

Import Libraries & Load Data

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder, StandardScaler
from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix, classification_report,
accuracy_score, roc_auc_score, roc_curve
import warnings
warnings.filterwarnings('ignore')

# Load data
df = pd.read_csv("WA_Fn-UseC_-Telco-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
Yes				
3	Yes	No	No	One year
No				
4	No	No	No	Month-to-month
Yes				

	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]

Data Cleaning

Check info

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

```
# Convert TotalCharges to numeric
df['TotalCharges']=pd.to_numeric(df['TotalCharges'],errors='coerce')
'''errors : {'ignore', 'raise', 'coerce'}, default 'raise'
- If 'raise', then invalid parsing will raise an exception.
- If 'coerce', then invalid parsing will be set as NaN.
- If 'ignore', then invalid parsing will return the input'''

"errors : {'ignore', 'raise', 'coerce'}, default 'raise'\n    - If
'raise', then invalid parsing will raise an exception.\n    - If
'coerce', then invalid parsing will be set as NaN.\n    - If 'ignore',
then invalid parsing will return the input"
```

```
#check null value
df.isnull().sum()
```

```
customerID      0
gender          0
SeniorCitizen   0
Partner         0
Dependents      0
tenure          0
PhoneService    0
MultipleLines   0
InternetService 0
OnlineSecurity  0
OnlineBackup    0
DeviceProtection 0
TechSupport     0
StreamingTV     0
StreamingMovies 0
Contract        0
PaperlessBilling 0
PaymentMethod   0
MonthlyCharges  0
TotalCharges    11
Churn           0
dtype: int64
```

```
#fill null value with median
df['TotalCharges']=df['TotalCharges'].fillna(df['TotalCharges'].median())
```

```
df.head(20)
```

	customerID	gender	SeniorCitizen	Partner	Dependents	tenure
PhoneService \						
0	7590-VHVEG	Female	0	Yes	No	1
No						
1	5575-GNVDE	Male	0	No	No	34
Yes						
2	3668-QPYBK	Male	0	No	No	2

Yes							
3	7795-CF0CW	Male	0	No	No	45	
No							
4	9237-HQITU	Female	0	No	No	2	
Yes							
5	9305-CDSKC	Female	0	No	No	8	
Yes							
6	1452-KIOVK	Male	0	No	Yes	22	
Yes							
7	6713-OKOMC	Female	0	No	No	10	
No							
8	7892-P00KP	Female	0	Yes	No	28	
Yes							
9	6388-TABGU	Male	0	No	Yes	62	
Yes							
10	9763-GRSKD	Male	0	Yes	Yes	13	
Yes							
11	7469-LKBCI	Male	0	No	No	16	
Yes							
12	8091-TTVAX	Male	0	Yes	No	58	
Yes							
13	0280-XJGEX	Male	0	No	No	49	
Yes							
14	5129-JLPIS	Male	0	No	No	25	
Yes							
15	3655-SNQYZ	Female	0	Yes	Yes	69	
Yes							
16	8191-XWSZG	Female	0	No	No	52	
Yes							
17	9959-W0FKT	Male	0	No	Yes	71	
Yes							
18	4190-MFLUW	Female	0	Yes	Yes	10	
Yes							
19	4183-MYFRB	Female	0	No	No	21	
Yes							

	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	...	
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	...	
10	No	DSL	Yes	...	
11	No	No	No internet service	...	

12	Yes	Fiber optic	No	...
13	Yes	Fiber optic	No	...
14	No	Fiber optic	Yes	...
15	Yes	Fiber optic	Yes	...
16	No	No	No internet service	...
17	Yes	Fiber optic	Yes	...
18	No	DSL	No	...
19	No	Fiber optic	No	...

	DeviceProtection	TechSupport	StreamingTV	\
0	No	No	No	
1	Yes	No	No	
2	No	No	No	
3	Yes	Yes	No	
4	No	No	No	
5	Yes	No	Yes	
6	No	No	Yes	
7	No	No	No	
8	Yes	Yes	Yes	
9	No	No	No	
10	No	No	No	
11	No internet service	No internet service	No internet service	
12	Yes	No	Yes	
13	Yes	No	Yes	
14	Yes	Yes	Yes	
15	Yes	Yes	Yes	
16	No internet service	No internet service	No internet service	
17	Yes	No	Yes	
18	Yes	Yes	No	
19	Yes	No	No	

	StreamingMovies	Contract	PaperlessBilling	\
0	No	Month-to-month	Yes	
1	No	One year	No	
2	No	Month-to-month	Yes	
3	No	One year	No	
4	No	Month-to-month	Yes	
5	Yes	Month-to-month	Yes	
6	No	Month-to-month	Yes	
7	No	Month-to-month	No	
8	Yes	Month-to-month	Yes	
9	No	One year	No	
10	No	Month-to-month	Yes	
11	No internet service	Two year	No	
12	Yes	One year	No	
13	Yes	Month-to-month	Yes	
14	Yes	Month-to-month	Yes	
15	Yes	Two year	No	
16	No internet service	One year	No	

17	Yes	Two year	No
18	No	Month-to-month	No
19	Yes	Month-to-month	Yes

	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	Mailed check	49.95	587.45	No
11	Credit card (automatic)	18.95	326.80	No
12	Credit card (automatic)	100.35	5681.10	No
13	Bank transfer (automatic)	103.70	5036.30	Yes
14	Electronic check	105.50	2686.05	No
15	Credit card (automatic)	113.25	7895.15	No
16	Mailed check	20.65	1022.95	No
17	Bank transfer (automatic)	106.70	7382.25	No
18	Credit card (automatic)	55.20	528.35	Yes
19	Electronic check	90.05	1862.90	No

[20 rows x 21 columns]

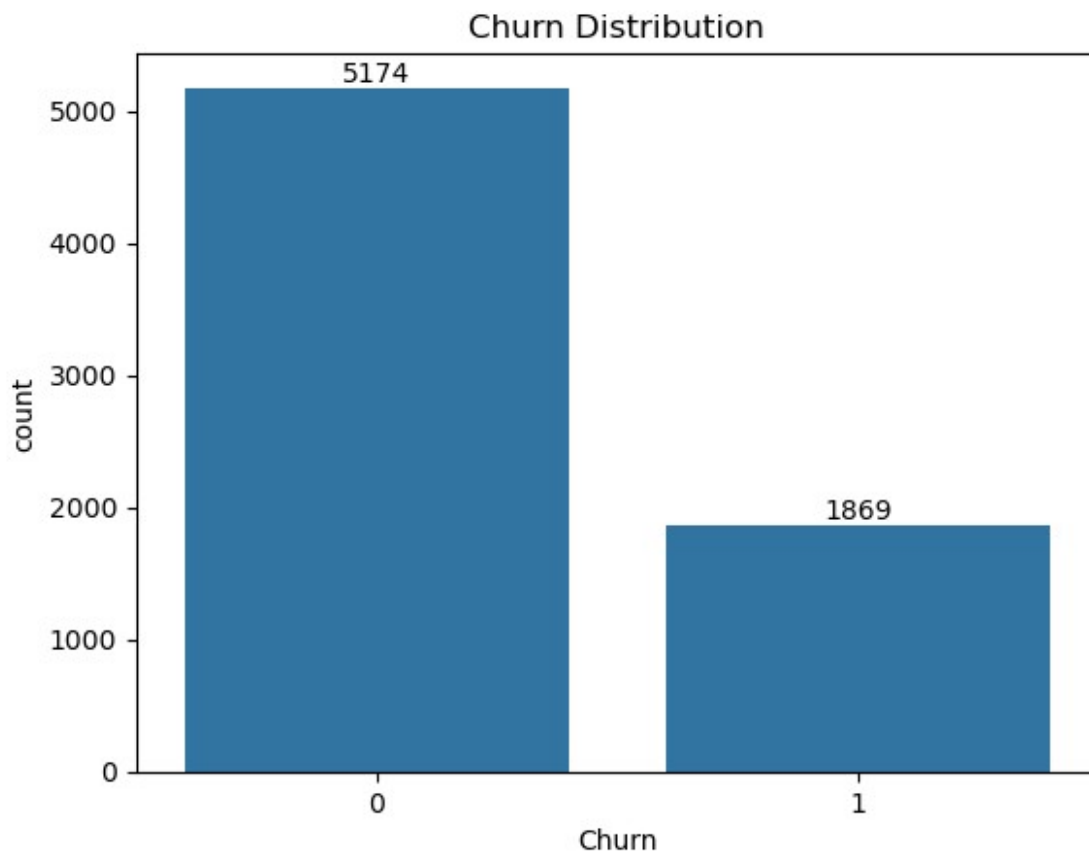
```
# Drop customerID
df=df.drop('customerID',axis=1)
#axis : {0 or 'index', 1 or 'columns'}, default 0

# change target variable in binary format
df['Churn']=df['Churn'].map({'Yes':1,'No':0})

df.to_excel("churn_cleaned_data_powerbi.xlsx", index=False)
```

Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA)

```
# Check churn balance
ax=sns.countplot(x='Churn',data=df)
ax.bar_label(ax.containers[0])
plt.title('Churn Distribution')
plt.show()
```



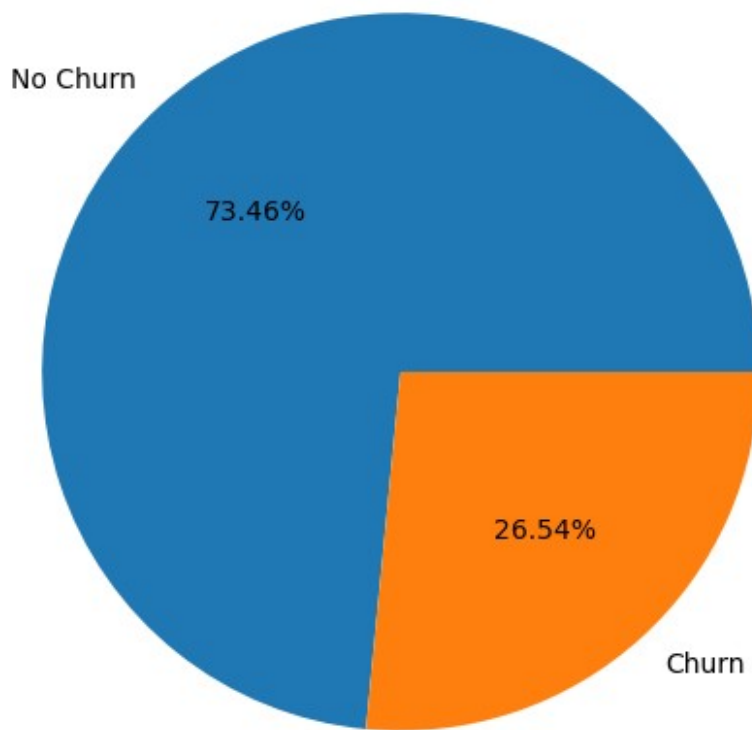
```
chnr_count=df['Churn'].value_counts()
chnr_count

Churn
0    5174
1    1869
Name: count, dtype: int64

plt.figure(figsize=(6,6))
plt.pie(chnr_count, labels=['No Churn', 'Churn'],autopct='%1.2f%%')
plt.title('Percentage Of Churn Customer')

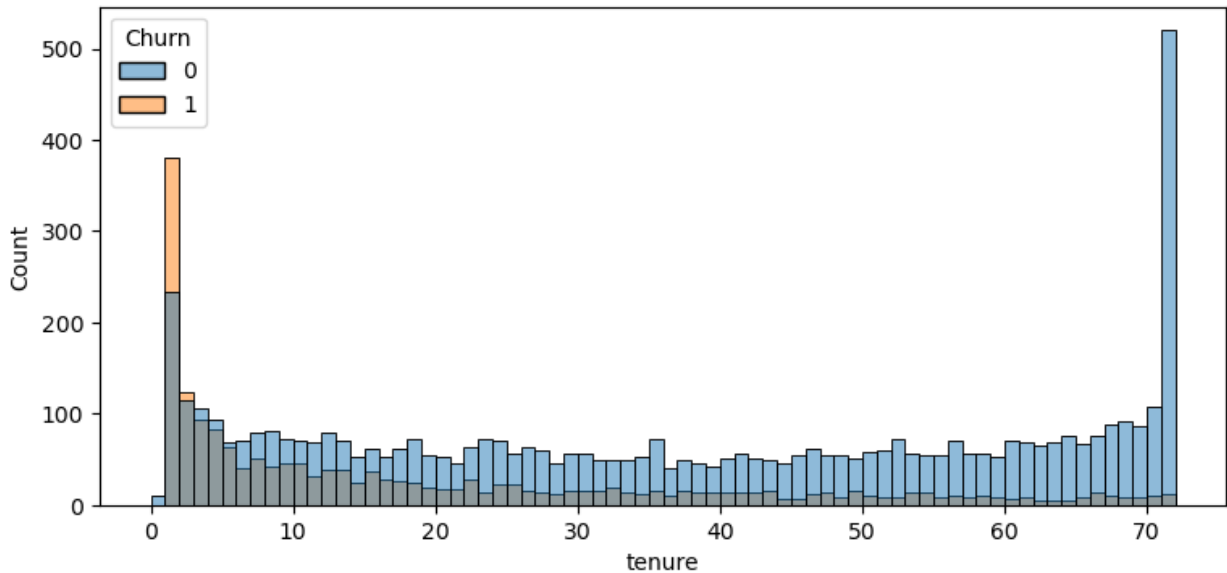
Text(0.5, 1.0, 'Percentage Of Churn Customer')
```

Percentage Of Churn Customer



in above we undestand 73% people is not chrn and 27% people is chrn out

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

in above we understand who have used services is long time its stay who using only 1 and 2 month is churned

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

# Columns to plot
cols = [
    'PhoneService', 'MultipleLines', 'InternetService',
    'OnlineSecurity',
    'OnlineBackup', 'DeviceProtection', 'TechSupport', 'StreamingTV',
    'StreamingMovies'
]

# Create subplot grid (3 rows x 3 columns)
fig, axes = plt.subplots(3, 3, figsize=(15, 12))
axes = axes.flatten() # Flatten 2D array of axes for easy iteration

# Loop through columns
for i, col in enumerate(cols):
    sns.countplot(x=col, data=df, hue='Churn', ax=axes[i])
    axes[i].set_title(f'{col} vs Churn', fontsize=12)
    axes[i].bar_label(axes[i].containers[0], fontsize=8)
```

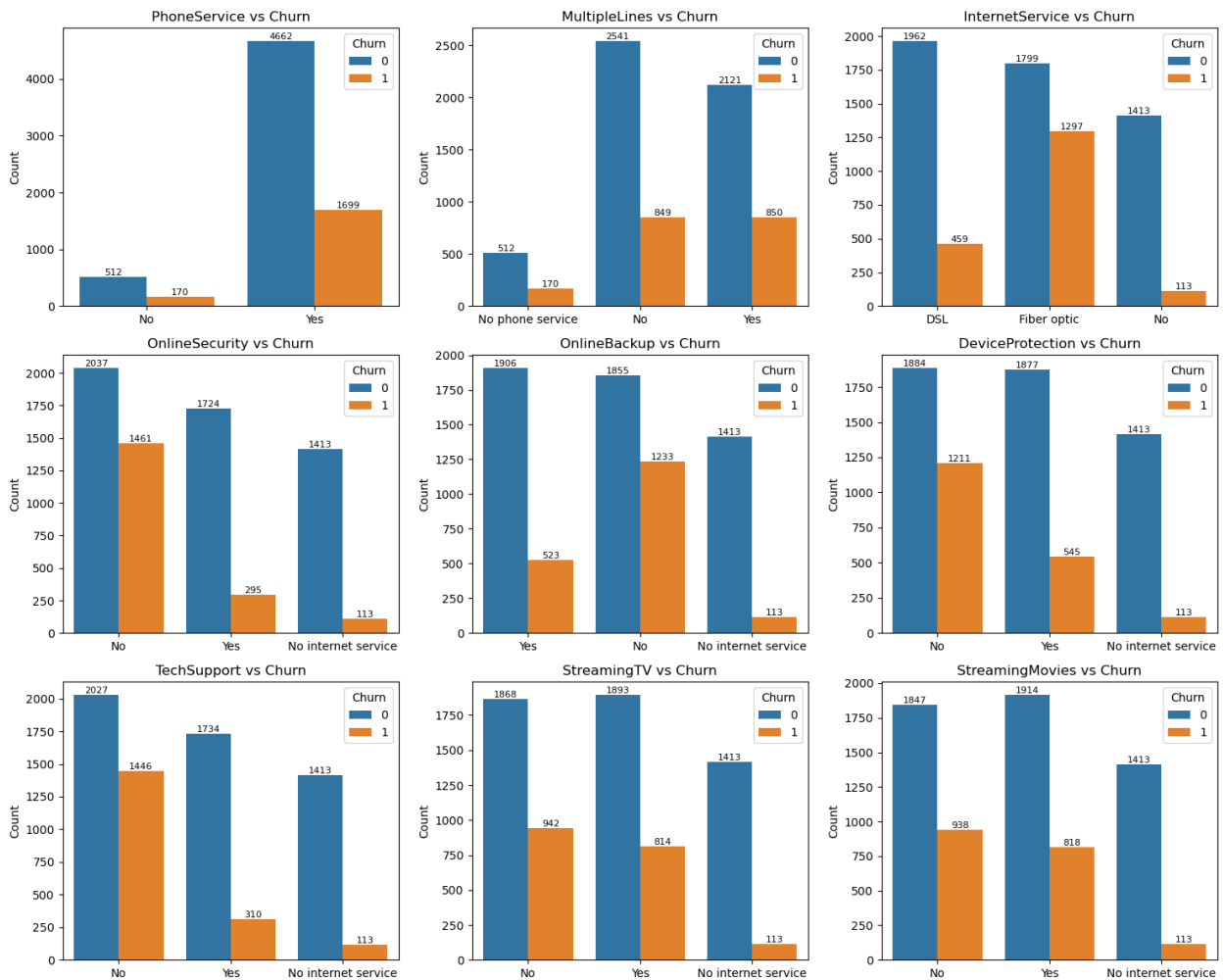
```

if len(axes[i].containers) > 1:
    axes[i].bar_label(axes[i].containers[1], fontsize=8)
axes[i].set_xlabel('')
axes[i].set_ylabel('Count')

# Remove extra empty plots (if any)
for j in range(len(cols), len(axes)):
    fig.delaxes(axes[j])

plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()

```



in above Customers without internet-based add-ons (like OnlineSecurity, TechSupport, or DeviceProtection) tend to churn more frequently. Fiber optic users also exhibit higher churn rates compared to DSL users. Overall, having additional services (security, backup, or protection) is linked with lower churn

```

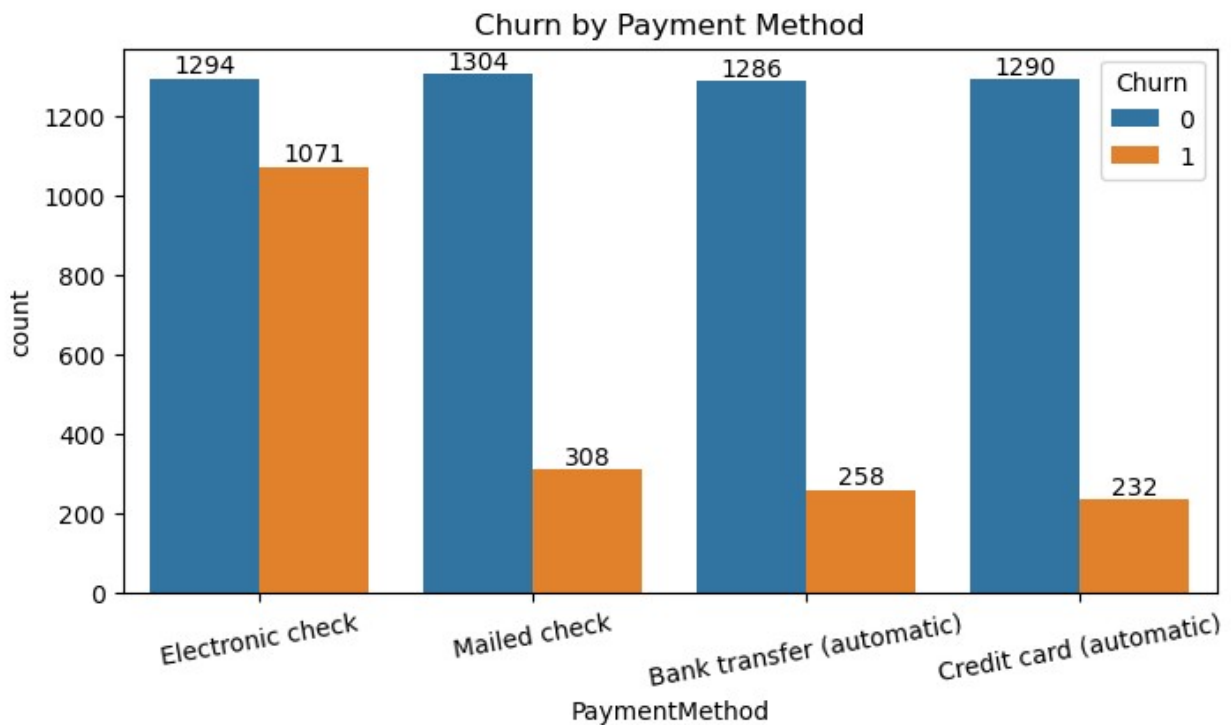
# analysis using paymnet method
plt.figure(figsize=(8,4))

```

```

ax=sns.countplot(x='PaymentMethod',hue='Churn',data=df)
for containers in ax.containers:
    ax.bar_label(containers)
#ax.bar_label(ax.containers[0])
plt.title("Churn by Payment Method")
plt.xticks(rotation=10)
plt.show()

```



Customer is churn out when they are using Electronic Check

```

# Numeric summary
df.describe()

```

	SeniorCitizen	tenure	MonthlyCharges	TotalCharges
Churn				
count	7043.000000	7043.000000	7043.000000	7043.000000
mean	0.162147	32.371149	64.761692	2281.916928
std	0.368612	24.559481	30.090047	2265.270398
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	1397.475000
	0.000000			

```

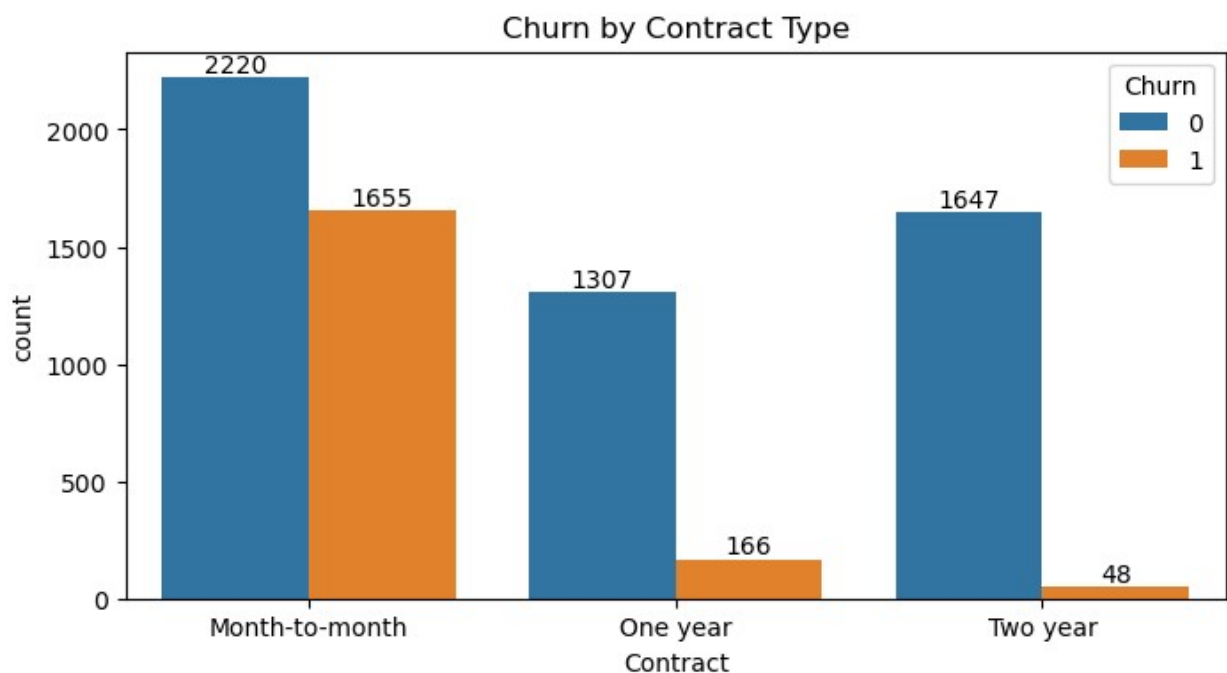
75%      0.000000    55.000000      89.850000    3786.600000
1.000000
max      1.000000    72.000000     118.750000    8684.800000
1.000000

```

```

# Categorical distribution example
plt.figure(figsize=(8,4))
ax=sns.countplot(x='Contract',hue='Churn',data=df)
for containers in ax.containers:
    ax.bar_label(containers)
#ax.bar_label(ax.containers[0])
plt.title("Churn by Contract Type")
plt.show()

```



in above you can say month to month contract base customer is churn more and for long term one year and 2 year customer is stay. for that we need to convey to customer contract for long time

Feature Encoding & Scaling

```

# Encode categorical columns(in this categorical columns store in 1
variable)
cat_col=df.select_dtypes(include='object').columns
cat_col

Index(['gender', 'Partner', 'Dependents', 'PhoneService',
      'MultipleLines',
      'InternetService', 'OnlineSecurity', 'OnlineBackup',
      'DeviceProtection',

```

```
'TechSupport', 'StreamingTV', 'StreamingMovies', 'Contract',
'PaperlessBilling', 'PaymentMethod'],
dtype='object')
```

```
#in this we convert categorical columns in True False Format and drop
firt original column df =
```

```
df =pd.get_dummies(df,columns=cat_col,drop_first=True)
df
```

	SeniorCitizen	tenure	MonthlyCharges	TotalCharges	Churn
gender_Male \					
0	0	1	29.85	29.85	0
False					
1	0	34	56.95	1889.50	0
True					
2	0	2	53.85	108.15	1
True					
3	0	45	42.30	1840.75	0
True					
4	0	2	70.70	151.65	1
False					
...
...					
7038	0	24	84.80	1990.50	0
True					
7039	0	72	103.20	7362.90	0
False					
7040	0	11	29.60	346.45	0
False					
7041	1	4	74.40	306.60	1
True					
7042	0	66	105.65	6844.50	0
True					

	Partner_Yes	Dependents_Yes	PhoneService_Yes	\
0	True	False	False	
1	False	False	True	
2	False	False	True	
3	False	False	False	
4	False	False	True	
...	
7038	True	True	True	
7039	True	True	True	
7040	True	True	False	
7041	True	False	True	
7042	False	False	True	

	MultipleLines_No phone service	...	StreamingTV_No internet service	\
0		True	...	

False		
1	False	...
False		
2	False	...
False		
3	True	...
False		
4	False	...
False		
...
...		
7038	False	...
False		
7039	False	...
False		
7040	True	...
False		
7041	False	...
False		
7042	False	...
False		

	StreamingTV_Yes	StreamingMovies_No internet service \
0	False	False
1	False	False
2	False	False
3	False	False
4	False	False
...
7038	True	False
7039	True	False
7040	False	False
7041	False	False
7042	True	False

	StreamingMovies_Yes	Contract_One year	Contract_Two year \
0	False	False	False
1	False	True	False
2	False	False	False
3	False	True	False
4	False	False	False
...
7038	True	True	False
7039	True	True	False
7040	False	False	False
7041	False	False	False
7042	True	False	True

	PaperlessBilling_Yes	PaymentMethod_Credit card (automatic) \
0	True	False

1	False	False
2	True	False
3	False	False
4	True	False
...
7038	True	False
7039	True	True
7040	True	False
7041	True	False
7042	True	False

	PaymentMethod_Electronic check	PaymentMethod_Mailed check
0	True	False
1	False	True
2	False	True
3	False	False
4	True	False
...
7038	False	True
7039	False	False
7040	True	False
7041	False	True
7042	False	False

[7043 rows x 31 columns]

Split data in x and y

x = pd.get_dummies(df.drop('Churn', axis=1), drop_first=True)

y = df['Churn']

x.columns

```
Index(['SeniorCitizen', 'tenure', 'MonthlyCharges', 'TotalCharges',
      'gender_Male', 'Partner_Yes', 'Dependents_Yes',
      'PhoneService_Yes',
      'MultipleLines_No phone service', 'MultipleLines_Yes',
      'InternetService_Fiber optic', 'InternetService_No',
      'OnlineSecurity_No internet service', 'OnlineSecurity_Yes',
      'OnlineBackup_No internet service', 'OnlineBackup_Yes',
      'DeviceProtection_No internet service', 'DeviceProtection_Yes',
      'TechSupport_No internet service', 'TechSupport_Yes',
      'StreamingTV_No internet service', 'StreamingTV_Yes',
      'StreamingMovies_No internet service', 'StreamingMovies_Yes',
      'Contract_One year', 'Contract_Two year',
      'PaperlessBilling_Yes',
      'PaymentMethod_Credit card (automatic)',
      'PaymentMethod_Electronic check', 'PaymentMethod_Mailed
check'],
      dtype='object')
```

```

# Train-test split
x_train,x_test,y_train,y_test=train_test_split(x,y,test_size=0.2,random_state=42,stratify=y)
'''random_state : default=None
    Controls the shuffling applied to the data before applying the split.
shuffle : default=True
    Whether or not to shuffle the data before splitting. If shuffle=False
    then stratify must be None.'''

'random_state : default=None\n    Controls the shuffling applied to the data before applying the split.\nshuffle : default=True\n    Whether or not to shuffle the data before splitting. If shuffle=False\n    then stratify must be None.'

# Scale
scaler=StandardScaler()
x_train=scaler.fit_transform(x_train)
x_test=scaler.transform(x_test)

```

Model Training (Logistic Regression & Random Forest)

```

from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier

models={'Logistic Regression':LogisticRegression(),
        'Random Forest':RandomForestClassifier(n_estimators=100,random_state=42)}
'''n_estimators : int, default=100
    The number of trees in the forest.
random_state :default=None
    Controls both the randomness of the bootstrapping of the samples used
    when building trees (if ``bootstrap=True``) and the sampling of the
    features to consider when looking for the best split at each node'''

'n_estimators : int, default=100\n    The number of trees in the forest.\nrandom_state :default=None\n    Controls both the randomness of the bootstrapping of the samples used\n    when building trees (if ``bootstrap=True``) and the sampling of the\n    features to consider when looking for the best split at each node'

for name,model in models.items():
    model.fit(x_train,y_train)
    y_pred=model.predict(x_test)
    print(f"=== {name} ===")
    print('accuracy score',accuracy_score(y_test,y_pred))

```



```

print("ROC-AUC:", roc_auc_score(y_test, y_pred))
print("Classification Report:\n", classification_report(y_test,
y_pred))
print("-" * 40)

```

=== Logistic Regression ===

accuracy score 0.8069552874378992

ROC-AUC: 0.7302823632746905

Classification Report:

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.85	0.89	0.87	1035
1	0.66	0.57	0.61	374
accuracy			0.81	1409
macro avg	0.75	0.73	0.74	1409
weighted avg	0.80	0.81	0.80	1409

=== Random Forest ===

accuracy score 0.7856635911994322

ROC-AUC: 0.6918830246195975

Classification Report:

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.83	0.89	0.86	1035
1	0.62	0.49	0.55	374
accuracy			0.79	1409
macro avg	0.73	0.69	0.70	1409
weighted avg	0.77	0.79	0.78	1409

in above Logistic Regression outperforms Random Forest in this case, with higher accuracy, ROC-AUC, and recall. Therefore Logistic Regression It's the better choice for predicting churn in this dataset.

Feature Importance (for Random Forest)

```
x.columns
```

```

Index(['SeniorCitizen', 'tenure', 'MonthlyCharges', 'TotalCharges',
      'gender_Male', 'Partner_Yes', 'Dependents_Yes',
      'PhoneService_Yes',
      'MultipleLines_No phone service', 'MultipleLines_Yes',
      'InternetService_Fiber optic', 'InternetService_No',
      'OnlineSecurity_No internet service', 'OnlineSecurity_Yes',
      'OnlineBackup_No internet service', 'OnlineBackup_Yes',
      'DeviceProtection_No internet service', 'DeviceProtection_Yes'],
      dtype=object)

```

```

        'TechSupport_No internet service', 'TechSupport_Yes',
        'StreamingTV_No internet service', 'StreamingTV_Yes',
        'StreamingMovies_No internet service', 'StreamingMovies_Yes',
        'Contract_One year', 'Contract_Two year',
        'PaperlessBilling_Yes',
        'PaymentMethod_Credit card (automatic)',
        'PaymentMethod_Electronic check', 'PaymentMethod_Mailed
check'],
        dtype='object')

```

```

rf = RandomForestClassifier(random_state=42)
rf.fit(x, y)

```

```

RandomForestClassifier(random_state=42)

```

```

importances = pd.Series(rf.feature_importances_, index=x.columns)
importances.sort_values(ascending=False).head(10)

```

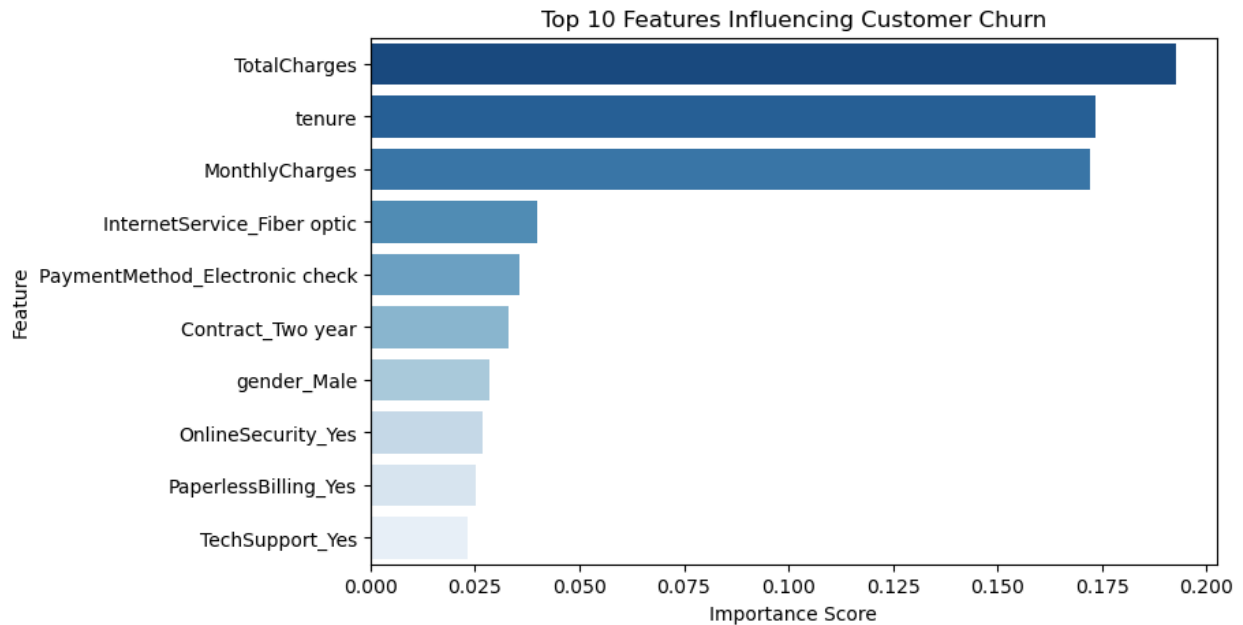
TotalCharges	0.192846
tenure	0.173395
MonthlyCharges	0.172255
InternetService_Fiber optic	0.039823
PaymentMethod_Electronic check	0.035774
Contract_Two year	0.032939
gender_Male	0.028368
OnlineSecurity_Yes	0.026899
PaperlessBilling_Yes	0.025229
TechSupport_Yes	0.023075
dtype: float64	

its tell you how important each feature was in making predictions.

```

plt.figure(figsize=(8,5))
sns.barplot(
    x=importances.nlargest(10),
    y=importances.nlargest(10).index,
    palette='Blues_r'
)
plt.title("Top 10 Features Influencing Customer Churn")
plt.xlabel("Importance Score")
plt.ylabel("Feature")
plt.show()

```



Financial factors (charges) and customer tenure are the strongest churn drivers. Service experience (security, support) helps retain customers. Payment and internet type also influence behavior, showing that both pricing and service quality matter. In short: High charges + short tenure + fiber optic users + electronic check payments = higher churn risk

improving recall for churn class

Use Class Weights

RandomForest supports `class_weight='balanced'` that forces model to pay more attention to minority class

```
rf = RandomForestClassifier(class_weight='balanced', random_state=42)
rf.fit(x_train, y_train)
y_pred = rf.predict(x_test)
```

```
print(classification_report(y_test, y_pred))
```

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.83	0.89	0.86	1035
1	0.63	0.50	0.56	374
accuracy			0.79	1409
macro avg	0.73	0.70	0.71	1409
weighted avg	0.78	0.79	0.78	1409

The use of class weights did not result in any significant improvement in recall.

Now We Are Using SMOTE Oversampling

```
from imblearn.over_sampling import SMOTE
sm = SMOTE(random_state=42)
```

```
X_resampled, y_resampled = sm.fit_resample(x_train, y_train)
```

```
rf = RandomForestClassifier(random_state=42)
rf.fit(X_resampled, y_resampled)
```

```
y_pred = rf.predict(x_test)
print(classification_report(y_test, y_pred))
```

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.85	0.84	0.85	1035
1	0.57	0.60	0.59	374
accuracy			0.78	1409
macro avg	0.71	0.72	0.72	1409
weighted avg	0.78	0.78	0.78	1409

Using SMOTE results are better than before — especially recall for churn (class 1) improving from 0.50 → 0.60. But we can still push churn recall higher

Now Try To Use Both SMOTE + Class Weight Together

```
sm = SMOTE(random_state=42)
x_train_res, y_train_res = sm.fit_resample(x_train, y_train)
```

```
rf = RandomForestClassifier(
    n_estimators=300,
    class_weight='balanced',
    random_state=42
)
rf.fit(x_train_res, y_train_res)
```

```
y_pred = rf.predict(x_test)
print(classification_report(y_test, y_pred))
```

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.85	0.84	0.85	1035
1	0.58	0.60	0.59	374
accuracy			0.78	1409
macro avg	0.72	0.72	0.72	1409
weighted avg	0.78	0.78	0.78	1409

Using Both SMOTE + class_weight results are almost the same as pure SMOTE

Now we are using Threshold Tuning By default, prediction threshold = 0.50 So values like 0.40 or 0.35 are treated as NON-churn So we LOWER the threshold to 0.35 to catch more churn customers.

```
y_prob = rf.predict_proba(x_test)[: , 1]
```

in this only take the probability of class 1

```
y_pred_35 = (y_prob >= 0.35).astype(int)
print("Threshold = 0.35")
print(classification_report(y_test, y_pred_35))
```

```
Threshold = 0.35
```

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.89	0.74	0.81	1035
1	0.51	0.75	0.60	374
accuracy			0.74	1409
macro avg	0.70	0.74	0.71	1409
weighted avg	0.79	0.74	0.75	1409

so using Threshold Tuning for improve recall.we decide threshold is 0.35 and improve the churn recall