Newsletter Churn Prediction

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Addressing the Dataset

- Feature extraction and data wrangling to determine relevant features(many features not usable)
- Data is unbalanced, the majority of users were remaining subscribed
- Different data transformations proved to be useful for the different models, as well as different features

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57e68298cigmail.com dormant	9/24/2016 9:41	0	0								257	Facebook		
5498bd77f sbcglobal.n optout	12/22/2014 19:55	30	1	1/6/2015 21:10	1/1/2015 21:21	1/6/2015 21:11			US		39 Android			
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549b4276f yahoo.com optout	12/24/2014 17:47	7	0	1/5/2015 9:55		1/5/2015 9:55					29	Facebook		
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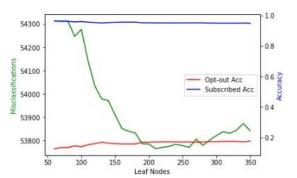
Decision Tree

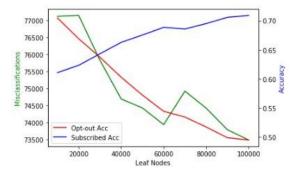
- Used relevant features and got unbalanced results
 - Minimal misclassifications at 210 leaf nodes
 - Great subscriber accuracy with poor opt-out accuracy

```
Test Opt-out Percent Correct: 0.17116292427261143
Test Subscribed Percent Correct: 0.951306222766972
Test Misclassifications: 53765
```

- Class weights of tree were balanced
 - More misclassifications than unbalanced tree
 - Less gap in the accuracy of predicted Opt-out and Subscribed users
 - Misclassifications continue to decrease as max nodes increases

```
Test Opt-out Percent Correct: 0.5440920431497137
Test Subscribed Percent Correct: 0.6885279565683337
Test Misclassifications: 73937
```





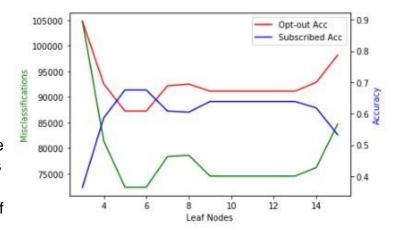
Decision Tree Improvement

Problems:

- Model training time is very high
- Final tree is very complex with no optimal max leaf nodes
- Accuracy of model still suffered

Discovered Solution:

- Initial inclusion of the large amount of one-hot encoded user genre preference features helped lower misclassifications before class weights were balanced
- After balancing the weights these features harmed the accuracy of the model while making the model overly complex
- Removal of preference features greatly simplified model and improved accuracy
- Max leaf nodes was optimized at 5
- A defined max depth only hindered the accuracy
- Other variables such as minimum samples for a split and minimum samples per leaf had no effect on outcome



Training Opt-out Percent Correct: 0.609967796350253
Training Subscribed Percent Correct: 0.6751996255300402
Test Opt-out Percent Correct: 0.6083140380162619
Test Subscribed Percent Correct: 0.6755331095866676
Test Misclassifications: 72384

Decision Tree Conclusion

If the goal was to minimize misclassifications:

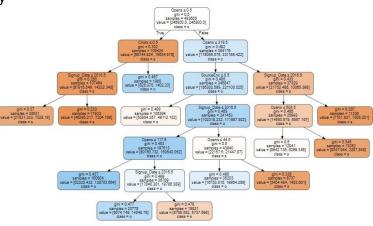
- Balancing the class weights would hurt the results
- Subscriber prediction accuracy excels at the cost of the opt-out accuracy

With a goal of predicting users who will potentially opt-out:

- Balancing class weights puts an emphasis on equal accuracy for classification
- More useful outcome since the model attempts to accurately predict opt-out users

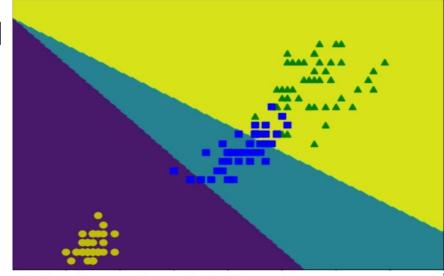
Takeaways:

- An overly complex model will lead to little information gain with each split
- Even after all attempted optimization, a decision tree is most likely the ideal model for the task

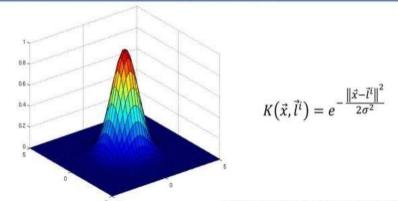


SVM

- Standard SVC from scikit-learn too slow, hard to test with multiple parameters due to long training times
- Used LinearSVC, got imbalanced results(very low accuracy for predicting optouts, and very high accuracy for predicting subscribers)
- Used Nystroem kernel approximation paired with a LinearSVC, and RBFSampler kernel approximation paired with SGDClassifier; results were still not good
- The above 2 models behave similar to an SVM with an RBF kernel, but with much faster training times
- Attempted an ensemble of all the above models using a VotingClassifier ;no improvement
- Attempted to loop through all possible parameters for most of the above models; no improvement



The Gaussian RBF Kernel



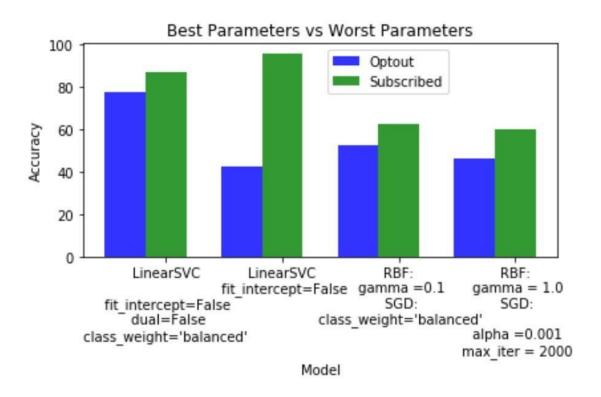
mage source: http://www.cs.toronto.edu/~duvenaud/cookbook/index.htm

Solution

- Dropped most of the above models; kept only 3 which seemed to show slightly better results more consistently
- The format of the data, it's imbalanced examples and the features used were the problem
- Applied One-Hot-Encoding and changed other features of the dataset to suit the selected models
- Dropped a few features, included some which were not used earlier
- Tuned the parameters and narrowed down the useful models to 2 with the below parameters:
 - o LinearSVC(fit_intercept = False,dual = False, class_weight = 'balanced)
 - RBFSampler(gamma= 0.1, random_state=1); SGDClassifier(max_iter=1000, class_weight = 'balanced')
- LinearSVC provided the highest accuracy, RBFSampler with SGDClassifier was good enough to be included as well

SVM-Final Results

- LinearSVC produced a good accuracy of 77.3% for Optout and 85.1% for Subscribed with the best parameters
- RBF+SGD produced a mediocre accuracy of 53% for Optout and 62% for Subscribed with the best parameters

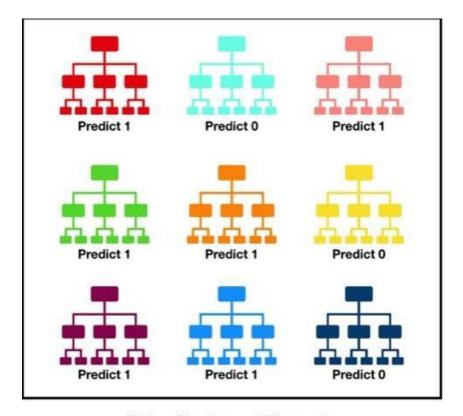


Random Forest

- Random Forest consists of a large number of individual decision trees that operate as an ensemble
- Each tree gives us a class prediction and the class with the most votes becomes our prediction
- Random Forest uses bagging and random features when building the individual trees to create a forest of uncorrelated trees

Feature Extraction

- Recursive Feature Extraction (RFE):
 - Retrieving the top 3 features using the logistic regression algorithm



Tally: Six 1s and Three 0s

The features taken into account are:
 Profile.ld,Signup,Last.Open,Last.Click,Opt out.Time,Opens,Clicks,Lifetime.Message,r eferral_source,Top.Device,

Geolocation.City,Domain

- The target variable is the 'Engagement'
- Retrieving the 3 most favorable features

```
with the following ranks:
```

Num Features: 3

```
rfe = RFE(model, 3)
fit = rfe.fit(X, Y)
print("Num Features: %d" % fit.n_features_)
print("Selected Features: %s" % fit.support_)
print("Feature Ranking: %s" % fit.ranking_)
```

In [16]: model = LogisticRegression(solver='lbfgs')

```
Selected Features: [False True True False True False False False False False False]
Feature Ranking: [10 1 1 2 1 5 6 7 8 9 4 3]
```

 Random Forest Algorithm produced an accuracy of 96.5% for subscribed and 80% for optout, which is the highest of all 3 types of models.

Conclusion

Decision Tree

- Opt-out Accuracy: 60.8%
- Subscribed Accuracy: 67.6%

SVM

- Opt-out Accuracy: 77.3%
- Subscribed Accuracy: 85.1%

Random Forest

- Opt-out Accuracy: 96.5%
- Subscribed Accuracy: 80%

References

- 1. https://towardsdatascience.com/optimizing-hyperparameters-in-randomforest-classification-ec7741f9d3f6
- 2. https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/kernel_approximation.html
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