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BATCH- 4 (AIML-NON HONS.)

PREDICTIVE ANALYTICS LAB- 5

Customer Churn Prediction (regression)

- **Dataset: Telecom customer data (e.g., from Kaggle):**
 - **Data preprocessing (handling missing values, outliers, feature scaling).**

CODE:

```
import pandas as pd

from sklearn.impute import SimpleImputer

from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

import seaborn as sns

import numpy as np

data = pd.read_csv('/content/Telecom_customer
churn.csv.zip')

num_cols = data.select_dtypes(include=['float64',
'int64']).columns

imputer_num = SimpleImputer(strategy='mean')

data[num_cols] =
imputer_num.fit_transform(data[num_cols])
```

```

cat_cols =
data.select_dtypes(include=['object']).columns

imputer_cat =
SimpleImputer(strategy='most_frequent')

data[cat_cols] =
imputer_cat.fit_transform(data[cat_cols])

z_scores = np.abs((data[num_cols] -
data[num_cols].mean()) / data[num_cols].std())

threshold = 3

data[num_cols] = np.where(z_scores > threshold,
data[num_cols].mean(), data[num_cols])

scaler = StandardScaler()

data[num_cols] =
scaler.fit_transform(data[num_cols])

data.head()

```

OUTPUT:

	rev_Mean	mou_Mean	totmrc_Mean	da_Mean	ovrmou_Mean	ovrrev_Mean	vceovr_Mean	dat
0	-0.960957	-0.600041	-1.100190	-0.365203	-0.565426	-0.576005	-0.570269	
1	0.072225	0.019651	-0.372904	-0.365203	-0.162033	-0.082038	-0.069650	
2	-1.177109	-1.091560	-1.368688	-0.570643	-0.565426	-0.576005	-0.570269	
3	-0.529038	-1.098028	-0.344884	-0.570643	-0.565426	-0.576005	-0.570269	
4	0.002437	0.226018	1.310940	-0.570643	-0.565426	-0.576005	-0.570269	

5 rows × 100 columns

datovr_Mean	roam_Mean	change_mou	...	forgrntvl	ethnic	kid0_2	kid3_5	kid6_10
-0.194986	-0.273458	-0.744487	...	-0.283288	N	U	U	U
-0.194986	-0.273458	2.785990	...	-0.283288	Z	U	U	U
-0.194986	-0.273458	0.038925	...	-0.283288	N	U	Y	U
-0.194986	-0.273458	0.053006	...	-0.283288	U	Y	U	U
-0.194986	-0.273458	0.257820	...	-0.283288	I	U	U	U

kid11_15	kid16_17	creditcd	eqpdays	Customer_ID
U	U	Y	-0.089967	-1.732033
U	U	Y	-0.598883	-1.731999
U	U	Y	0.040132	-1.731964
U	U	Y	0.040132	-1.731930
U	U	Y	0.217065	-1.731895

- **Exploratory data analysis (EDA) to identify potential predictors.**

CODE:

```
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
sns.heatmap(data.isnull(), cbar=False, cmap='viridis')
plt.title('Missing Data Heatmap')
plt.show()

plt.figure(figsize=(12, 8))
correlation_matrix = data[num_cols].corr()
sns.heatmap(correlation_matrix, annot=False,
cmap='coolwarm', linewidths=0.5)
plt.title('Correlation Heatmap')
plt.show()

num_cols = data.select_dtypes(include=['float64',
'int64']).columns

data[num_cols].hist(bins=20, figsize=(16, 12),
color='skyblue')

plt.suptitle('Distribution of Numeric Features')
plt.show()

plt.figure(figsize=(12, 8))
```

```
sns.boxplot(data=data[num_cols], orient='h',
palette='coolwarm')

plt.title('Boxplot of Numeric Features')

plt.show()

top_corr_features =
correlation_matrix.abs().unstack().sort_values(ascending=False).drop_duplicates().head(5).index

top_corr_data = data[list(set([i[0] for i in
top_corr_features]))]

sns.pairplot(top_corr_data)

plt.suptitle('Pairplot of Top Correlated Features',
y=1.02)

plt.show()

cat_cols =
data.select_dtypes(include=['object']).columns

for col in cat_cols:

    plt.figure(figsize=(8, 4))

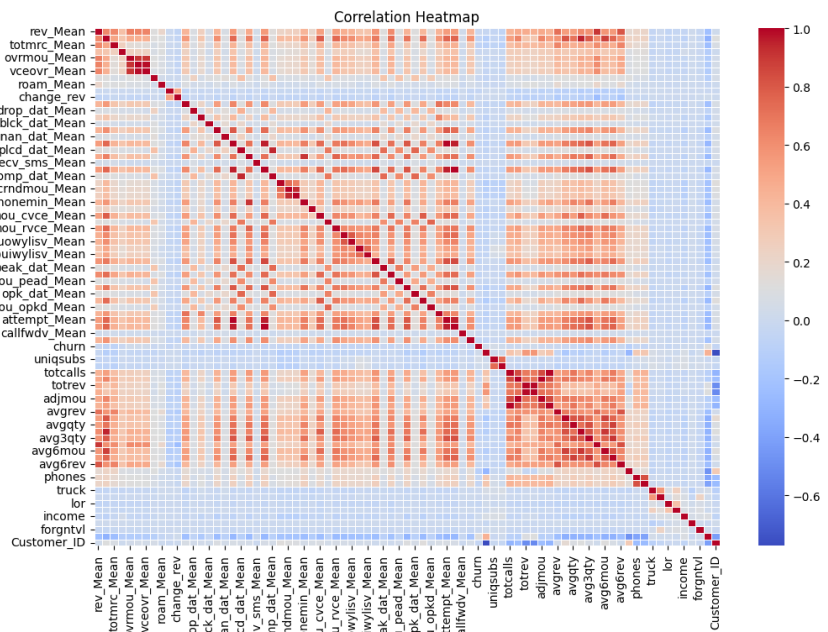
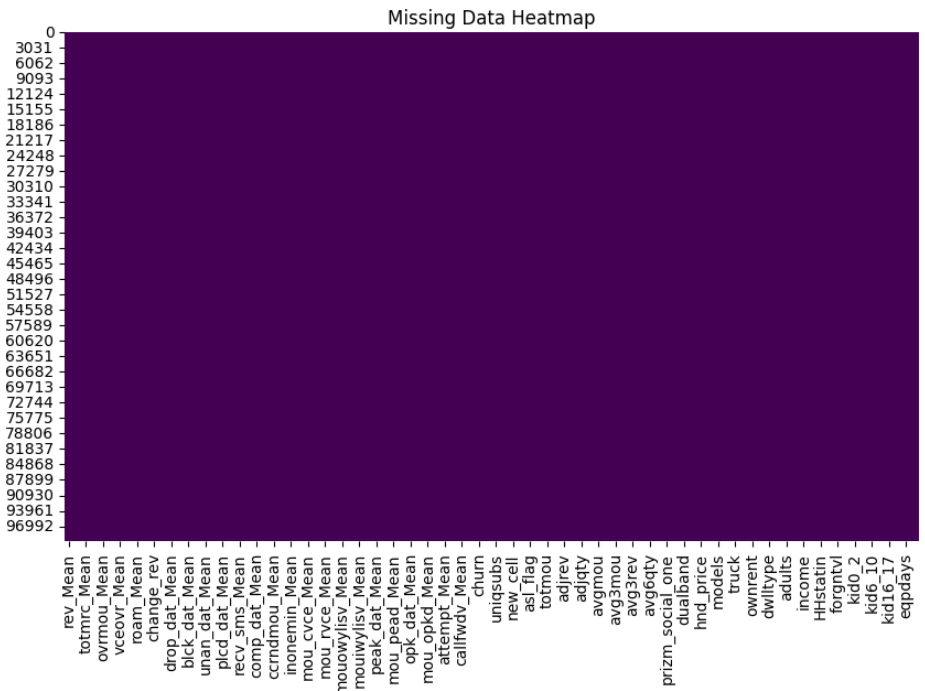
    sns.countplot(x=data[col], palette='coolwarm')

    plt.title(f'Distribution of {col}')

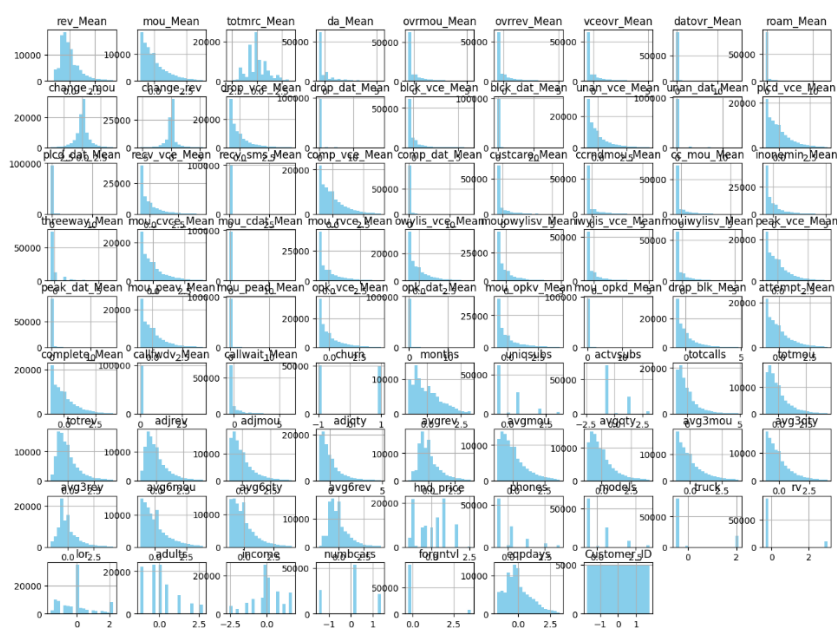
    plt.xticks(rotation=90)

plt.show()
```

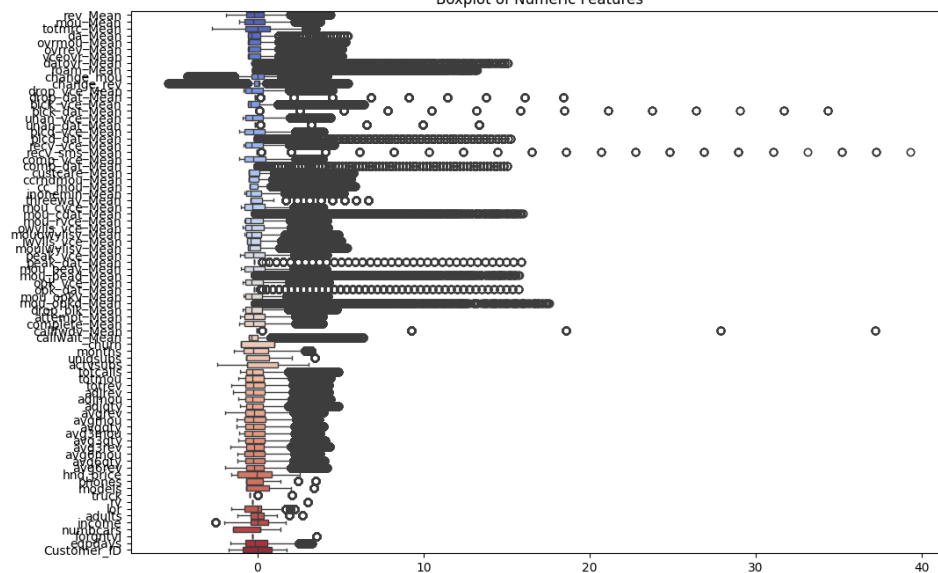
OUTPUT:



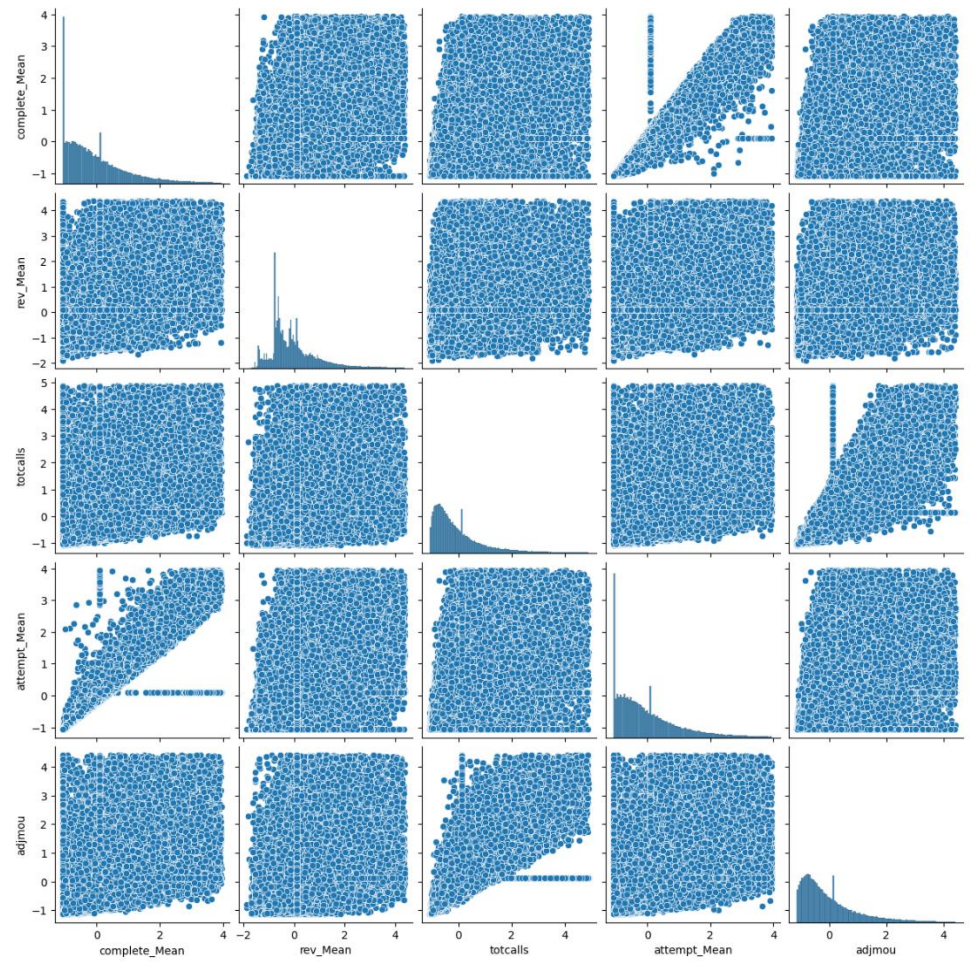
Distribution of Numeric Features



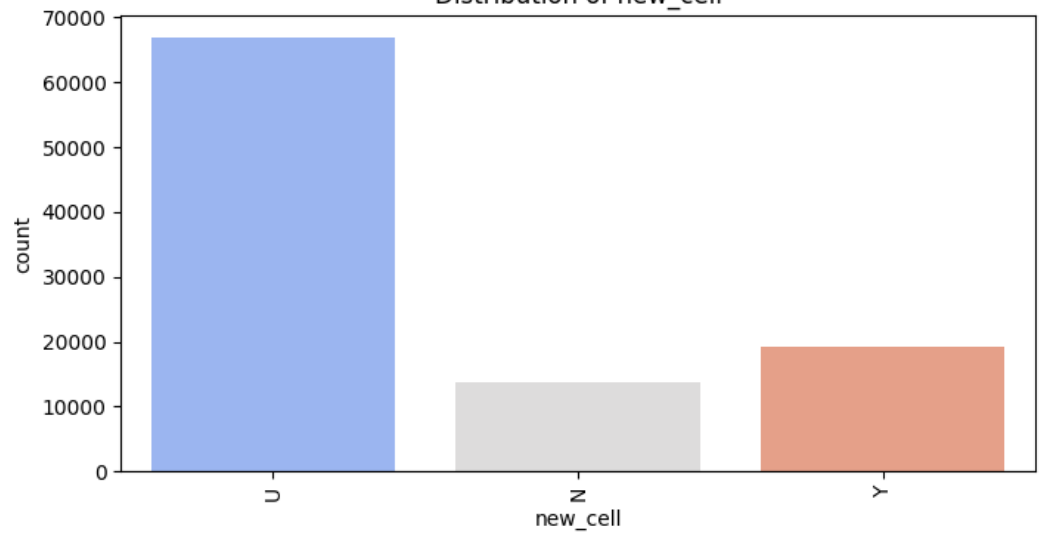
Boxplot of Numeric Features

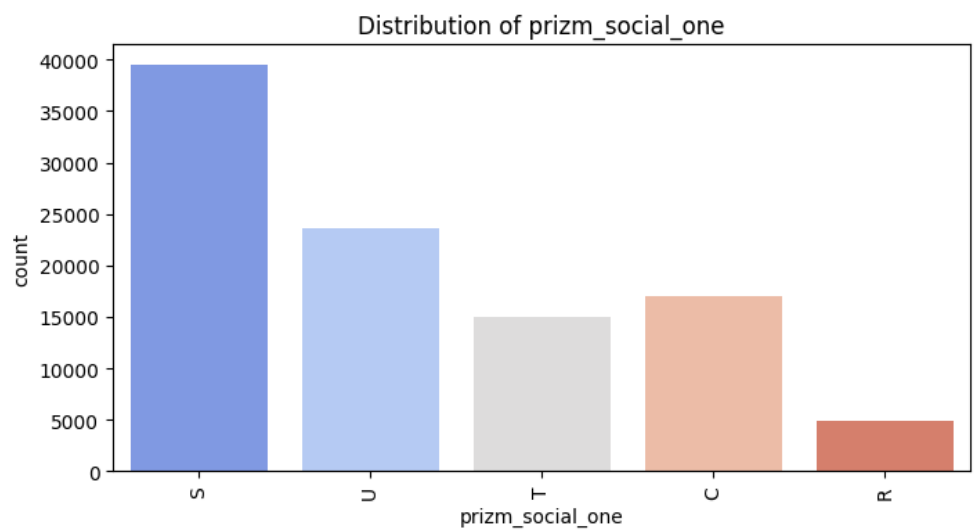
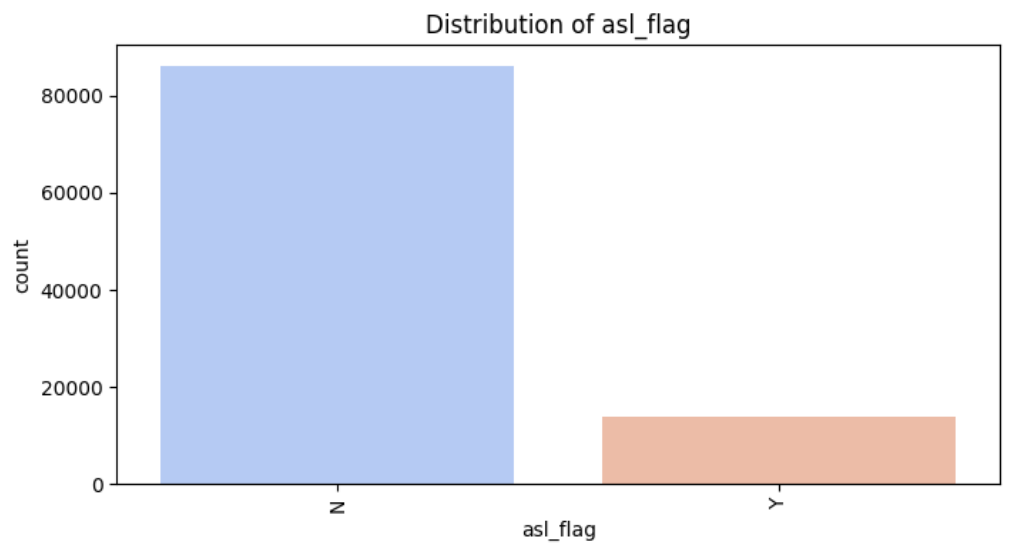
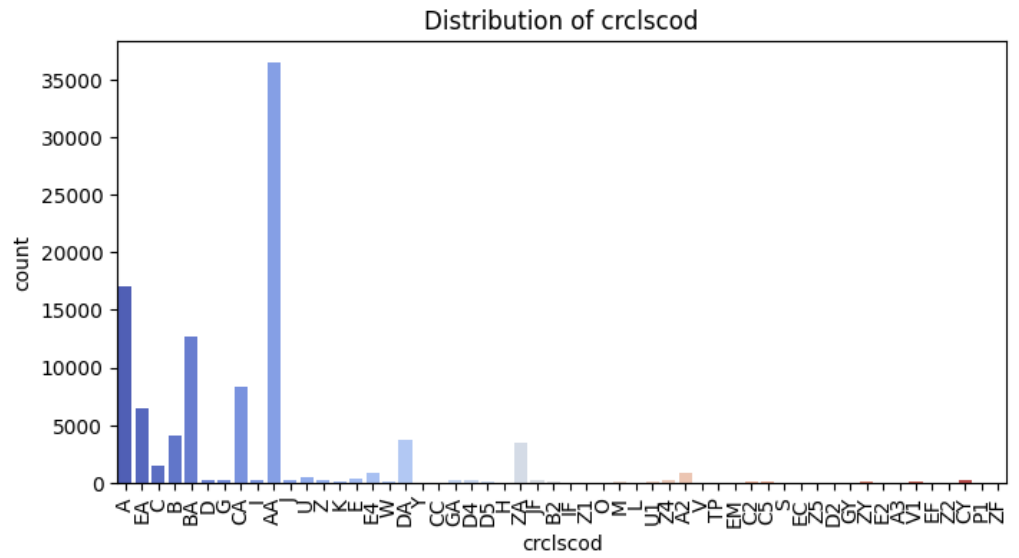


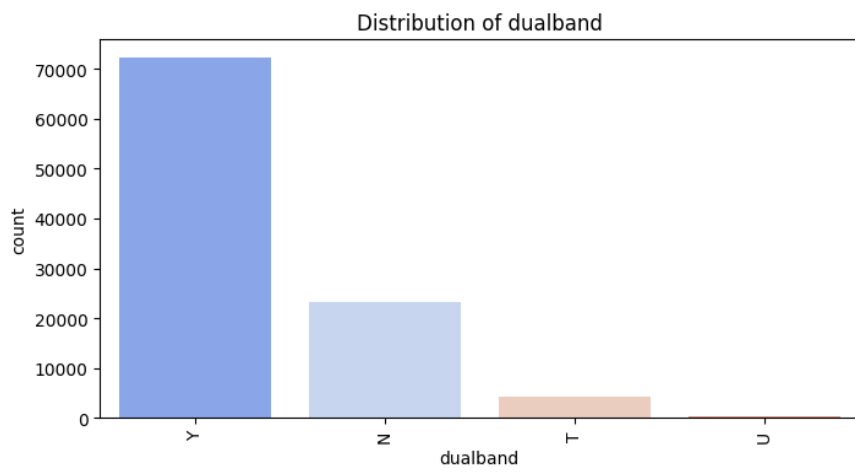
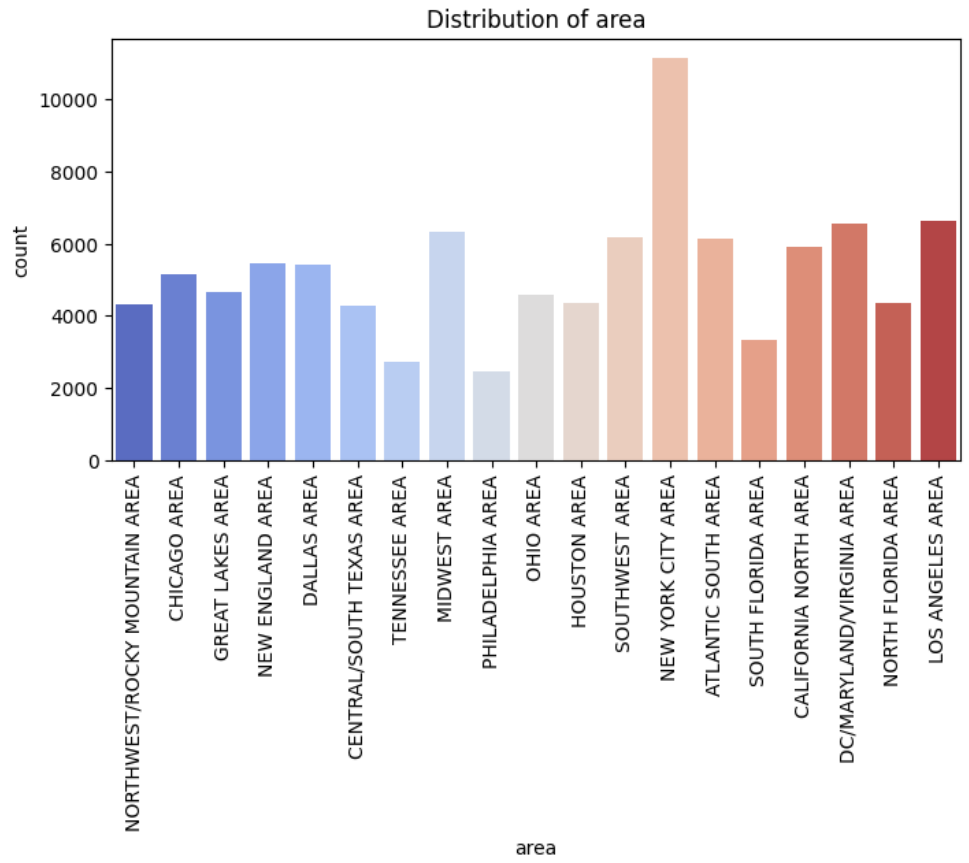
Pairplot of Top Correlated Features

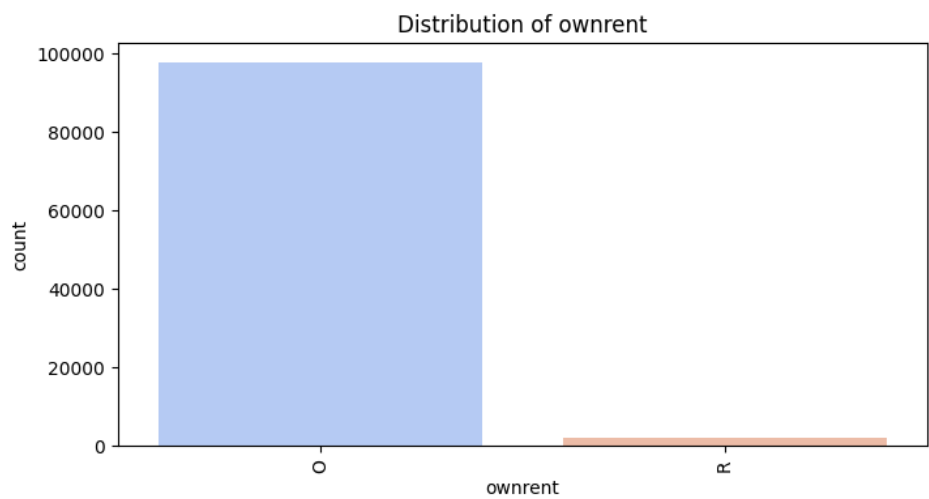
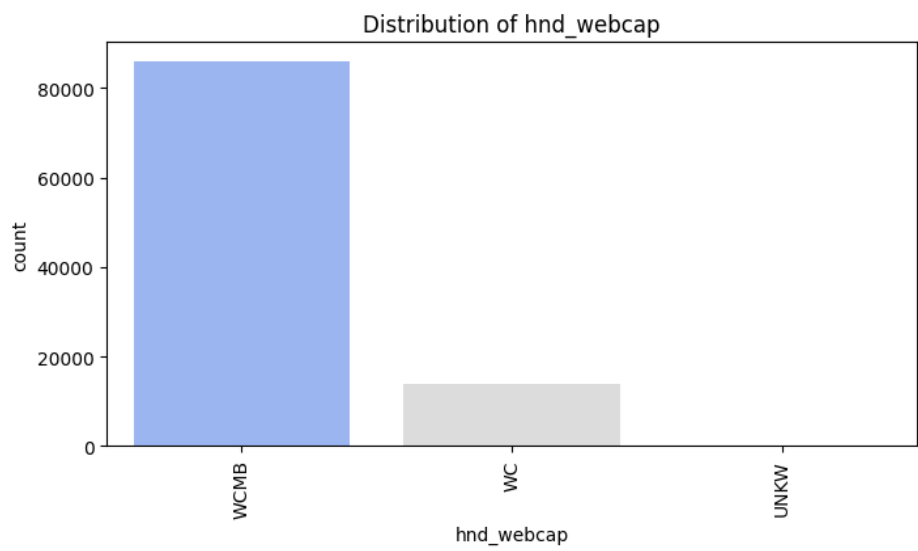
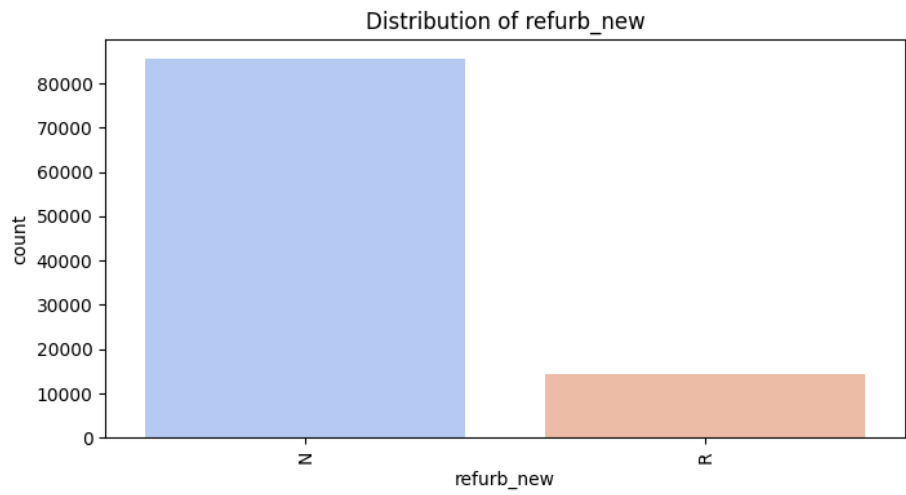


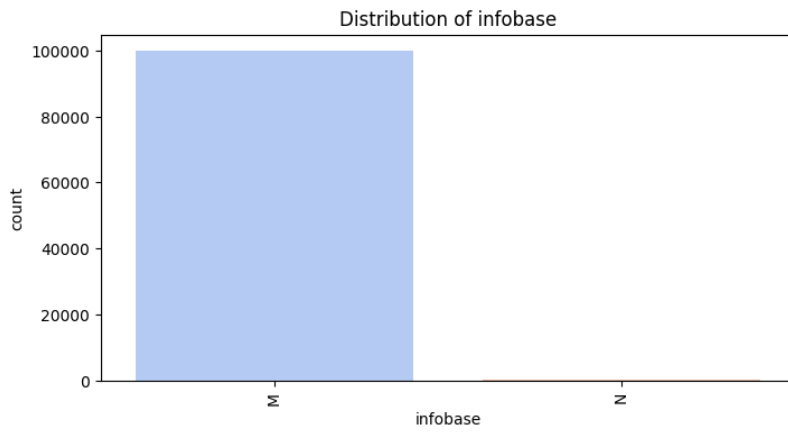
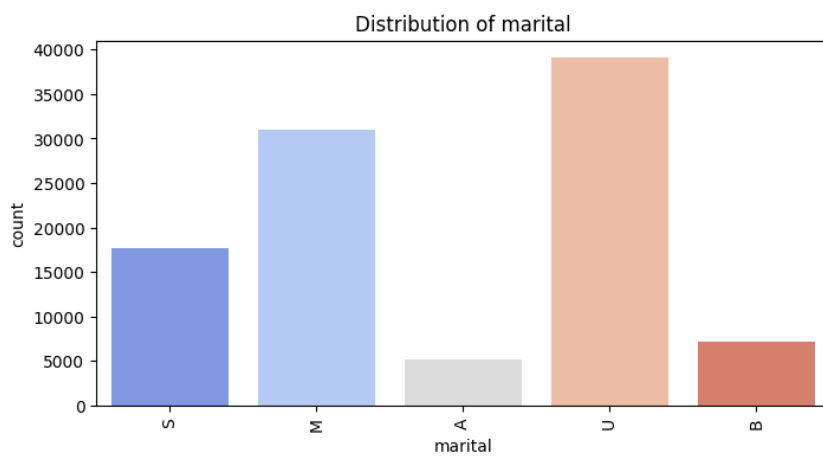
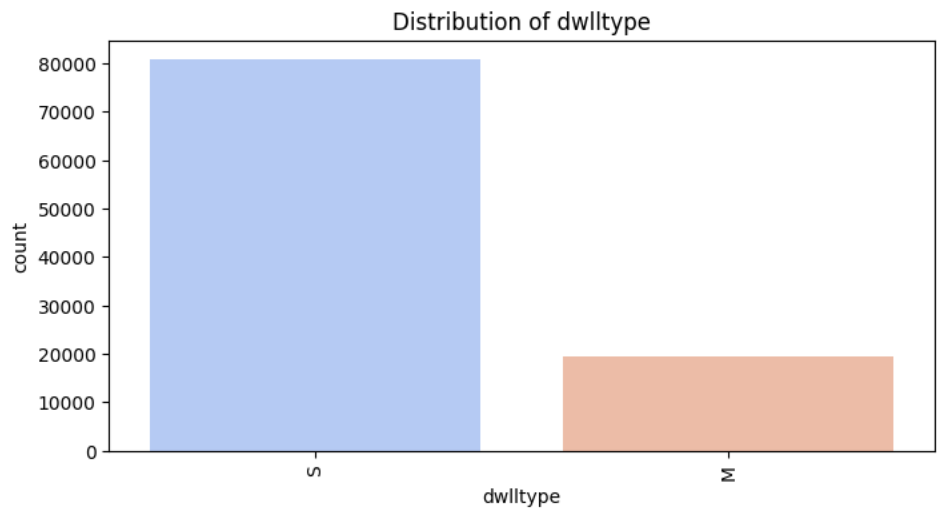
Distribution of new_cell

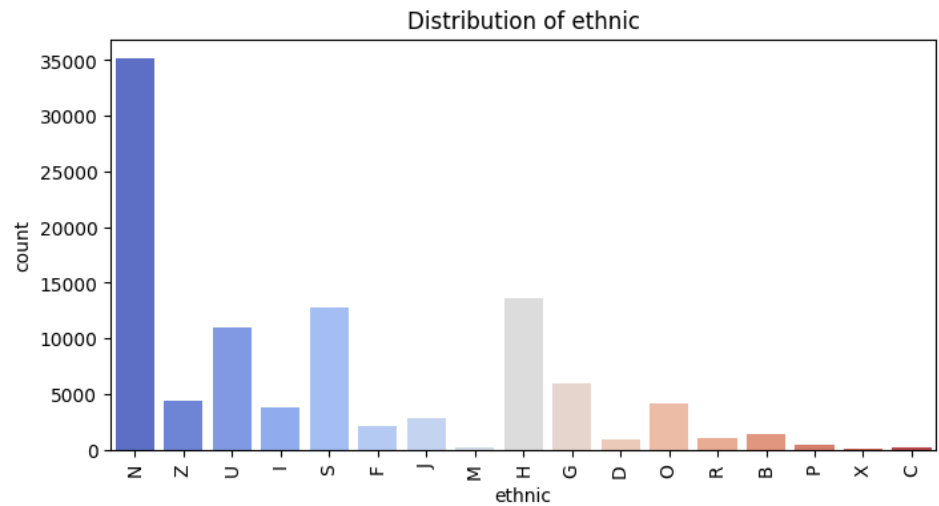
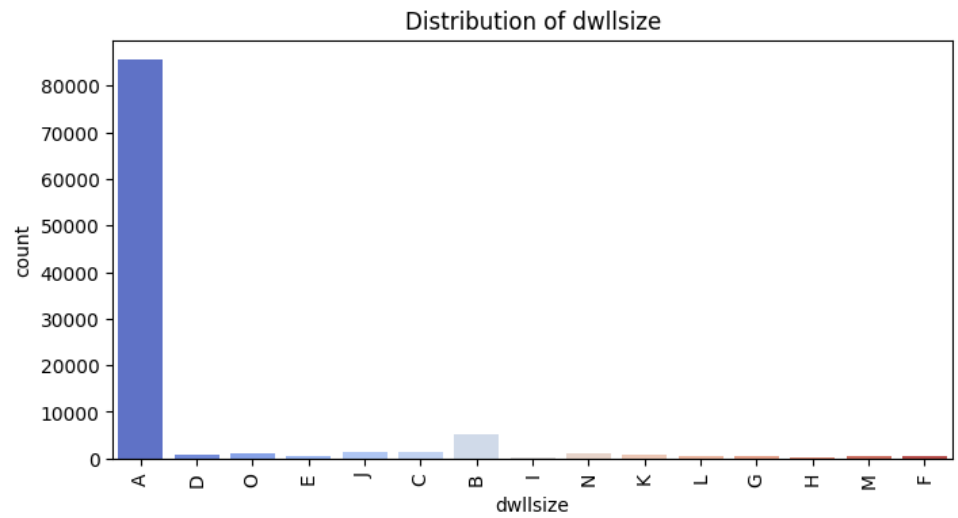
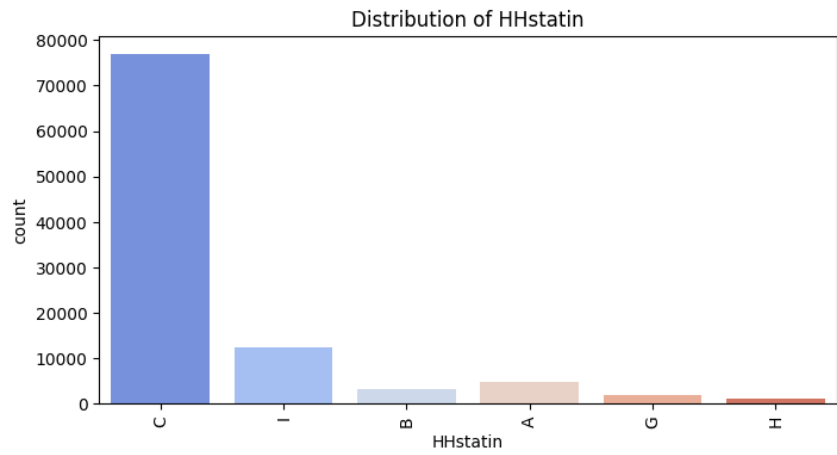


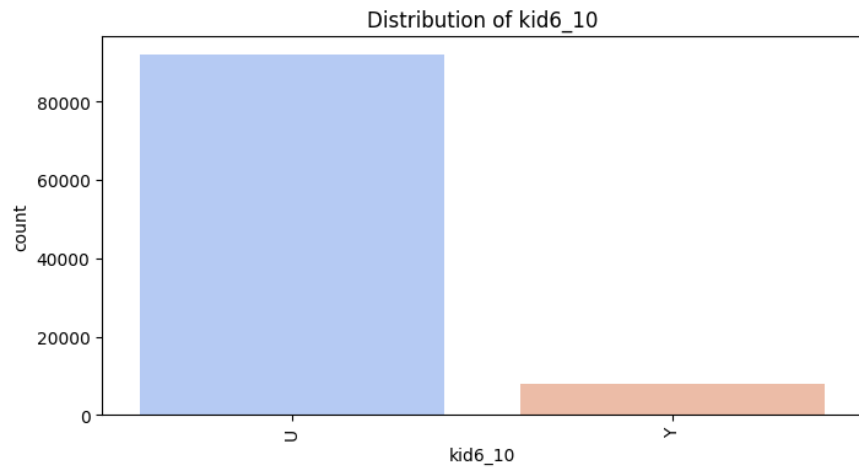
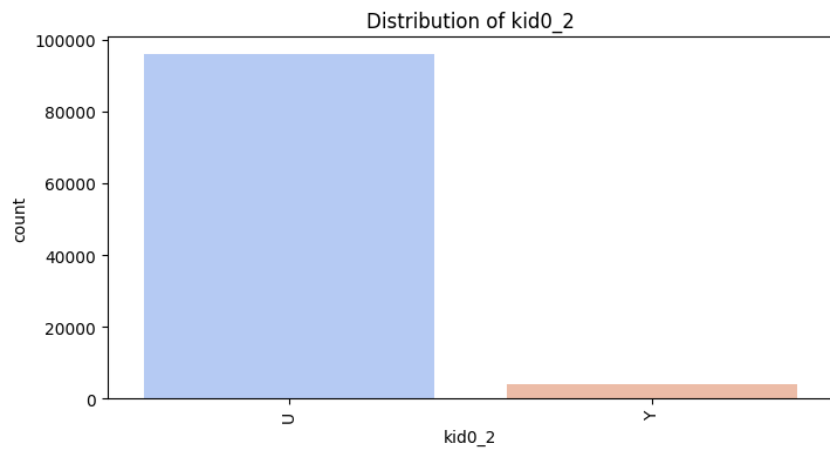
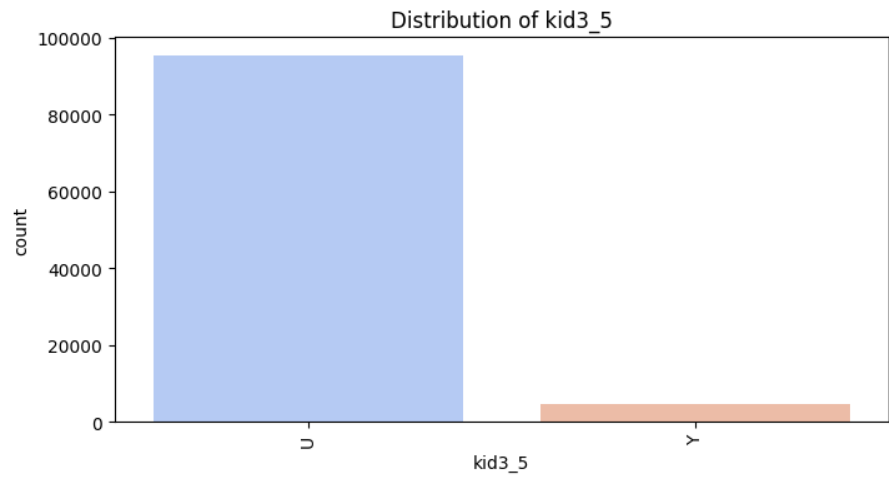


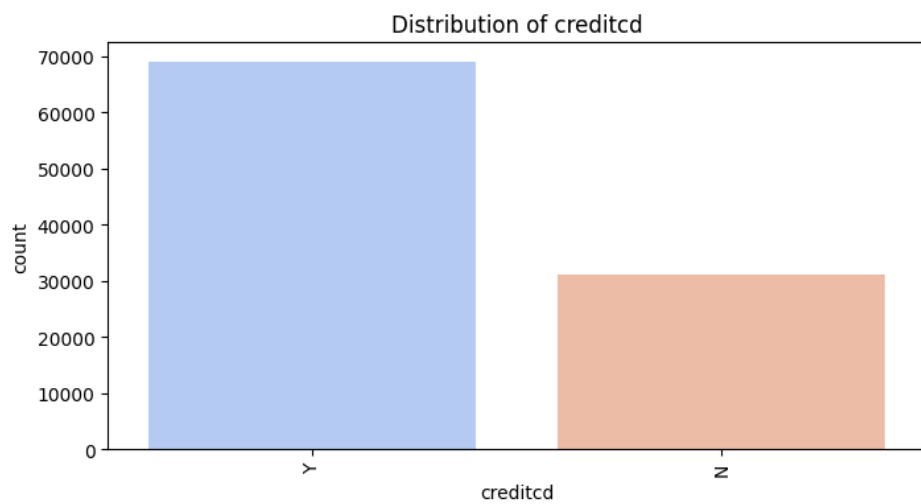
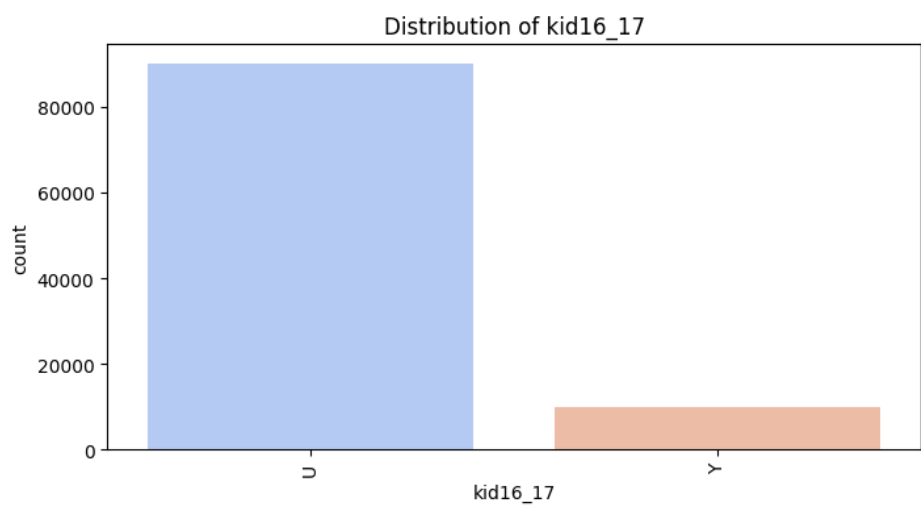
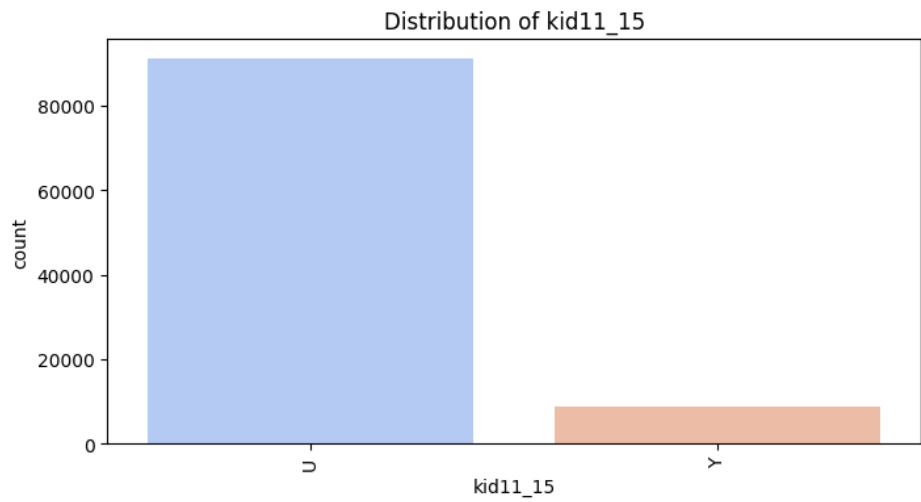










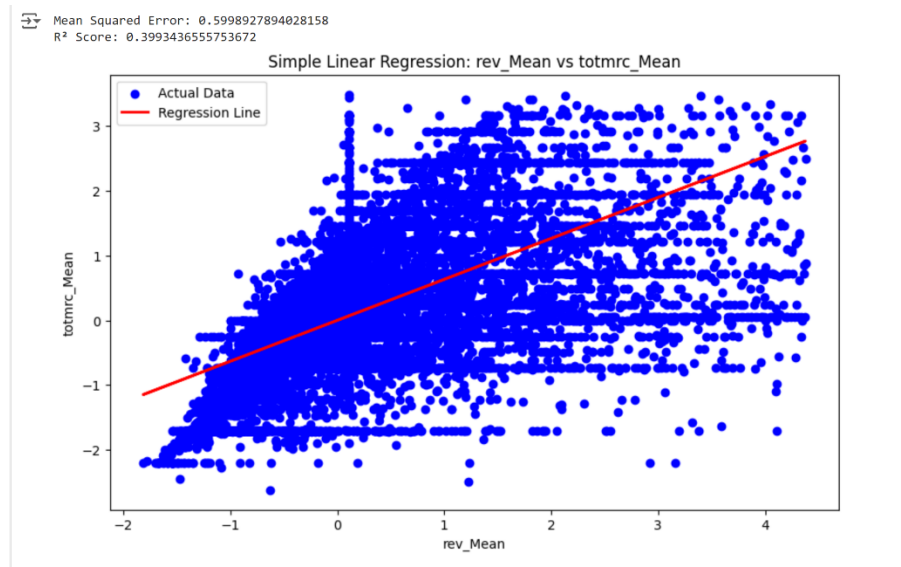


- **Building a simple linear regression model.**

CODE:

```
X = data[['rev_Mean']]
y = data['totmrc_Mean']
X = X.dropna()
y = y[X.index]
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y,
test_size=0.2, random_state=42)
model = LinearRegression()
model.fit(X_train, y_train)
y_pred = model.predict(X_test)
mse = mean_squared_error(y_test, y_pred)
r2 = r2_score(y_test, y_pred)
print(f'Mean Squared Error: {mse}')
print(f'R2 Score: {r2}')
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
plt.scatter(X_test, y_test, color='blue', label='Actual
Data')
plt.plot(X_test, y_pred, color='red', linewidth=2,
label='Regression Line')
plt.title('Simple Linear Regression: rev_Mean vs
totmrc_Mean')
plt.xlabel('rev_Mean')
plt.ylabel('totmrc_Mean')
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```

OUTPUT:



- **Evaluating model performance using accuracy, precision, recall, F1-score.**

CODE:

```
X = data[['rev_Mean']]
y = data['churn']
X = X.dropna()
y = y[X.index]
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y,
test_size=0.2, random_state=42)
model = LogisticRegression()
model.fit(X_train, y_train)
y_pred = model.predict(X_test)
accuracy = accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred)
print(f'Accuracy: {accuracy}')
precision = precision_score(y_test, y_pred)
```



```
print(f'Precision: {precision}')
recall = recall_score(y_test, y_pred)
print(f'Recall: {recall}')
f1 = f1_score(y_test, y_pred)
print(f'F1-Score: {f1}')
conf_matrix = confusion_matrix(y_test, y_pred)
print(f'Confusion Matrix:\n {conf_matrix}')
plt.figure(figsize=(6, 4))
sns.heatmap(conf_matrix, annot=True, fmt='d',
cmap='Blues', cbar=False)
plt.title('Confusion Matrix')
plt.ylabel('Actual Label')
plt.xlabel('Predicted Label')
plt.show()
print("\nClassification Report:")
print(classification_report(y_test, y_pred))
```

OUTPUT:

