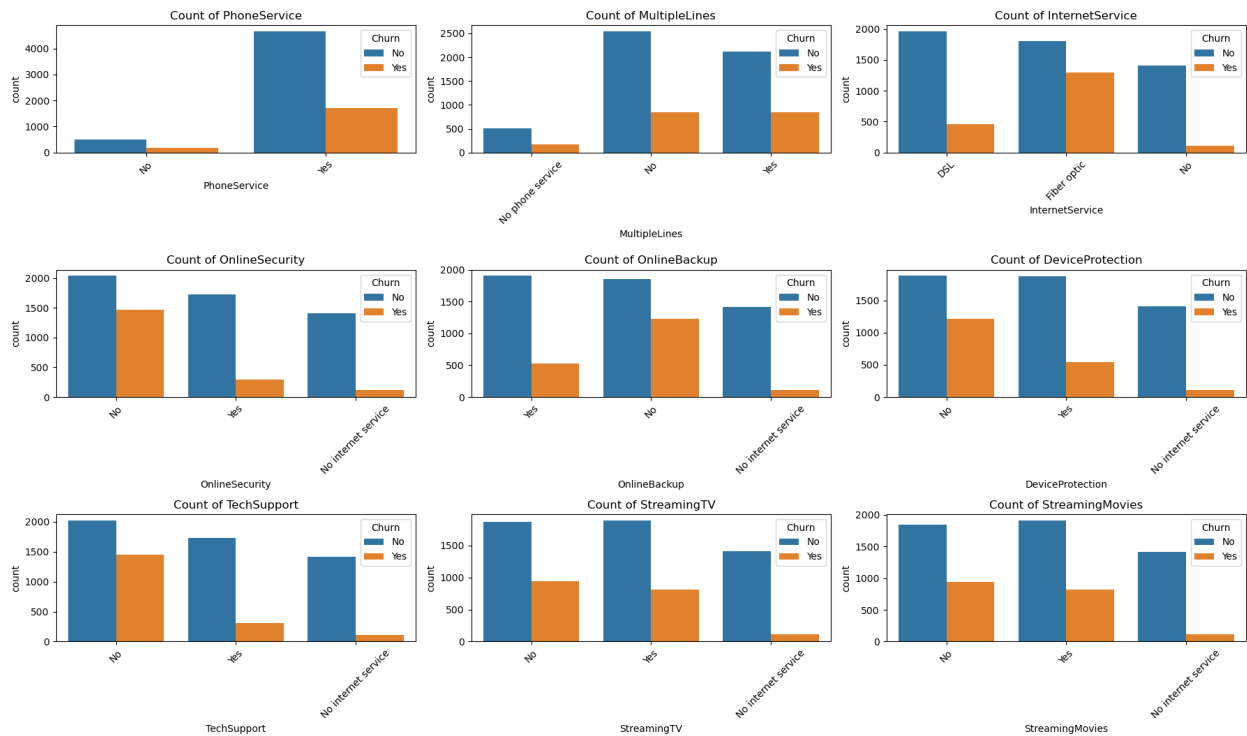
```

for i, col in enumerate(columns):
    sns.countplot(data=df, x=col, ax=axes[i], hue = "Churn")
    axes[i].set_title(f'Count of {col}')
    axes[i].tick_params(axis='x', rotation=45)

# Adjust layout
plt.tight_layout(rect=[0, 0.03, 1, 0.95])
plt.show()

```

Category Counts for Telecom Features

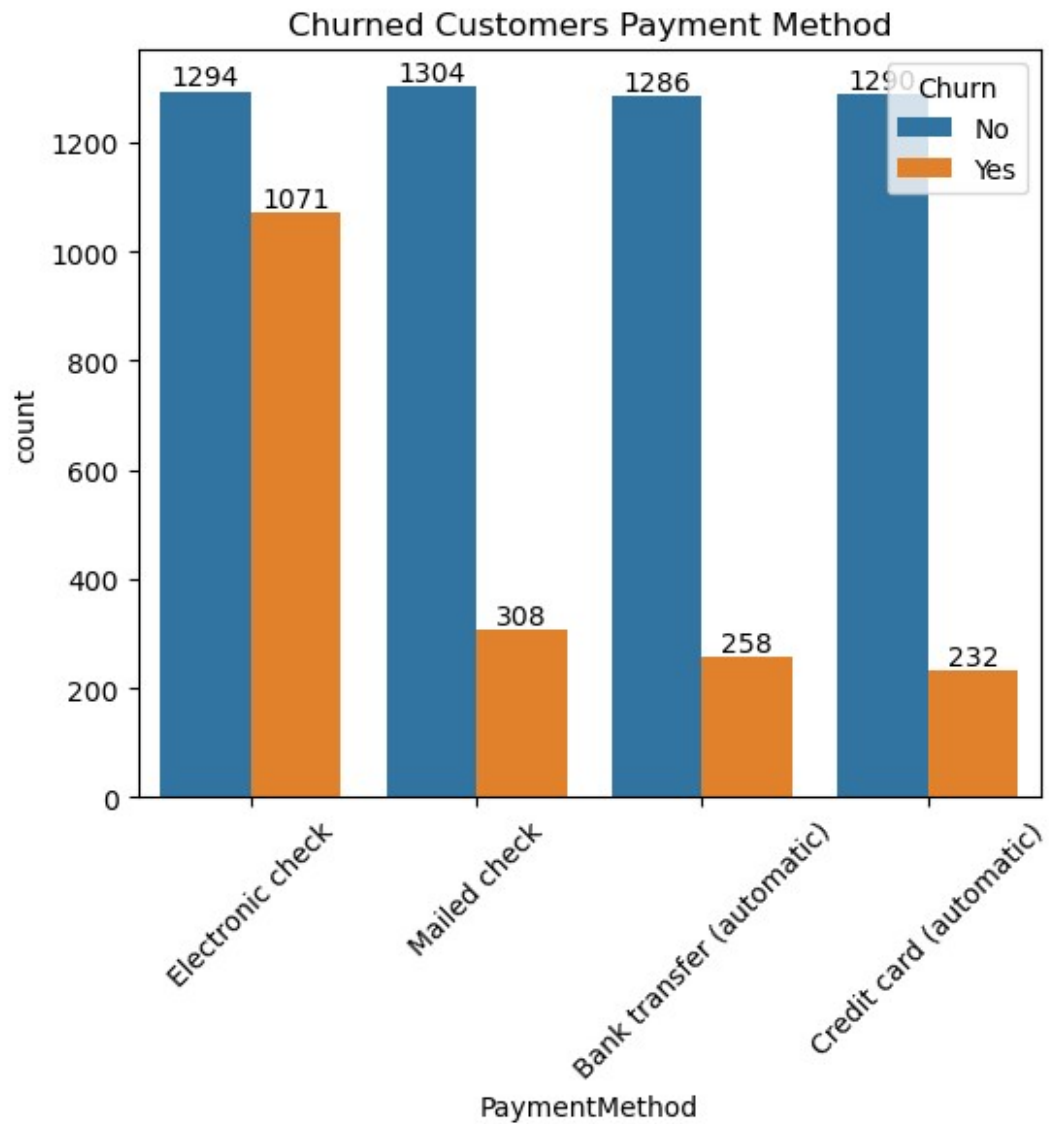


*# the majority of customers who do not churn trend to have services like phoneservices, internetservices*  
*# (particularly(DSL)) and online security enabled. online backup, techsupport, and streaming tv*  
*# , churn rates are noticeably higher when these services are not used or are unavailable.*

```

plt.figure(figsize =(6,5))
ax = sns.countplot(x = 'PaymentMethod',data = df, hue = "Churn")
ax.bar_label(ax.containers[0])
ax.bar_label(ax.containers[1])
plt.title("Churned Customers Payment Method")
plt.xticks(rotation = 45)
plt.show()

```



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