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0.1 IMPORTACIÓN DE LIBRERÍAS Y CONFIGURACIÓN INICIAL

0.1.1 Importación de librerías necesarias

```
[39]: # Librerías básicas
      import pandas as pd
      import numpy as np
      # Librerías de visualización
      import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
      import seaborn as sns
      # Librerías de scikit-learn
      from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler, MinMaxScaler
      from sklearn.model_selection import (
          train_test_split,
          GridSearchCV,
          cross_val_score,
          StratifiedKFold
      from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsClassifier
      from sklearn.metrics import (
          accuracy_score,
          classification_report,
          confusion_matrix,
          roc_curve,
          auc,
          precision_recall_curve,
          f1_score
      from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier
      from sklearn.feature_selection import SelectFromModel
      # Librería para manejo de desbalance de clases
      from imblearn.over_sampling import SMOTE
      from imblearn.pipeline import Pipeline
      from imblearn.metrics import classification_report_imbalanced
```

```
# Configuración de warnings
import warnings
warnings.filterwarnings('ignore')

# Configuración de visualización
plt.style.use('default')
sns.set_theme()
```

0.1.2 Configuración de visualización y reproducibilidad.

```
[40]: # Configuración adicional de matplotlib
plt.rcParams.update({
    'figure.figsize': (12, 8),
    'axes.grid': True,
    'figure.autolayout': True,
    'font.size': 10,
    'axes.labelsize': 12,
    'axes.titlesize': 14
})

# Configuración para reproducibilidad
RANDOM_STATE = 42
np.random.seed(RANDOM_STATE)
```

0.2 CARGAR LOS DATOS

```
[41]: def load_and_check_data(file_paths):
    """
    Carga y realiza verificaciones iniciales de los datos
    """
    for path in file_paths:
        try:
        df = pd.read_csv(path)
        print(f"Dataset cargado exitosamente desde: {path}")

# Verificación inicial de datos
    print("\nInformación básica del dataset:")
    print(df.info())

# Verificar valores faltantes
    missing_values = df.isnull().sum()
    print("\nValores faltantes por columna:")
    print(missing_values[missing_values > 0])

# Verificar tipos de datos
    print("\nTipos de datos:")
```

Dataset cargado exitosamente desde: ../data/WA_Fn-UseC_-Telco-Customer-Churn.csv

Información básica del dataset:

<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	${\tt InternetService}$	7043 non-null	object				
9	OnlineSecurity	7043 non-null	object				
10	OnlineBackup	7043 non-null	object				
11	${\tt DeviceProtection}$	7043 non-null	object				
12	TechSupport	7043 non-null	object				
13	${\tt StreamingTV}$	7043 non-null	object				
14	${\tt StreamingMovies}$	7043 non-null	object				
15	Contract	7043 non-null	object				
16	PaperlessBilling	7043 non-null	object				
17	${\tt PaymentMethod}$	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							
None							

None

```
Valores faltantes por columna:
Series([], dtype: int64)
Tipos de datos:
customerID
                     object
gender
                     object
                      int64
SeniorCitizen
Partner
                     object
Dependents
                     object
                      int64
tenure
PhoneService
                     object
MultipleLines
                     object
InternetService
                     object
OnlineSecurity
                     object
OnlineBackup
                     object
DeviceProtection
                     object
TechSupport
                     object
StreamingTV
                     object
StreamingMovies
                     object
Contract
                     object
PaperlessBilling
                     object
PaymentMethod
                     object
MonthlyCharges
                    float64
TotalCharges
                     object
Churn
                     object
dtype: object
```

0.3 CONVERSIÓN DE TOTALCHARGES A NUMÉRICO

```
[42]: # Convertir TotalCharges a numérico

df['TotalCharges'] = pd.to_numeric(df['TotalCharges'], errors='coerce')

# Verificar valores faltantes después de la conversión

print("\nValores faltantes en TotalCharges después de la conversión:")

print(df['TotalCharges'].isnull().sum())

# Manejar valores faltantes (opcional, por ejemplo, rellenar con la media)

df['TotalCharges'].fillna(df['TotalCharges'].mean(), inplace=True)

# Confirmar que la conversión fue exitosa

print("\nTipos de datos después de la conversión:")

print(df.dtypes)
```

Valores faltantes en TotalCharges después de la conversión: 11 Tipos de datos después de la conversión:

customerID object gender object SeniorCitizen int64 Partner object Dependents object tenure int64 PhoneService object MultipleLines object InternetService object OnlineSecurity object OnlineBackup object object DeviceProtection TechSupport object StreamingTVobject StreamingMovies object Contract object PaperlessBilling object PaymentMethod object MonthlyCharges float64 TotalCharges float64 Churn object

dtype: object

0.4 ANÁLISIS EXPLORATORIO DE DATOS (EDA)

0.4.1 Resumen Estadístico:

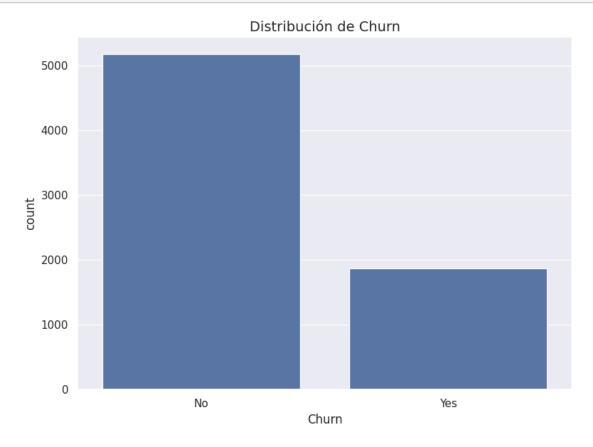
```
[43]: # Resumen Estadístico:
    print("Resumen Estadístico:")
    print(df.describe())
    print("\n")
```

Resumen Estadístico:

	SeniorCitizen	tenure	MonthlyCharges	TotalCharges
count	7043.000000	7043.000000	7043.000000	7043.000000
mean	0.162147	32.371149	64.761692	2283.300441
std	0.368612	24.559481	30.090047	2265.000258
min	0.000000	0.000000	18.250000	18.800000
25%	0.000000	9.000000	35.500000	402.225000
50%	0.000000	29.000000	70.350000	1400.550000
75%	0.000000	55.000000	89.850000	3786.600000
max	1.000000	72.000000	118.750000	8684.800000

0.4.2 Distribución de Clases:

```
[44]: # Distribución de Clases:
    plt.figure(figsize=(8, 6))
    sns.countplot(data=df, x='Churn')
    plt.title('Distribución de Churn')
    plt.show()
```



0.4.3 Análisis de Variables Categóricas:

```
[45]: # Análisis de Variables Categóricas:
    categorical_columns = df.select_dtypes(include=['object']).columns
    print("\nVariables Categóricas:")
    for col in categorical_columns:
        if col != 'customerID': # Excluimos el ID del cliente
            print(f"\nDistribución de {col}:")
            print(df[col].value_counts())

# Visualización
        plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
            sns.countplot(data=df, x=col, hue='Churn')
```

```
plt.title(f'Distribución de {col} por Churn')
plt.xticks(rotation=45)
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```

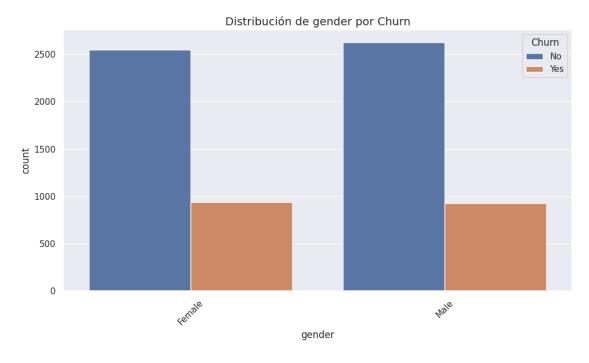
Variables Categóricas:

Distribución de gender:

gender

Male 3555 Female 3488

Name: count, dtype: int64

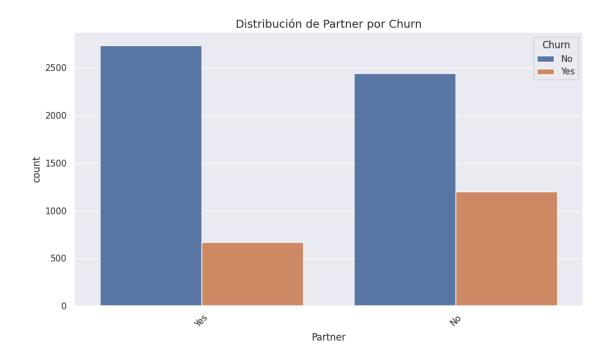


Distribución de Partner:

Partner

No 3641 Yes 3402

Name: count, dtype: int64

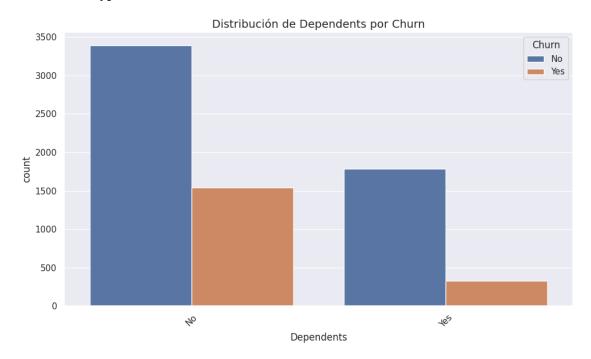


Distribución de Dependents:

Dependents

No 4933 Yes 2110

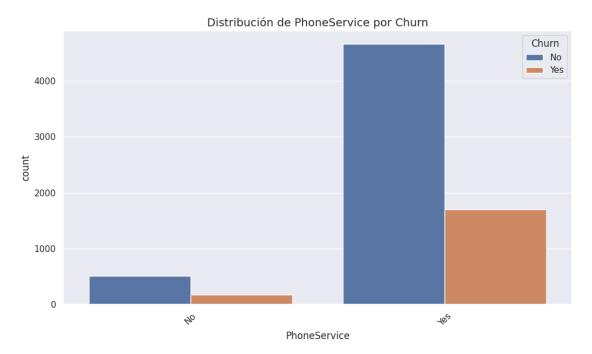
Name: count, dtype: int64



Distribución de PhoneService:

PhoneService Yes 6361 No 682

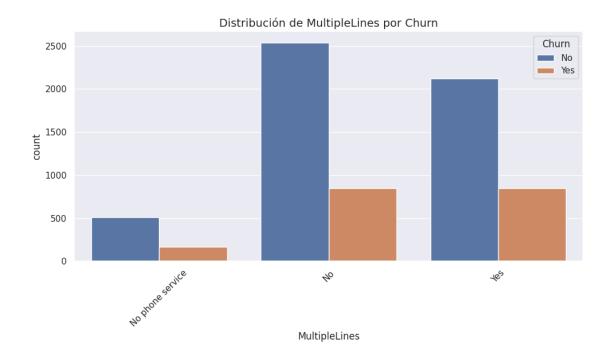
Name: count, dtype: int64



Distribución de MultipleLines:

MultipleLines

No 3390 Yes 2971 No phone service 682 Name: count, dtype: int64

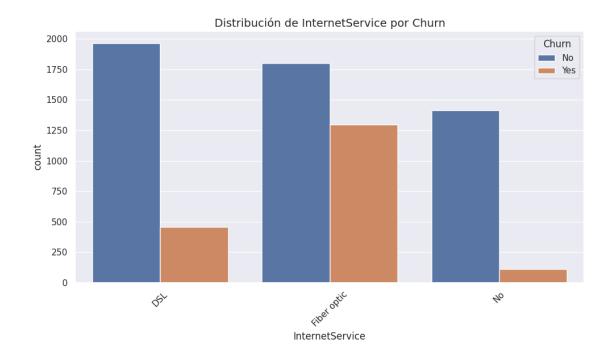


Distribución de InternetService:

 ${\tt InternetService}$

Fiber optic 3096 DSL 2421 No 1526

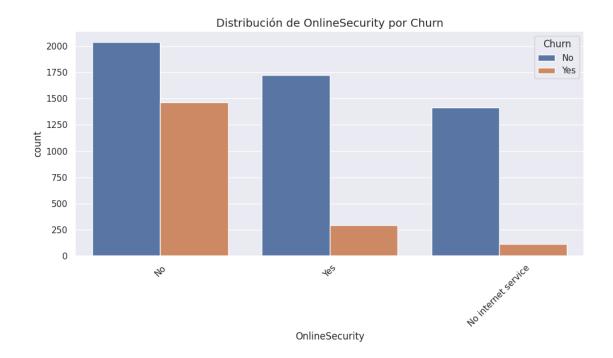
Name: count, dtype: int64



Distribución de OnlineSecurity:

OnlineSecurity

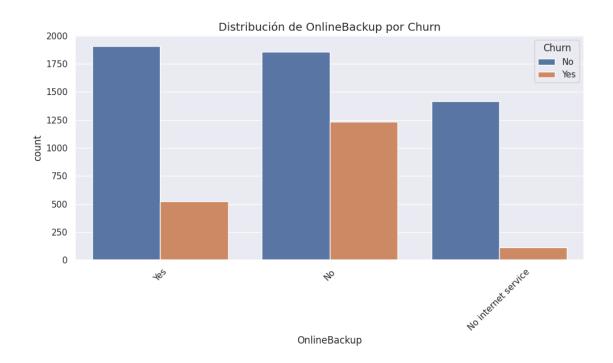
No 3498
Yes 2019
No internet service 1526
Name: count, dtype: int64



Distribución de OnlineBackup:

OnlineBackup

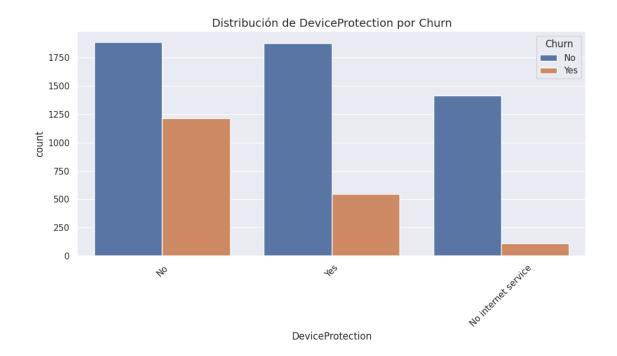
No 3088
Yes 2429
No internet service 1526
Name: count, dtype: int64



Distribución de DeviceProtection:

 ${\tt DeviceProtection}$

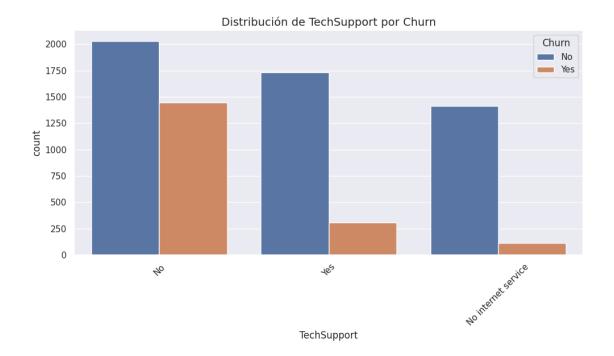
No 3095 Yes 2422 No internet service 1526 Name: count, dtype: int64



Distribución de TechSupport:

TechSupport

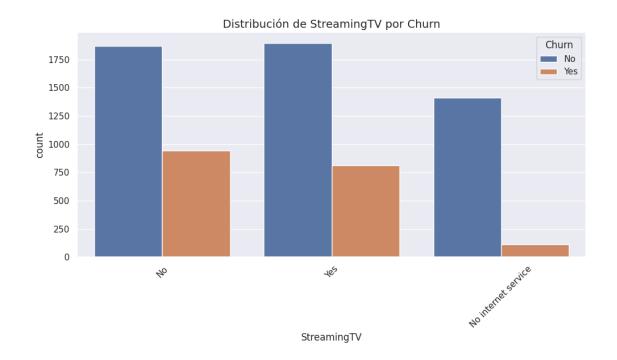
No 3473 Yes 2044 No internet service 1526 Name: count, dtype: int64



Distribución de StreamingTV:

 ${\tt StreamingTV}$

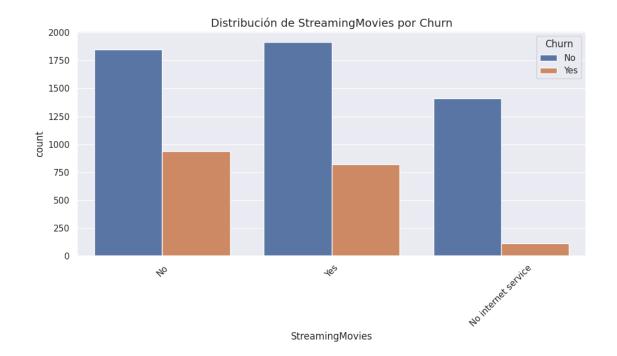
No 2810 Yes 2707 No internet service 1526 Name: count, dtype: int64



Distribución de StreamingMovies:

StreamingMovies

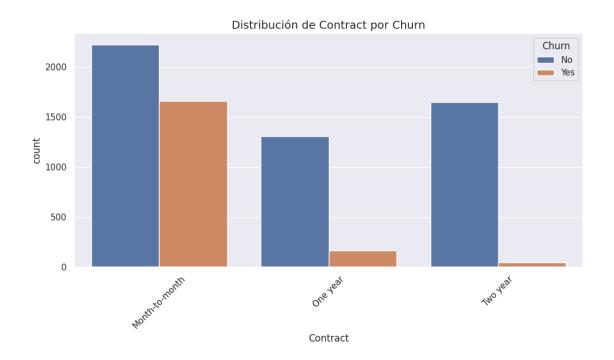
No 2785 Yes 2732 No internet service 1526 Name: count, dtype: int64



Distribución de Contract:

Contract

Month-to-month 3875
Two year 1695
One year 1473
Name: count, dtype: int64

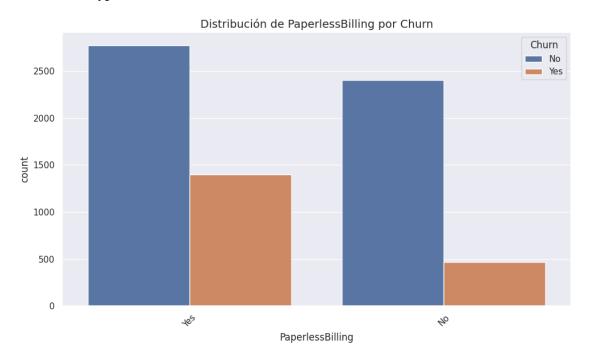


Distribución de PaperlessBilling:

PaperlessBilling

Yes 4171 No 2872

Name: count, dtype: int64

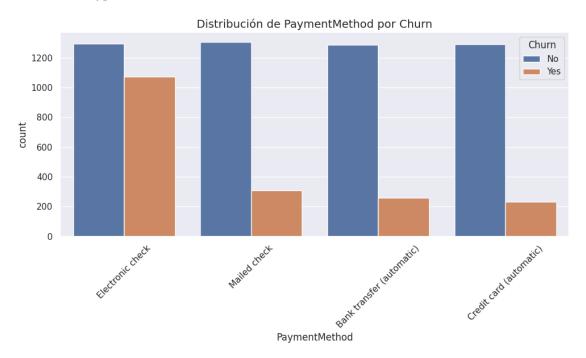


Distribución de PaymentMethod:

PaymentMethod

Electronic check 2365
Mailed check 1612
Bank transfer (automatic) 1544
Credit card (automatic) 1522

Name: count, dtype: int64

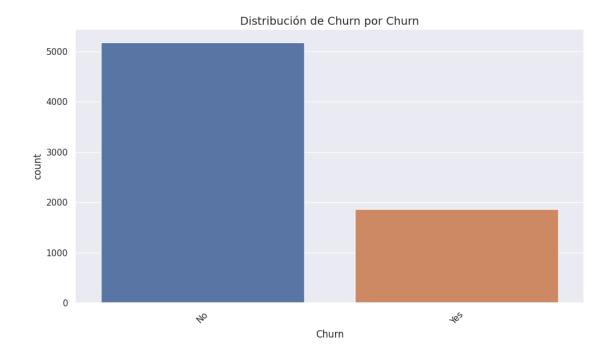


Distribución de Churn:

Churn

No 5174 Yes 1869

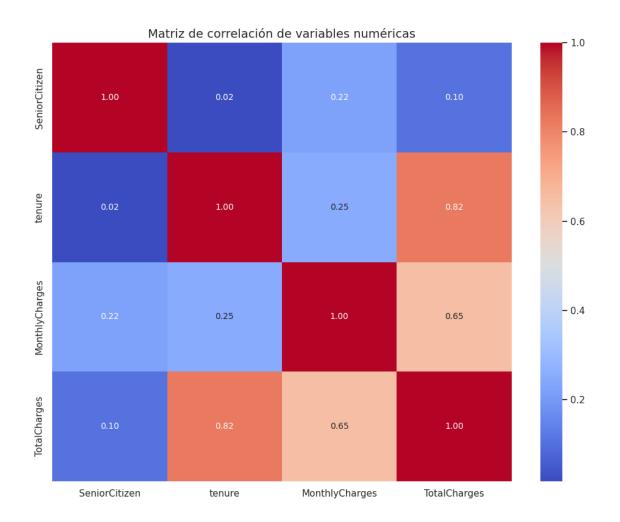
Name: count, dtype: int64



0.4.4 Correlación entre Variables Numéricas:

```
[46]: # Correlación entre Variables Numéricas:
numeric_columns = df.select_dtypes(include=['float64', 'int64']).columns
corr_matrix = df[numeric_columns].corr()

plt.figure(figsize=(10, 8))
sns.heatmap(corr_matrix, annot=True, cmap="coolwarm", fmt='.2f')
plt.title("Matriz de correlación de variables numéricas")
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```

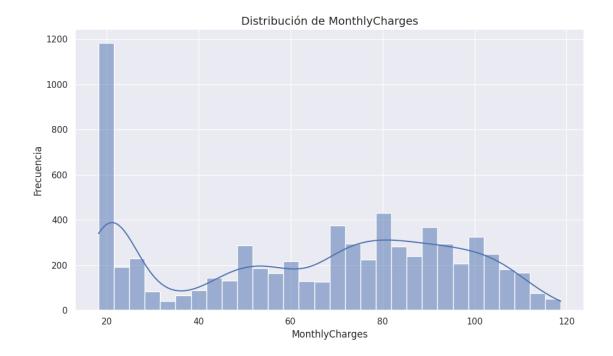


0.4.5 Histograma de Ingresos:

```
[47]: # Histograma de Ingresos:
    plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
    sns.histplot(data=df, x='MonthlyCharges', bins=30, kde=True)
    plt.title('Distribución de MonthlyCharges')
    plt.xlabel('MonthlyCharges')
    plt.ylabel('Frecuencia')
    plt.show()

# Información adicional sobre el dataset
    print("\nInformación del Dataset:")
    print(df.info())

# Valores faltantes
    print("\nValores faltantes por columna:")
    print(df.isnull().sum())
```



Información del Dataset:

<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	${\tt InternetService}$	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
None
Valores faltantes por columna:
customerID
gender
SeniorCitizen
                    0
                    0
Partner
                    0
Dependents
tenure
                    0
PhoneService
                    0
                    0
MultipleLines
InternetService
OnlineSecurity
                    0
OnlineBackup
                    0
DeviceProtection
TechSupport
                    0
StreamingTV
                    0
StreamingMovies
Contract
PaperlessBilling
PaymentMethod
                    0
MonthlyCharges
                    0
                    0
TotalCharges
                    0
Churn
dtype: int64
```

0.5 DEFINICIÓN DE FUNCIONES AUXILIARES

0.5.1 Función de evaluación del modelo:

```
[48]: def evaluate_model(y_true, y_pred, y_prob=None):
    """
    Función para evaluar el modelo con múltiples métricas
    """
    print("\n=== Métricas de Evaluación ===")

# Métricas básicas
    print("\nInforme de clasificación detallado:")
    print(classification_report(y_true, y_pred))

# Matriz de confusión
    plt.figure(figsize=(10, 8))
    cm = confusion_matrix(y_true, y_pred)
    sns.heatmap(cm, annot=True, fmt='d', cmap='Blues',
```

```
xticklabels=['No Churn', 'Churn'],
            yticklabels=['No Churn', 'Churn'])
plt.title("Matriz de Confusión")
plt.xlabel("Predicción")
plt.ylabel("Real")
plt.show()
if y_prob is not None:
    # Curva ROC
    fpr, tpr, _ = roc_curve(y_true, y_prob[:, 1])
    roc_auc = auc(fpr, tpr)
    plt.figure(figsize=(10, 8))
    plt.plot(fpr, tpr, color='darkorange', lw=2,
             label=f'ROC curve (AUC = {roc_auc:.2f})')
    plt.plot([0, 1], [0, 1], color='navy', lw=2, linestyle='--')
    plt.xlim([0.0, 1.0])
    plt.ylim([0.0, 1.05])
    plt.xlabel('Tasa de Falsos Positivos')
    plt.ylabel('Tasa de Verdaderos Positivos')
    plt.title('Curva ROC')
    plt.legend(loc="lower right")
    plt.show()
    # Curva Precisión-Recall
    precision, recall, _ = precision_recall_curve(y_true, y_prob[:, 1])
    plt.figure(figsize=(10, 8))
    plt.plot(recall, precision, color='blue', lw=2)
    plt.xlabel('Recall')
    plt.ylabel('Precision')
    plt.title('Curva Precisión-Recall')
    plt.show()
```

0.5.2 Selección de Características

```
[49]: def select_features(X, y):
    """

    Selección de características usando Random Forest
    """

    rf = RandomForestClassifier(n_estimators=100, random_state=RANDOM_STATE)
    selector = SelectFromModel(rf, prefit=False)
    selector.fit(X, y)

# Obtener características importantes
    feature_importance = pd.DataFrame({
        'feature': X.columns,
```

```
'importance': selector.estimator_.feature_importances_
})
feature_importance = feature_importance.sort_values('importance',u)

ascending=False)

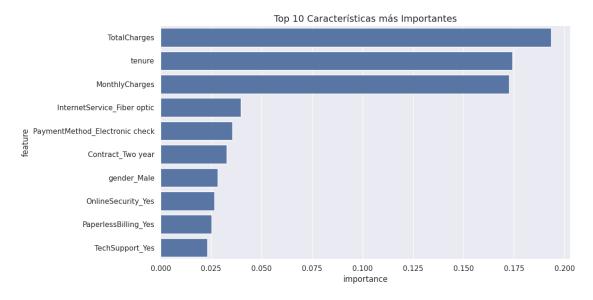
# Visualizar importancia de características
plt.figure(figsize=(12, 6))
sns.barplot(data=feature_importance.head(10), x='importance', y='feature')
plt.title('Top 10 Características más Importantes')
plt.show()

return selector.get_support(), feature_importance
```

0.6 PREPARACIÓN DE DATOS

```
[]:
[50]: # Codificar la columna objetivo 'Churn' como binaria
      df['Churn'] = df['Churn'].map({'Yes': 1, 'No': 0})
      # Eliminar columnas irrelevantes
      df = df.drop(['customerID'], axis=1)
      # Codificar variables categóricas
      df_encoded = pd.get_dummies(df, drop_first=True)
      # Separar características y variable objetivo
      X = df_encoded.drop('Churn', axis=1)
      y = df_encoded['Churn']
      # Selección de características
      support_mask, feature_importance = select_features(X, y)
      X_selected = X.loc[:, support_mask]
      # División estratificada de datos
      X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(
          X_selected, y,
          test_size=0.2,
          random_state=RANDOM_STATE,
          stratify=y
      )
      # Normalización
      scaler = StandardScaler()
      X_train_scaled = scaler.fit_transform(X_train)
      X_test_scaled = scaler.transform(X_test)
```

```
# Aplicar SMOTE para balance de clases
smote = SMOTE(random_state=RANDOM_STATE)
X_train_balanced, y_train_balanced = smote.fit_resample(X_train_scaled, y_train)
print("Distribución original de clases en entrenamiento:")
print(pd.Series(y_train).value_counts(normalize=True))
print("\nDistribución después de SMOTE:")
print(pd.Series(y_train_balanced).value_counts(normalize=True))
```



Distribución original de clases en entrenamiento: Churn

0 0.734647

1 0.265353

Name: proportion, dtype: float64

Distribución después de SMOTE:

Churn

0 0.5

1 0.5

Name: proportion, dtype: float64

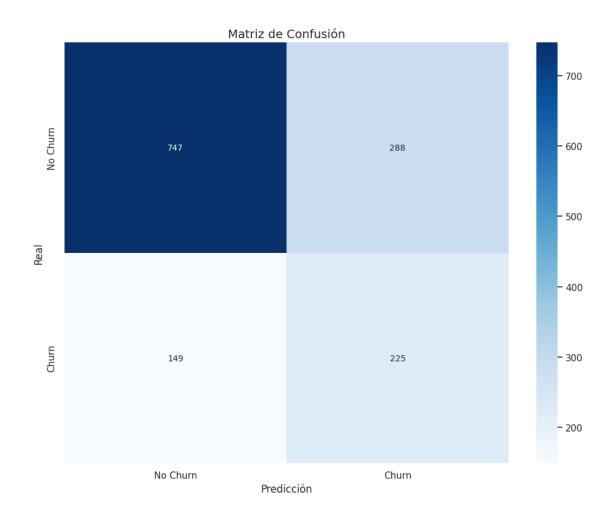
0.7 IMPLEMENTACIÓN DE KNN

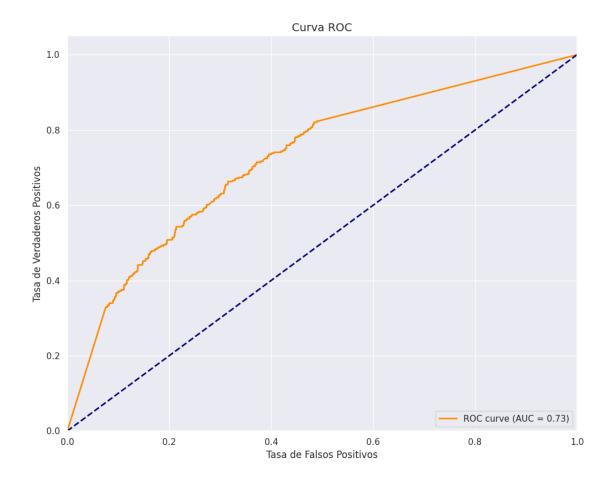
0.7.1 Entrenamiento del Modelo

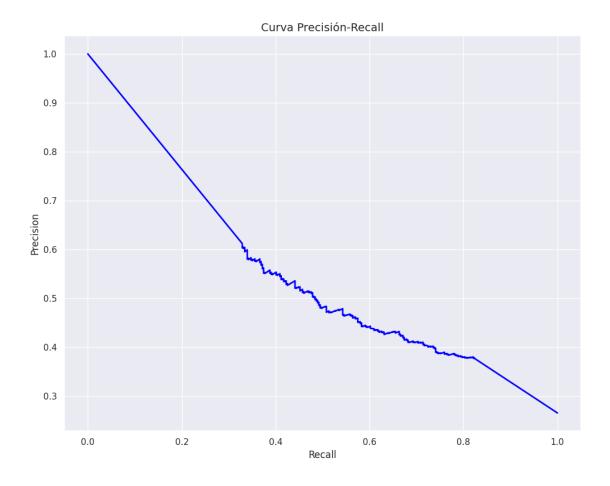
```
[51]: # Definir parametros para búsqueda
param_grid = {
    'n_neighbors': range(1, 21),
    'weights': ['uniform', 'distance'],
```

```
'metric': ['euclidean', 'manhattan']
}
# Crear validación cruzada estratificada
cv = StratifiedKFold(n_splits=5, shuffle=True, random_state=RANDOM_STATE)
# Búsqueda de hiperparámetros
grid_search = GridSearchCV(
    KNeighborsClassifier(),
    param_grid,
    cv=cv,
    scoring='f1',
    n_{jobs=-1}
)
# Ajustar el modelo
grid_search.fit(X_train_balanced, y_train_balanced)
# Mostrar mejores parámetros
print("Mejores parámetros:", grid_search.best_params_)
print("Mejor puntuación F1:", grid_search.best_score_)
# Entrenar modelo final con mejores parámetros
best_knn = KNeighborsClassifier(**grid_search.best_params_)
best_knn.fit(X_train_balanced, y_train_balanced)
# Predicciones
y_pred = best_knn.predict(X_test_scaled)
y_prob = best_knn.predict_proba(X_test_scaled)
# Evaluación completa
evaluate_model(y_test, y_pred, y_prob)
Mejores parámetros: {'metric': 'euclidean', 'n_neighbors': 4, 'weights':
'distance'}
Mejor puntuación F1: 0.8141979922599267
=== Métricas de Evaluación ===
Informe de clasificación detallado:
                           recall f1-score
              precision
                                              support
           0
                   0.83
                             0.72
                                       0.77
                                                  1035
           1
                   0.44
                                                  374
                             0.60
                                       0.51
                                       0.69
                                                  1409
    accuracy
                   0.64
                             0.66
                                       0.64
                                                  1409
  macro avg
```

weighted avg 0.73 0.69 0.70 1409







0.8 ANÁLISIS ADICIONAL DEL MODELO

0.8.1 Visualización de Precisión para Diferentes Vecinos

```
[52]: # Probar diferentes valores de n_neighbors y encontrar el mejor k
accuracies = []
best_accuracy = 0
best_k = 1

for k in range(1, 21):
    knn = KNeighborsClassifier(n_neighbors=k)
    knn.fit(X_train, y_train)
    y_pred = knn.predict(X_test)
    accuracy = accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred)
    accuracies.append(accuracy)

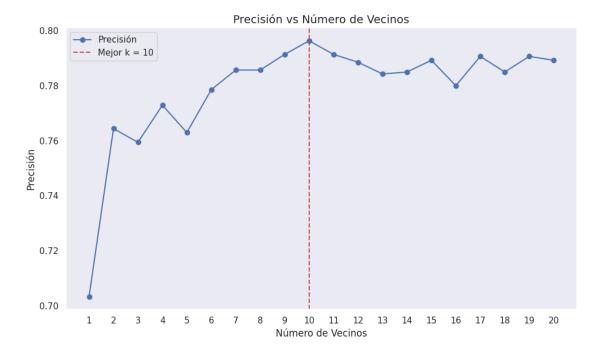
# Actualizar el mejor k si encontramos una mejor precisión
if accuracy > best_accuracy:
    best_accuracy = accuracy
```

```
best_k = k

print(f"Mejor número de vecinos (k): {best_k}")
print(f"Mejor precisión: {best_accuracy:.4f}")

# Visualizar los resultados
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
plt.plot(range(1, 21), accuracies, marker='o', label='Precisión')
plt.axvline(x=best_k, color='r', linestyle='--', label=f'Mejor k = {best_k}')
plt.title("Precisión vs Número de Vecinos")
plt.xlabel("Número de Vecinos")
plt.ylabel("Precisión")
plt.xticks(range(1, 21))
plt.legend()
plt.grid()
plt.show()
```

Mejor número de vecinos (k): 10 Mejor precisión: 0.7963



0.8.2 Curvas de Aprendizaje

```
[53]: # Importaciones necesarias
from sklearn.model_selection import learning_curve
from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsClassifier
```

```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from imblearn.over_sampling import SMOTE
def plot_learning_curve(estimator, X, y, cv=5):
    Genera curvas de aprendizaje para evaluar el rendimiento del modelo
   train sizes = np.linspace(0.1, 1.0, 10)
    # Usar 'accuracy' en lugar de 'f1' para evitar problemas con las etiquetas
   train_sizes, train_scores, test_scores = learning_curve(
       estimator, X, y,
       cv=cv,
       n_jobs=-1,
       train_sizes=train_sizes,
       scoring='accuracy' # Cambiado de 'f1' a 'accuracy'
   )
   train_mean = np.mean(train_scores, axis=1)
   train_std = np.std(train_scores, axis=1)
   test_mean = np.mean(test_scores, axis=1)
   test_std = np.std(test_scores, axis=1)
   plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
   plt.plot(train_sizes, train_mean, label='Puntuación de entrenamiento', u
 ⇔color='blue', linewidth=2)
   plt.plot(train_sizes, test_mean, label='Puntuación de validación', u
 ⇔color='green', linewidth=2)
   plt.fill_between(train_sizes, train_mean - train_std,
                     train_mean + train_std, alpha=0.1, color='blue')
   plt.fill_between(train_sizes, test_mean - test_std,
                     test_mean + test_std, alpha=0.1, color='green')
   plt.xlabel('Número de ejemplos de entrenamiento', fontsize=12)
   plt.ylabel('Puntuación de precisión', fontsize=12)
   plt.title('Curvas de Aprendizaje para KNN', fontsize=14)
   plt.legend(loc='best', fontsize=10)
   plt.grid(True)
   plt.show()
# Aplicar SMOTE para balancear los datos
smote = SMOTE(random_state=42)
X_train_balanced, y_train_balanced = smote.fit_resample(X_train_scaled, y_train)
# Crear y entrenar el modelo KNN con los mejores parámetros
best_knn = KNeighborsClassifier(n_neighbors=4, weights='distance',_
 ⇔metric='euclidean')
```

best_knn.fit(X_train_balanced, y_train_balanced)

Generar las curvas de aprendizaje
plot_learning_curve(best_knn, X_train_balanced, y_train_balanced)

