```
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
df = pd.read csv("/content/telco customer churn.csv")
df
{"type":"dataframe", "variable name":"df"}
df.info()
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 7043 entries, 0 to 7042
Data columns (total 21 columns):
#
                       Non-Null Count
     Column
                                       Dtype
- - -
 0
     customerID
                       7043 non-null
                                       object
 1
                       7043 non-null
     gender
                                       object
 2
     SeniorCitizen
                       7043 non-null
                                       int64
 3
                       7043 non-null
    Partner
                                       object
 4
     Dependents
                       7043 non-null
                                       object
 5
                       7043 non-null
     tenure
                                       int64
 6
     PhoneService
                       7043 non-null
                                       object
 7
    MultipleLines
                       7043 non-null
                                       object
 8
    InternetService
                       7043 non-null
                                       object
 9
                       7043 non-null
    OnlineSecurity
                                       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
df.isnull().sum().sum()
np.int64(0)
df.describe()
{"summary":"{\n \"name\": \"df\",\n \"rows\": 8,\n \"fields\": [\n
       \"column\": \"SeniorCitizen\",\n \"properties\": {\n
\"dtype\": \"number\",\n \"std\": 2489.9992387084,\n
```

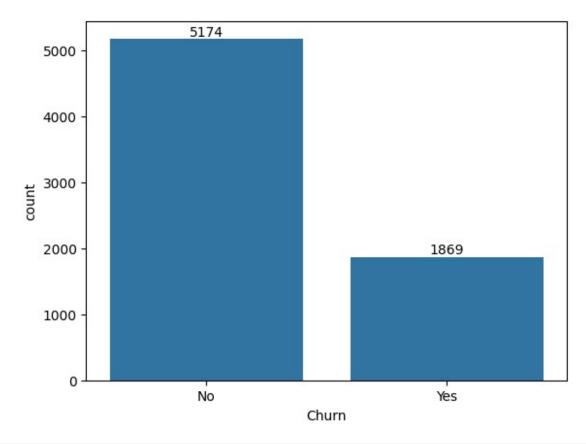
```
\"min\": 0.0,\n \"max\": 7043.0,\n
\"num_unique_values\": 5,\n \"samples\": [\n 0.1621468124378816,\n 1.0,\n 0.368 ],\n \"semantic_type\": \"\",\n \"desc
                                                  0.36861160561002687\n
                                                 \"description\": \"\"\n
       },\n {\n \"column\": \"tenure\",\n \"properties\":
}\n
      \"dtype\": \"number\",\n \"std\":
{\n
2478.9752758409018,\n \"min\": 0.0,\n
                                                      \max: 7043.0,\n
\"num_unique_values\": 8,\n \"samples\": [\n 32.37114865824223,\n 29.0,\n 7043.0\n \"semantic_type\": \"\",\n \"description\": \"\"\n
                                                                   ],\n
                                                                   }\
\"std\":
                                                       \"samples\": [\n
64.76169246059918,\n 70.35,\n 7043.0\n \"semantic_type\": \"\",\n \"description\": \"\"\n
                                                                   ],\n
                                                                   }\
     }\n ]\n}","type":"dataframe"}
df.duplicated().sum()
np.int64(0)
df.columns
Index(['customerID', 'gender', 'SeniorCitizen', 'Partner',
'Dependents',
        'tenure', 'PhoneService', 'MultipleLines', 'InternetService',
        'OnlineSecurity', 'OnlineBackup', 'DeviceProtection',
'TechSupport',
        'StreamingTV', 'StreamingMovies', 'Contract',
'PaperlessBilling',
        'PaymentMethod', 'MonthlyCharges', 'TotalCharges', 'Churn'],
      dtype='object')
df["customerID"].duplicated().sum()
np.int64(0)
def conv(value):
  if value == 1:
    return "yes"
  else:
    return "no"
df["SeniorCitizen"] = df["SeniorCitizen"].apply(conv)
df["SeniorCitizen"][1:21]
1
      no
2
      no
3
      no
```

```
4
      no
5
      no
      no
7
      no
8
      no
9
      no
10
      no
11
      no
12
      no
13
      no
14
      no
15
      no
16
      no
17
      no
18
      no
19
      no
20
      no
Name: SeniorCitizen, dtype: object
```

## #know data is clean

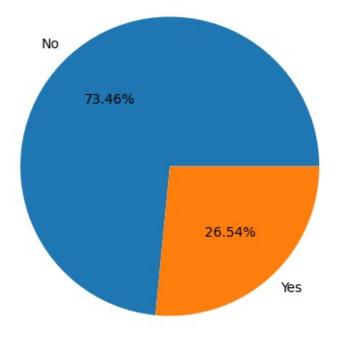
```
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns

ax = sns.countplot(x = 'Churn',data = df)
ax.bar_label(ax.containers[0])
plt.show()
```

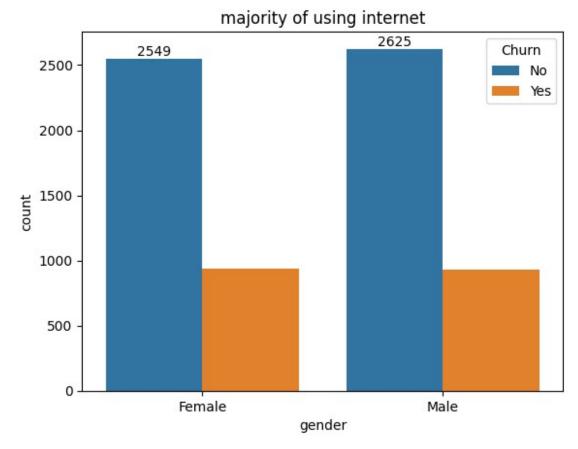


```
plt.figure(figsize = (10,5))
plt.title("percentage of churned customers",fontsize = 20)
gb = df.groupby("Churn").agg({"Churn" : "count"})
plt.pie(gb["Churn"],labels = gb.index,autopct = "%.2f%%")
plt.show()
```

## percentage of churned customers

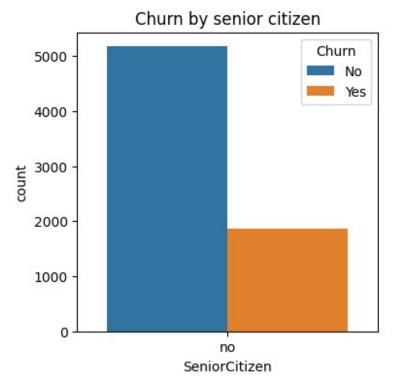


```
plt.title("majority of using internet")
y = sns.countplot(x = "gender", data = df, hue = "Churn")
y.bar_label(y.containers[0])
plt.show()
```

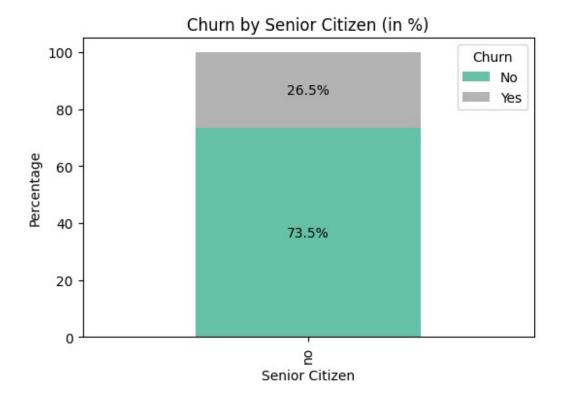


```
#senior cirizen

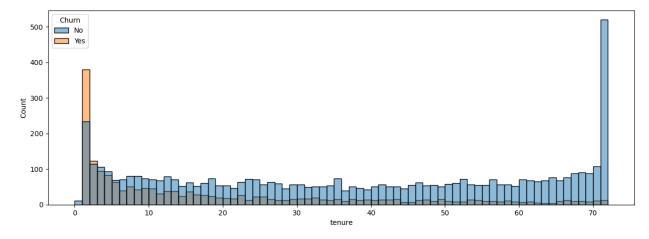
plt.figure(figsize = (3,3))
sns.countplot(x = "SeniorCitizen",data = df, hue = "Churn")
plt.title("Churn by senior citizen")
plt.show()
```



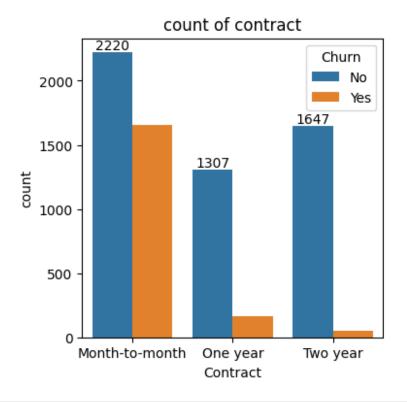
```
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
# Create a crosstab of counts
ct = pd.crosstab(df['SeniorCitizen'], df['Churn'])
# Convert counts to percentages (row-wise)
ct percent = ct.div(ct.sum(axis=1), axis=0) * 100
# Plot stacked bar chart
ax = ct percent.plot(kind='bar', stacked=True, figsize=(6,4),
colormap="Set2")
# Add percentage labels
for c in ax.containers:
    ax.bar_label(c, fmt="%.1f%%", label_type="center")
plt.title("Churn by Senior Citizen (in %)")
plt.ylabel("Percentage")
plt.xlabel("Senior Citizen")
plt.legend(title="Churn")
plt.show()
```



```
#tenure chart
plt.figure(figsize = (15,5))
sns.histplot(x = "tenure",data = df, bins = 72, hue = "Churn")
plt.show()
```

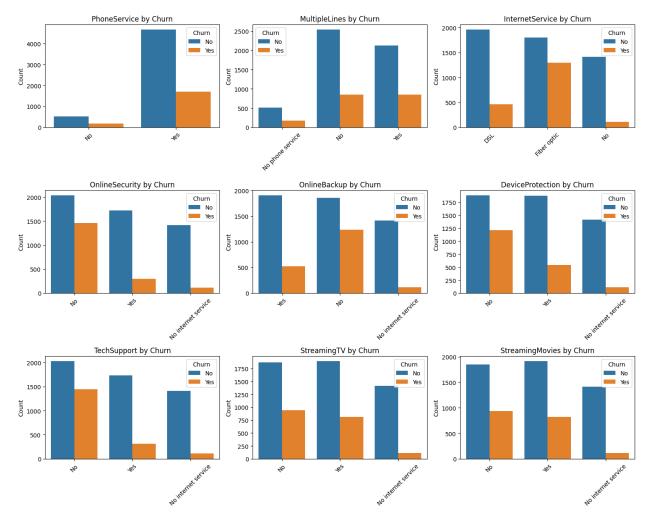


```
#contract ka chart
plt.figure(figsize = (4,4))
ax = sns.countplot(x = "Contract",data = df, hue = "Churn")
ax.bar_label(ax.containers[0])
plt.title("count of contract")
plt.show()
```



```
df.columns
Index(['customerID', 'gender', 'SeniorCitizen', 'Partner',
'Dependents',
       'tenure', 'PhoneService', 'MultipleLines', 'InternetService',
       'OnlineSecurity', 'OnlineBackup', 'DeviceProtection',
'TechSupport',
        'StreamingTV', 'StreamingMovies', 'Contract',
'PaperlessBilling'
       'PaymentMethod', 'MonthlyCharges', 'TotalCharges', 'Churn'],
      dtype='object')
cols = [
    'PhoneService', 'MultipleLines', 'InternetService', 'OnlineSecurity', 'OnlineBackup', 'DeviceProtection',
    'TechSupport', 'StreamingTV', 'StreamingMovies'
]
# Define subplot grid (3x3 because 9 features)
fig, axes = plt.subplots(3, 3, figsize=(15, 12))
axes = axes.flatten() # flatten to easily iterate
for i, col in enumerate(cols):
    sns.countplot(x=col, data=df, hue="Churn", ax=axes[i])
    axes[i].set_title(f"{col} by Churn")
    axes[i].set xlabel("") # cleaner look
    axes[i].set ylabel("Count")
```

```
axes[i].tick_params(axis='x', rotation=45)
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



#From these plots, we can see:

Customers with No PhoneService are very few, and most churn happens among those with service.

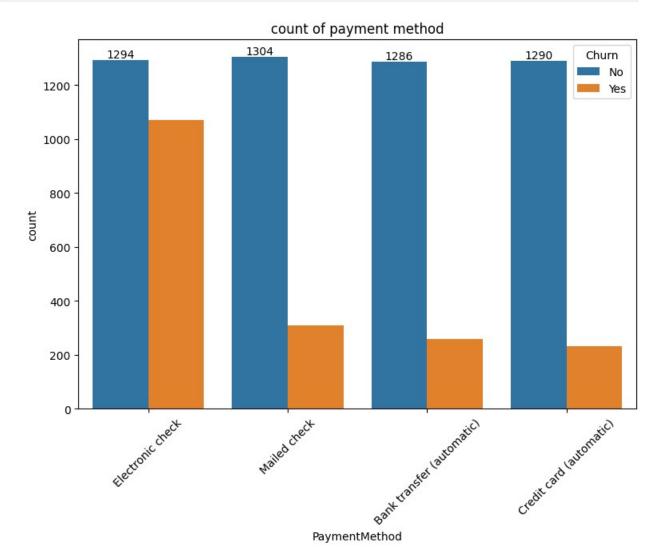
For internet-related features (security, backup, device protection, tech support), churn is much higher when the service is not subscribed.

Fiber optic internet users show notably higher churn compared to DSL or no internet service.

Streaming services (TV, Movies) don't show a strong churn difference, though users without these services still churn significantly

#payment method chart

```
plt.figure(figsize = (9,6))
ax = sns.countplot(x = "PaymentMethod" ,data = df, hue = "Churn")
ax.bar_label(ax.containers[0])
plt.title("count of payment method")
plt.xticks(rotation = 45)
plt.show()
```



## #Executive Summary

This analysis explores key factors associated with customer churn in the telco dataset. Initial data inspection revealed no missing values or duplicate entries.

## #Key findings from the visualizations include:

*Overall Churn Rate:* Approximately 26.54% of customers in the dataset have churned, indicating a significant churn problem.

Gender and Churn: The churn rate appears to be similar between male and female customers.

**Senior Citizens and Churn:** Senior citizens show a notably higher churn rate compared to non-senior citizens.

**Tenure and Churn:** Customers with shorter tenures (especially those in the first few months) have a higher propensity to churn. Churn also appears elevated among customers with very long tenures.

**Contract Type and Churn:** Customers on month-to-month contracts have a significantly higher churn rate compared to those with one-year or two-year contracts. Internet Service and Churn: Customers with Fiber optic internet service have a higher churn rate than those with DSL or no internet service.

*Other Service Features:* For most internet-related services (Online Security, Online Backup, Device Protection, Tech Support), customers who do not subscribe to these services are more likely to churn. Streaming services (TV and Movies) show less of a clear difference in churn rates.

**Payment Method and Churn:** Electronic check users have the highest churn rate among all payment methods.

#*In summary*, customers who are senior citizens, have shorter tenures, are on month-to-month contracts, use fiber optic internet, do not subscribe to security/backup/support services, and use electronic checks are more likely to churn. These insights can be valuable for developing targeted customer retention strategies.

```
from google.colab import files
files.download("telco customer churn.csv")
<IPython.core.display.Javascript object>
<IPython.core.display.Javascript object>
```