

CHURN ANALYSIS

#Importing libraries

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

#Reading the file

```
df= pd.read_csv('Customer Churn.csv')
df
```

	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-CFOCW	Male	0	No	No	45	
4	9237-HQITU	Female	0	No	No	2	
...	
7038	6840-RESVB	Male	0	Yes	Yes	24	
7039	2234-XADUH	Female	0	Yes	Yes	72	
7040	4801-JZAZL	Female	0	Yes	Yes	11	
7041	8361-LTMKD	Male	1	Yes	No	4	
7042	3186-AJIEK	Male	0	No	No	66	

	PhoneService	MultipleLines	InternetService
OnlineSecurity	...	\	
0	No	No phone service	DSL
No	...		
1	Yes	No	DSL
Yes	...		
2	Yes	No	DSL
Yes	...		
3	No	No phone service	DSL
Yes	...		
4	Yes	No	Fiber optic
No	...		
...
...
7038	Yes	Yes	DSL
Yes	...		
7039	Yes	Yes	Fiber optic
No	...		
7040	No	No phone service	DSL
Yes	...		
7041	Yes	Yes	Fiber optic
No	...		

7042	Yes	No	Fiber optic	
Yes ...				
	DeviceProtection	TechSupport	StreamingTV	StreamingMovies
Contract \				
0	No	No	No	No Month-
to-month				
1	Yes	No	No	No
One year				
2	No	No	No	No Month-
to-month				
3	Yes	Yes	No	No
One year				
4	No	No	No	No Month-
to-month				
...
...				
7038	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
One year				
7039	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
One year				
7040	No	No	No	No Month-
to-month				
7041	No	No	No	No Month-
to-month				
7042	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Two year				
	PaperlessBilling		PaymentMethod	MonthlyCharges
TotalCharges \				
0	Yes		Electronic check	29.85
29.85				
1	No		Mailed check	56.95
1889.5				
2	Yes		Mailed check	53.85
108.15				
3	No	Bank transfer (automatic)		42.30
1840.75				
4	Yes		Electronic check	70.70
151.65				
...
...				
7038	Yes		Mailed check	84.80
1990.5				
7039	Yes	Credit card (automatic)		103.20
7362.9				
7040	Yes		Electronic check	29.60
346.45				
7041	Yes		Mailed check	74.40

306.6			
7042	Yes	Bank transfer (automatic)	105.65
6844.5			

	Churn
0	No
1	No
2	Yes
3	No
4	Yes
...	...
7038	No
7039	No
7040	No
7041	Yes
7042	No

```
[7043 rows x 21 columns]
```

#To get to know about data

#head() will display 5 rows

```
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-CFOCW	Male	0	No	No	45
4	9237-HQITU	Female	0	No	No	2

DeviceProtection \	MultipleLines	InternetService	OnlineSecurity	...
0 No phone service		DSL	No	...
No				
1 No	No	DSL	Yes	...
Yes				
2 No	No	DSL	Yes	...
No				
3 No phone service		DSL	Yes	...
Yes				
4 No	No	Fiber optic	No	...
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
3	Yes	No	No	One year
4	No	No	No	Month-to-month

	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]

#To get information from data about columns

```
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

```

#From above output we saw that column 'TotalCharges' have 'object' Dtype... So we need to inspect it from csv file

#We notice that TotalCharge column has some blanks values where tenure column has 0 values

#so we need to rplace it with 0

#Replacing blanks with '0' as tenure is '0' and no TotalCharges is recorded

```
df["TotalCharges"] = df["TotalCharges"].replace(" ", "0")
```

#Changing the datatype from object to float

```
df["TotalCharges"] = df["TotalCharges"].astype("float")
```

#Again checking for information(checking whether the Dtype for TotalCharge has changed or not

```
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    float64
20  Churn              7043 non-null    object
dtypes: float64(2), int64(2), object(17)
memory usage: 1.1+ MB

```

#Now we are checking for null values in dataset

```

df.isnull()

```

	customerID	gender	SeniorCitizen	Partner	Dependents		
tenure \							
0	False	False	False	False	False	False	
1	False	False	False	False	False	False	
2	False	False	False	False	False	False	
3	False	False	False	False	False	False	
4	False	False	False	False	False	False	
...	
7038	False	False	False	False	False	False	
7039	False	False	False	False	False	False	
7040	False	False	False	False	False	False	
7041	False	False	False	False	False	False	
7042	False	False	False	False	False	False	
PhoneService							
OnlineSecurity ... \							
0	False	False	False	False			
False ...							
1	False	False	False	False			
False ...							
2	False	False	False	False			
False ...							
3	False	False	False	False			
False ...							
4	False	False	False	False			
False ...							
...
.							

7038		False	False	False	
False	...				
7039		False	False	False	
False	...				
7040		False	False	False	
False	...				
7041		False	False	False	
False	...				
7042		False	False	False	
False	...				
	DeviceProtection	TechSupport	StreamingTV	StreamingMovies	
Contract \					
0	False	False	False	False	
False					
1	False	False	False	False	
False					
2	False	False	False	False	
False					
3	False	False	False	False	
False					
4	False	False	False	False	
False					
...	
...					
7038	False	False	False	False	
False					
7039	False	False	False	False	
False					
7040	False	False	False	False	
False					
7041	False	False	False	False	
False					
7042	False	False	False	False	
False					
	PaperlessBilling	PaymentMethod	MonthlyCharges	TotalCharges	
Churn					
0	False	False	False	False	
False					
1	False	False	False	False	
False					
2	False	False	False	False	
False					
3	False	False	False	False	
False					
4	False	False	False	False	
False					
...	

```

...
7038          False          False          False          False
False
7039          False          False          False          False
False
7040          False          False          False          False
False
7041          False          False          False          False
False
7042          False          False          False          False
False
[7043 rows x 21 columns]

```

#It gives us values in True AND False, we need the total number of null values if available

```
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    0
Churn           0
dtype: int64

```

#Above code gives us null values based on columns, but we want total number of null value in entire dataset

```
df.isnull().sum().sum()
```

```
np.int64(0)
```

```
print(df.isnull().sum().sum())
```


0

#We want to know about aggregation functions

```
df.describe()
```

	SeniorCitizen	tenure	MonthlyCharges	TotalCharges
count	7043.000000	7043.000000	7043.000000	7043.000000
mean	0.162147	32.371149	64.761692	2279.734304
std	0.368612	24.559481	30.090047	2266.794470
min	0.000000	0.000000	18.250000	0.000000
25%	0.000000	9.000000	35.500000	398.550000
50%	0.000000	29.000000	70.350000	1394.550000
75%	0.000000	55.000000	89.850000	3786.600000
max	1.000000	72.000000	118.750000	8684.800000

#Now we are trying to find out if there is any duplicate value available

```
df.duplicated()
```

```
0      False
1      False
2      False
3      False
4      False
...
7038   False
7039   False
7040   False
7041   False
7042   False
Length: 7043, dtype: bool
```

#It gives us a value in True/False, so we wanted a total duplicated values available if any

```
df.duplicated().sum()
```

```
np.int64(0)
```

```
print(df.duplicated().sum())
```

0

#We have to check for duplicated value based on Unique column as well

```
df['customerID'].duplicated().sum()
```

```
np.int64(0)
```

```
print(df['customerID'].duplicated().sum())
```

```
0
```

#In dataset we noticed that SeniorCitizen column has 1 or 0....which is not so good to be read so

#Convert 0 & 1 from SeniorCitizen column to yes/no to make it easier to understand

#For that we define a function named convert

```
def convert(value):  
    if value == 1:  
        return 'yes'  
    else:  
        return 'no'
```

```
df['SeniorCitizen']=df['SeniorCitizen'].apply(convert)
```

#Checking whether SeniorCitizen column values have changed or not

```
df.head()
```

	customerID	gender	SeniorCitizen	Partner	Dependents	tenure
0	7590-VHVEG	Female	no	Yes	No	1
1	5575-GNVDE	Male	no	No	No	34
2	3668-QPYBK	Male	no	No	No	2
3	7795-CF0CW	Male	no	No	No	45
4	9237-HQITU	Female	no	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
	PaperlessBilling			

```

0      No      No      No  Month-to-month
Yes
1      No      No      No      One year
No
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     1889.50      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 rows x 21 columns]
```

```
df.head(30)
```

```

      customerID gender SeniorCitizen Partner Dependents tenure
PhoneService \
0  7590-VHVEG  Female      no      Yes      No      1
No
1  5575-GNVDE   Male      no      No      No      34
Yes
2  3668-QPYBK   Male      no      No      No      2
Yes
3  7795-CF0CW   Male      no      No      No      45
No
4  9237-HQITU   Female     no      No      No      2
Yes
5  9305-CDSKC   Female     no      No      No      8
Yes
6  1452-KIOVK   Male      no      No      Yes     22
Yes
7  6713-OK0MC   Female     no      No      No     10
No
8  7892-P00KP   Female     no      Yes     No     28
Yes
9  6388-TABGU   Male      no      No      Yes     62
Yes
10 9763-GRSKD   Male      no      Yes     Yes     13
Yes
11 7469-LKBCI   Male      no      No      No     16
Yes
12 8091-TTVAX   Male      no      Yes     No     58
Yes

```

13	0280-XJGEX	Male	no	No	No	49
Yes						
14	5129-JLPIS	Male	no	No	No	25
Yes						
15	3655-SNQYZ	Female	no	Yes	Yes	69
Yes						
16	8191-XWSZG	Female	no	No	No	52
Yes						
17	9959-W0FKT	Male	no	No	Yes	71
Yes						
18	4190-MFLUW	Female	no	Yes	Yes	10
Yes						
19	4183-MYFRB	Female	no	No	No	21
Yes						
20	8779-QRDMV	Male	yes	No	No	1
No						
21	1680-VDCWW	Male	no	Yes	No	12
Yes						
22	1066-JKSGK	Male	no	No	No	1
Yes						
23	3638-WEABW	Female	no	Yes	No	58
Yes						
24	6322-HRPFA	Male	no	Yes	Yes	49
Yes						
25	6865-JZNK0	Female	no	No	No	30
Yes						
26	6467-CHFZW	Male	no	Yes	Yes	47
Yes						
27	8665-UTDHz	Male	no	Yes	Yes	1
No						
28	5248-YGIJN	Male	no	Yes	No	72
Yes						
29	8773-HHU0Z	Female	no	No	Yes	17
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 internet service		...
17		Yes	Fiber optic		Yes	...
18		No	DSL		No	...
19		No	Fiber optic		No	...
20	No phone service		DSL		No	...
21		No		No internet service		...
22		No		No internet service		...
23		Yes	DSL		No	...
24		No	DSL		Yes	...
25		No	DSL		Yes	...
26		Yes	Fiber optic		No	...
27	No phone service		DSL		No	...
28		Yes	DSL		Yes	...
29		No	DSL		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	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	No internet service	No internet service	
17	Yes		No		Yes	
18	Yes		Yes		No	
19	Yes		No		No	
20	Yes		No		No	
21	No internet service	No internet service	No internet service	No internet service	No internet service	
22	No internet service	No internet service	No internet service	No internet service	No internet service	
23	No		Yes		No	
24	No		Yes		No	
25	No		No		No	
26	No		No		Yes	
27	No		No		No	
28	Yes		Yes		Yes	
29	No		No		Yes	

	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	
20	Yes	Month-to-month	Yes	
21	No internet service	One year	No	
22	No internet service	Month-to-month	No	
23	No	Two year	Yes	
24	No	Month-to-month	No	
25	No	Month-to-month	Yes	
26	Yes	Month-to-month	Yes	
27	No	Month-to-month	No	
28	Yes	Two year	Yes	
29	Yes	Month-to-month	Yes	

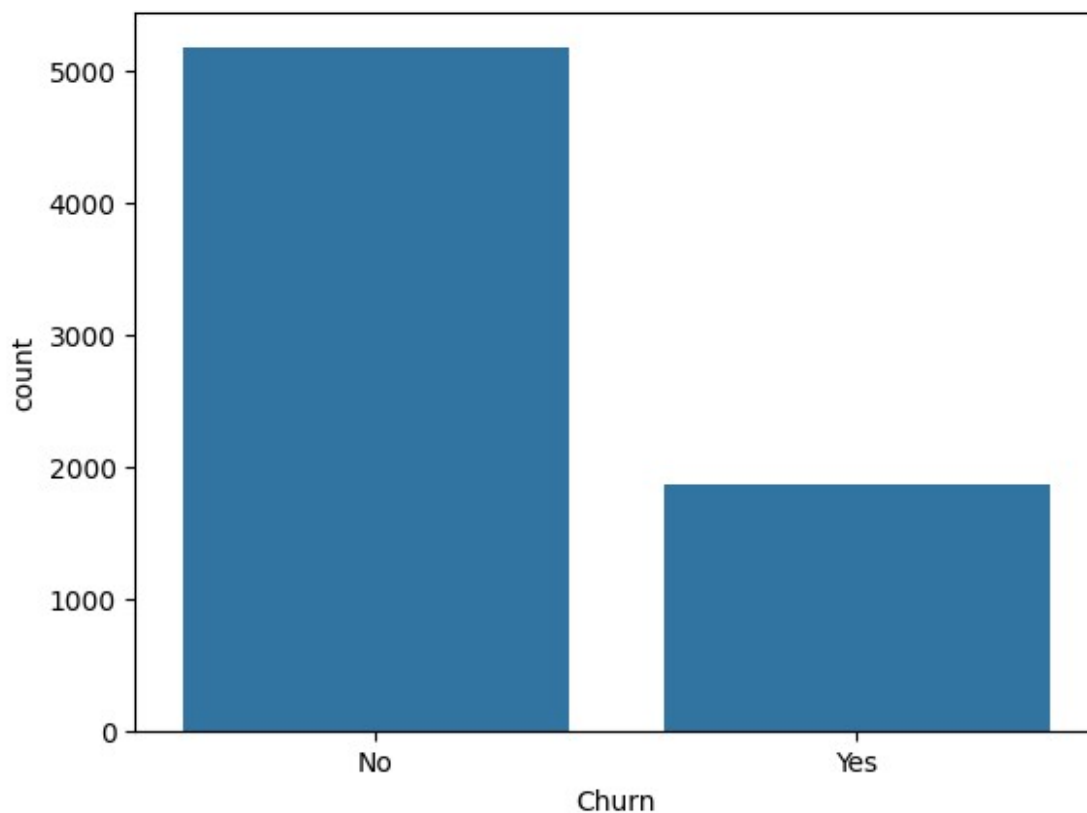
	PaymentMethod	MonthlyCharges	TotalCharges	Churn
0	Electronic check	29.85	29.85	No
1	Mailed check	56.95	1889.50	No
2	Mailed check	53.85	108.15	Yes
3	Bank transfer (automatic)	42.30	1840.75	No
4	Electronic check	70.70	151.65	Yes
5	Electronic check	99.65	820.50	Yes
6	Credit card (automatic)	89.10	1949.40	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	Electronic check	39.65	39.65	Yes
21	Bank transfer (automatic)	19.80	202.25	No
22	Mailed check	20.15	20.15	Yes
23	Credit card (automatic)	59.90	3505.10	No
24	Credit card (automatic)	59.60	2970.30	No
25	Bank transfer (automatic)	55.30	1530.60	No
26	Electronic check	99.35	4749.15	Yes
27	Electronic check	30.20	30.20	Yes
28	Credit card (automatic)	90.25	6369.45	No
29	Mailed check	64.70	1093.10	Yes

[30 rows x 21 columns]

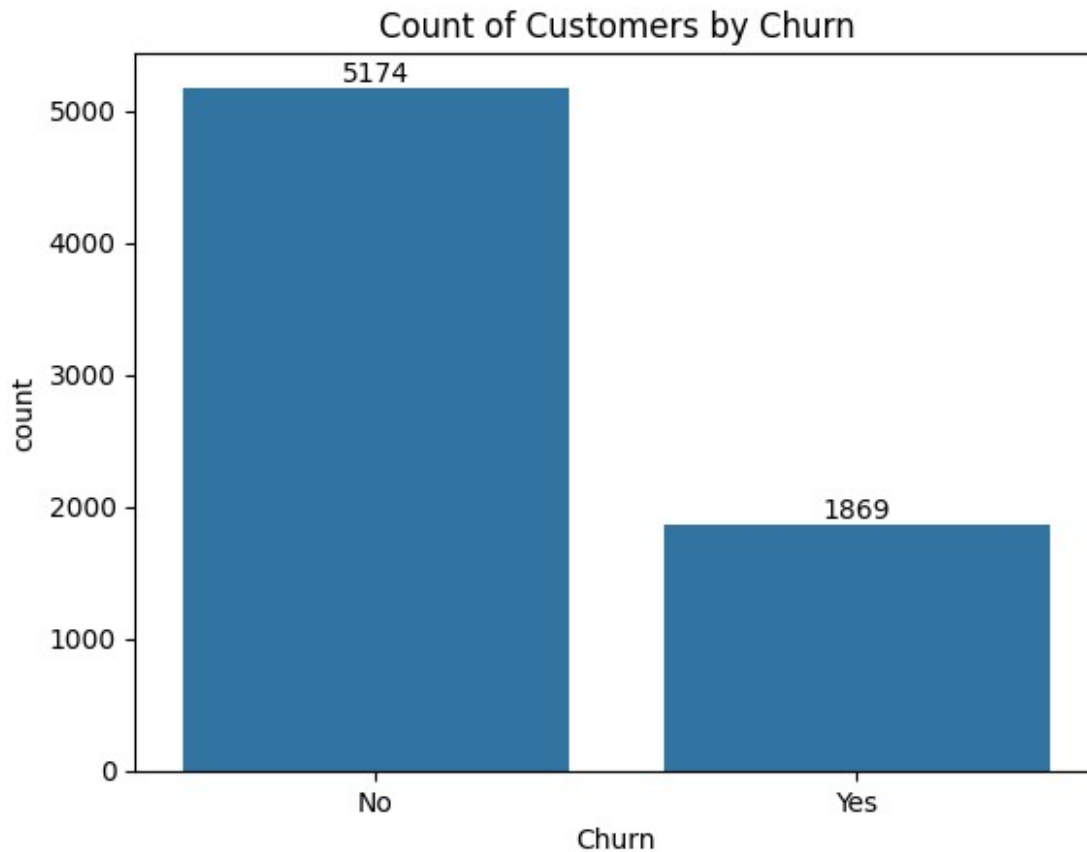
#Countplot to see how many customers has churned out or not

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



#Modify the above code so that labels and title are displayed

```
ax=sns.countplot(x='Churn', data=df)
ax.bar_label(ax.containers[0])
plt.title("Count of Customers by Churn")
plt.show()
```



#Now we want to see above values in terms of percentage

```
plt.pie(df['Churn'])
plt.show()
```

```
-----
-----
ValueError                                Traceback (most recent call
last)
Cell In[23], line 1
----> 1 plt.pie(df['Churn'])
      2 plt.show()

File ~\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python312\Lib\site-packages\
matplotlib\pyplot.py:3762, in pie(x, explode, labels, colors, autopct,
pctdistance, shadow, labeldistance, startangle, radius, counterclock,
wedgeprops, textprops, center, frame, rotatelabels, normalize, hatch,
data)
```



```

3739 @_copy_docstring_and_deprecators(Axes.pie)
3740 def pie(
3741     x: ArrayLike,
3742     (...)
3760     data=None,
3761 ) -> tuple[list[Wedge], list[Text]] | tuple[list[Wedge],
list[Text], list[Text]]:
-> 3762     return gca().pie(
3763         x,
3764         explode=explode,
3765         labels=labels,
3766         colors=colors,
3767         autopct=autopct,
3768         pctdistance=pctdistance,
3769         shadow=shadow,
3770         labeldistance=labeldistance,
3771         startangle=startangle,
3772         radius=radius,
3773         counterclock=counterclock,
3774         wedgeprops=wedgeprops,
3775         textprops=textprops,
3776         center=center,
3777         frame=frame,
3778         rotatelabels=rotatelabels,
3779         normalize=normalize,
3780         hatch=hatch,
3781         **({"data": data} if data is not None else {}),
3782     )

```

File ~\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python312\Lib\site-packages\matplotlib__init__.py:1473, in _preprocess_data.<locals>.inner(ax, data, *args, **kwargs)

```

1470 @functools.wraps(func)
1471 def inner(ax, *args, data=None, **kwargs):
1472     if data is None:
-> 1473         return func(
1474             ax,
1475             *map(sanitize_sequence, args),
1476             **{k: sanitize_sequence(v) for k, v in
kwargs.items()})
1478     bound = new_sig.bind(ax, *args, **kwargs)
1479     auto_label = (bound.arguments.get(label_namer)
1480                  or bound.kwargs.get(label_namer))

```

File ~\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python312\Lib\site-packages\matplotlib\axes_axes.py:3280, in Axes.pie(self, x, explode, labels, colors, autopct, pctdistance, shadow, labeldistance, startangle, radius, counterclock, wedgeprops, textprops, center, frame, rotatelabels, normalize, hatch)

```

3277 self.set_aspect('equal')
3278 # The use of float32 is "historical", but can't be changed
without
3279 # regenerating the test baselines.
-> 3280 x = np.asarray(x, np.float32)
3281 if x.ndim > 1:
3282     raise ValueError("x must be 1D")

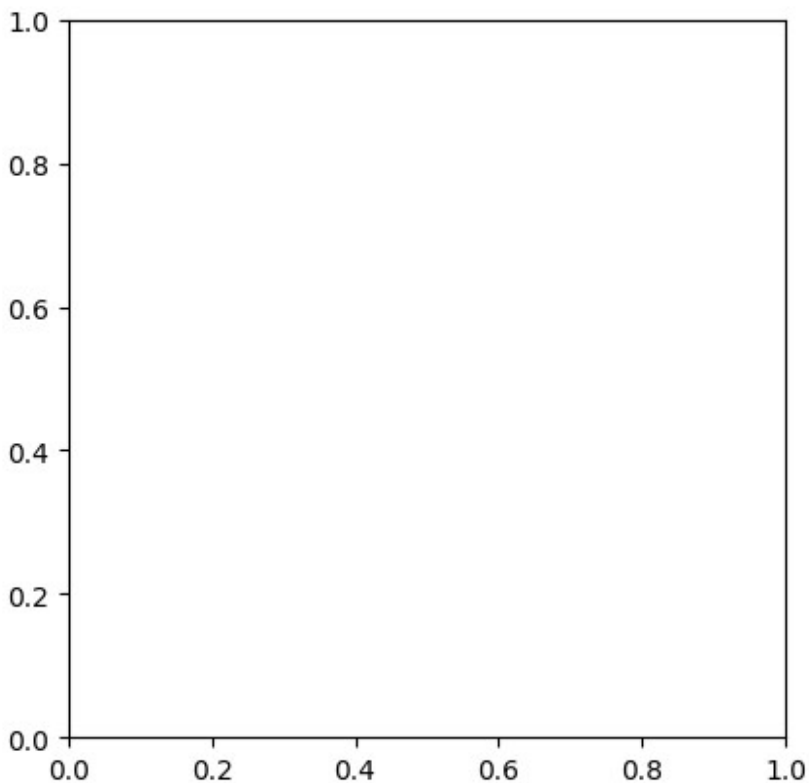
```

```

File ~\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python312\Lib\site-packages\
pandas\core\series.py:1031, in Series.__array__(self, dtype, copy)
  981 """
  982 Return the values as a NumPy array.
  983 (...)
1028     dtype='datetime64[ns]')
1029 """
1030 values = self._values
-> 1031 arr = np.asarray(values, dtype=dtype)
1032 if using_copy_on_write() and astype_is_view(values.dtype,
arr.dtype):
1033     arr = arr.view()

```

ValueError: could not convert string to float: 'No'

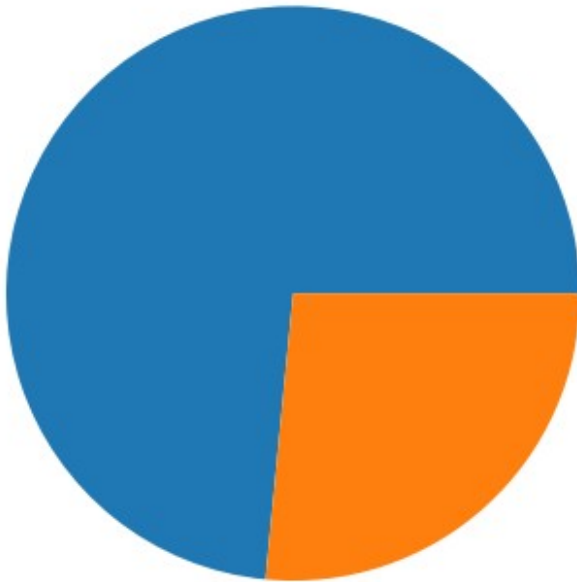


#To solve this issue We do groupby on Churn column and find aggregation count

```
gb= df.groupby("Churn").agg({'Churn': "count"})
```

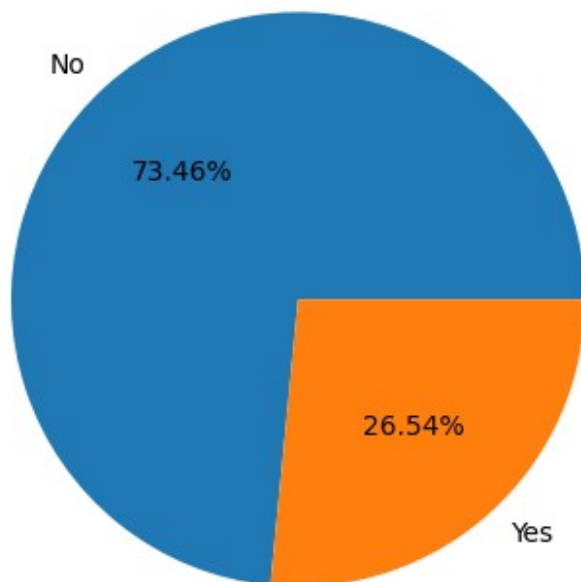
#Now plot this as pie chart

```
plt.pie(gb['Churn'])  
plt.show()
```



#Modify the above code to give labels to chart

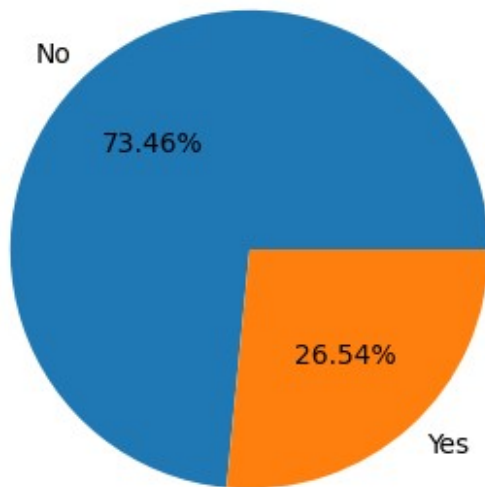
```
gb= df.groupby("Churn").agg({'Churn': "count"})  
plt.pie(gb['Churn'], labels=gb.index, autopct="%1.2f%%")  
plt.show()
```



#To change the chart size and add title --Modify the code as below

```
plt.figure(figsize=(4,4))
gb= df.groupby("Churn").agg({'Churn': "count"})
plt.pie(gb['Churn'], labels=gb.index, autopct="%1.2f%%")
plt.title("Percentage of Churned Customers", fontsize=10)
plt.show()
```

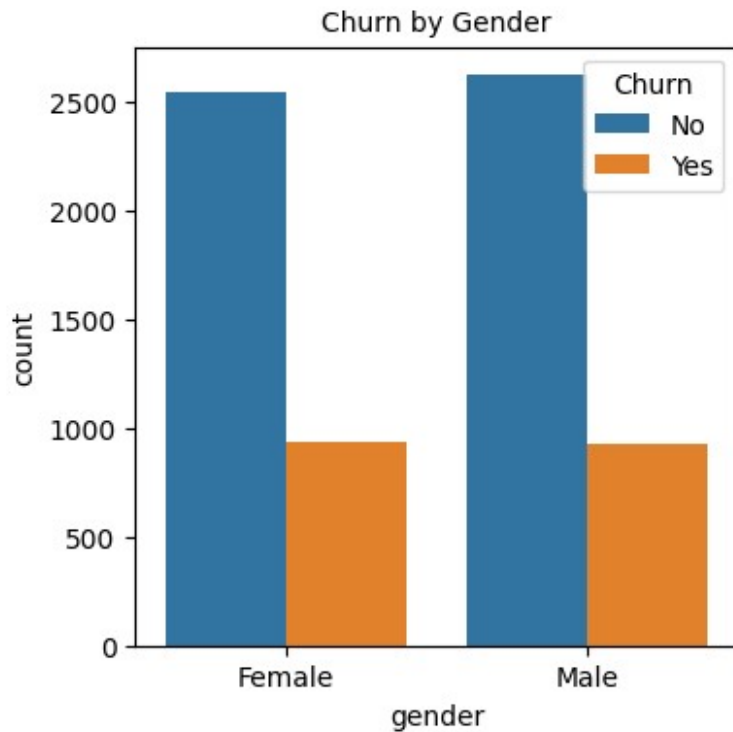
Percentage of Churned Customers



#From the above pie chart, we can conclude that 26.54% of our customers has churned out

#Churn by Gender

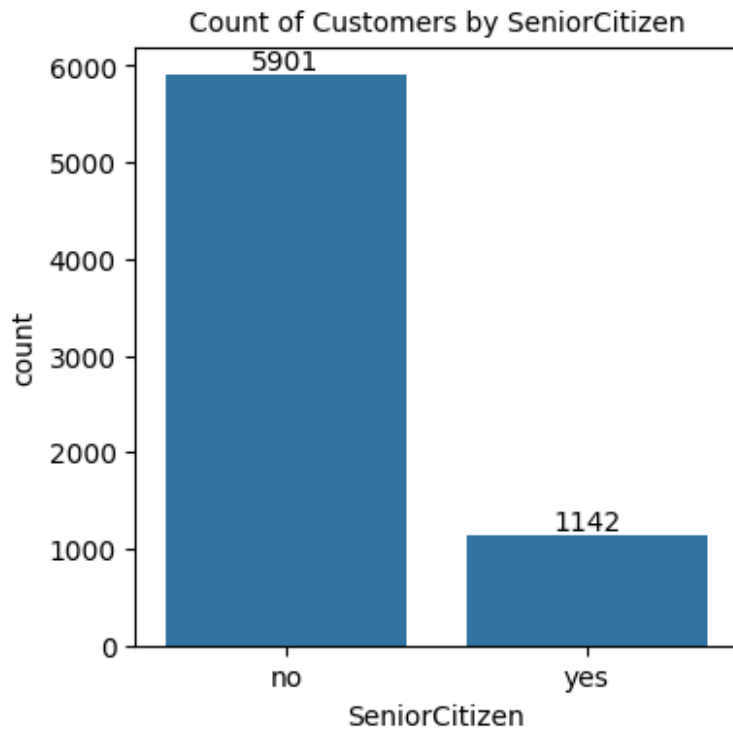
```
plt.figure(figsize=(4,4))
sns.countplot(x='gender', data=df, hue="Churn")
plt.title("Churn by Gender", fontsize=10)
plt.show()
```



#From above column chart we see that equal amount of people are churning out not based on gender specific

#Count of Customers by SeniorCitizen

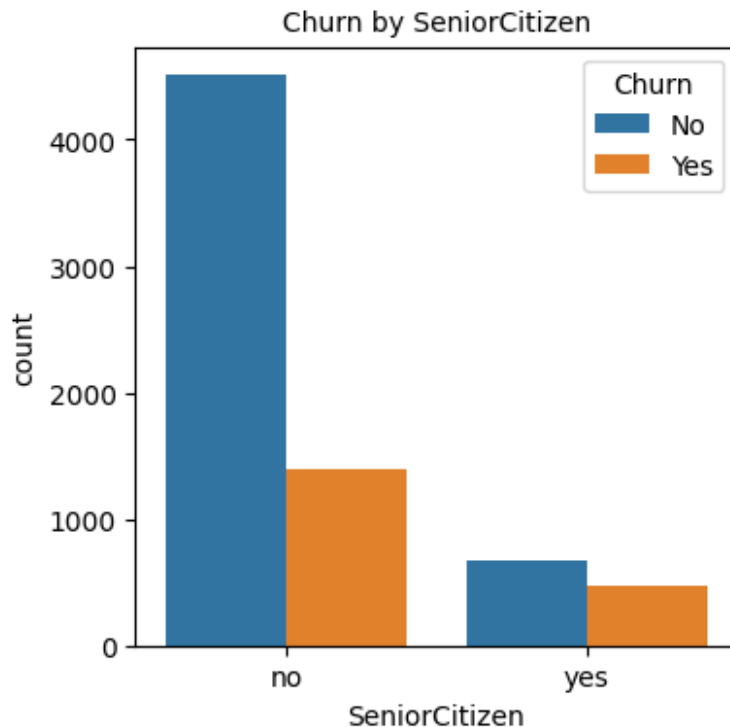
```
plt.figure(figsize=(4,4))
ax=sns.countplot(x='SeniorCitizen', data=df)
ax.bar_label(ax.containers[0])
plt.title("Count of Customers by SeniorCitizen", fontsize=10)
plt.show()
```



#From above graph we notice that around 1142 customers are senior citizen

#Churn by SeniorCitizen

```
plt.figure(figsize=(4,4))
sns.countplot(x='SeniorCitizen', data=df, hue="Churn")
plt.title("Churn by SeniorCitizen", fontsize=10)
plt.show()
```



#We are trying to plot this same graph in stack column chart

```
# Step 1: Calculate counts and percentages
counts = df.groupby(['SeniorCitizen',
'Churn']).size().unstack(fill_value=0)
percentages = counts.div(counts.sum(axis=1), axis=0)

# Use the actual column names instead of 0 and 1
churn_categories = percentages.columns

# Step 2: Plot stacked bar chart
plt.figure(figsize=(4, 4))

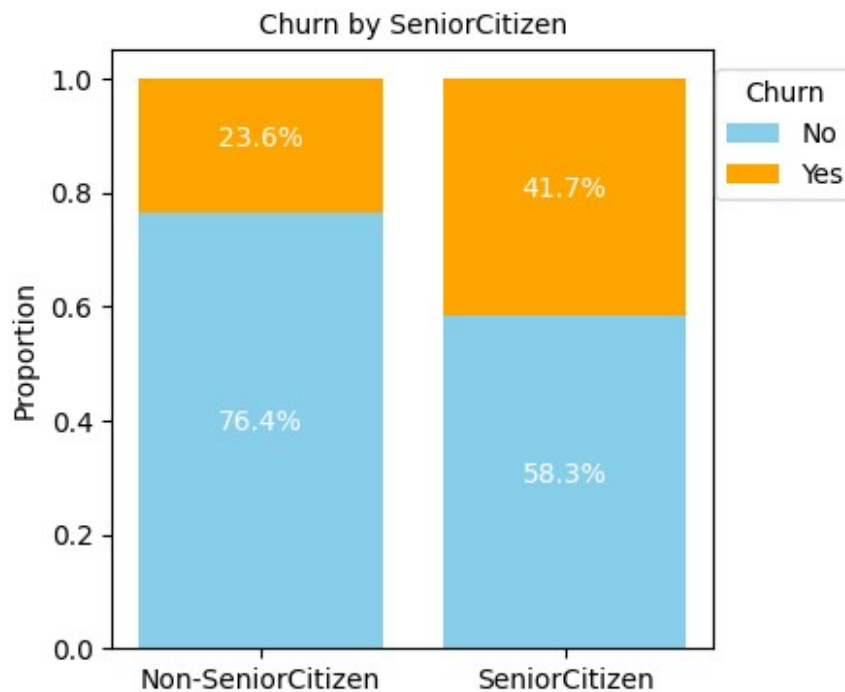
# Plot bars for each category (No Churn and Churn)
plt.bar(counts.index, percentages.iloc[:, 0],
label=churn_categories[0], color='skyblue')
plt.bar(counts.index, percentages.iloc[:, 1],
bottom=percentages.iloc[:, 0], label=churn_categories[1],
color='orange')

# Step 3: Add percentage labels
for i in range(len(counts)):
    plt.text(i, percentages.iloc[i, 0] / 2, f'{percentages.iloc[i, 0]
* 100:.1f}%', ha='center', color='white')
    plt.text(i, percentages.iloc[i, 0] + percentages.iloc[i, 1] / 2,
f'{percentages.iloc[i, 1] * 100:.1f}%', ha='center', color='white')
```



```
# Step 4: Title, labels, and legend
plt.title("Churn by SeniorCitizen", fontsize=10)
plt.xticks(ticks=[0, 1], labels=['Non-SeniorCitizen',
'SeniorCitizen'])
plt.ylabel('Proportion')
plt.legend(title='Churn', bbox_to_anchor=(.98,.99))

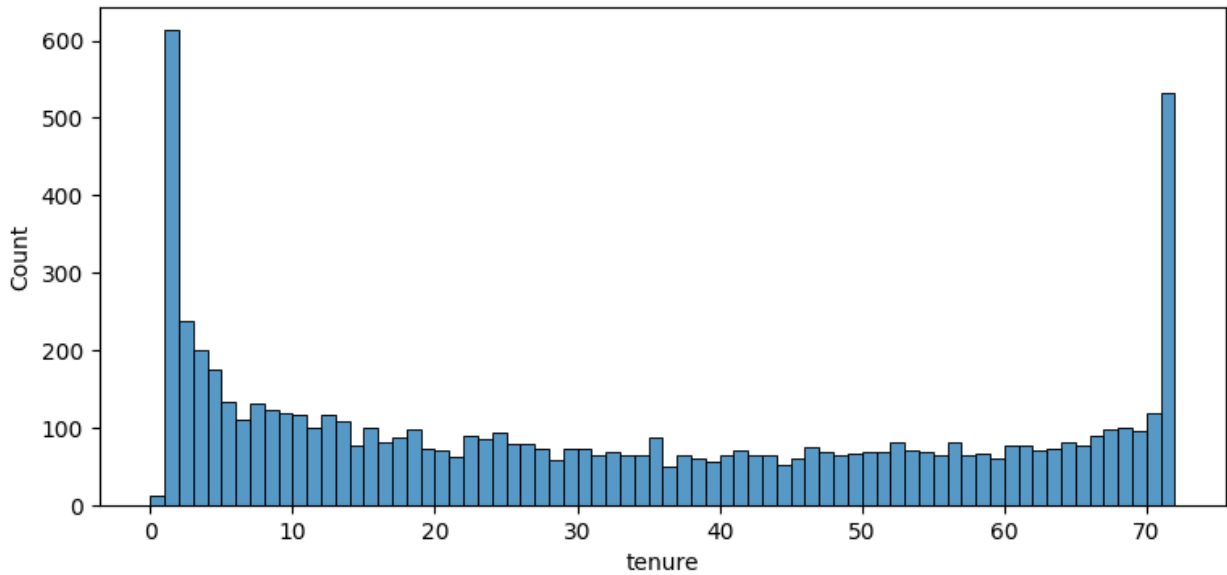
# Show plot
plt.show()
```



#Comparitive a greater percentage of people in SeniorCitizen category have churned out

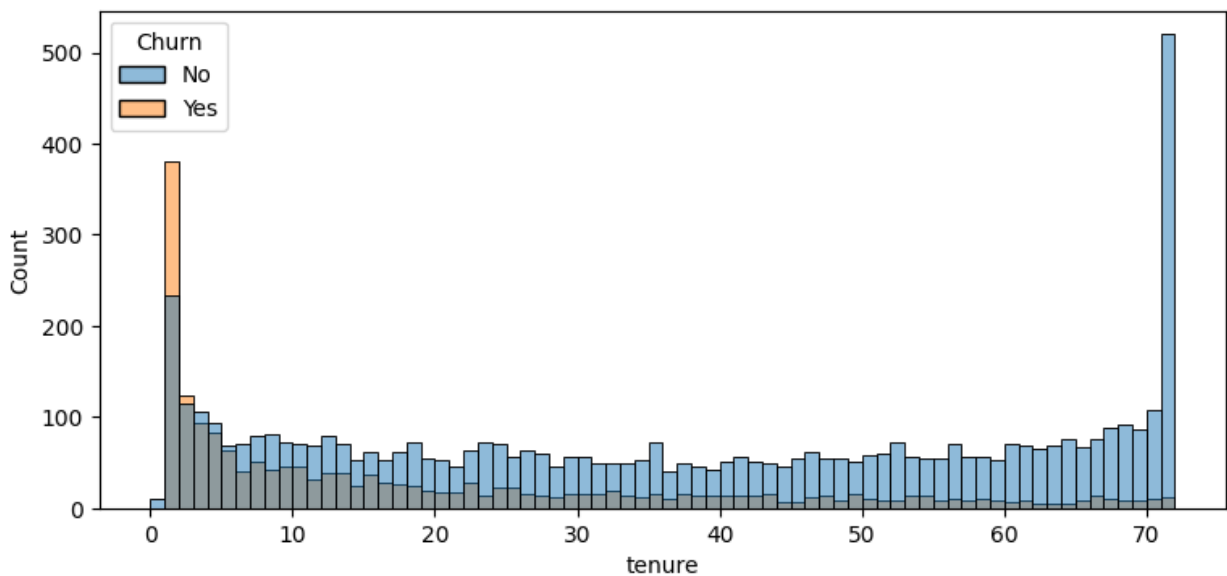
#Ploting histogram - count of customers by tenure--we have used bin size= 72(max)

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



#Modify the above code by adding hue='Churn'

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

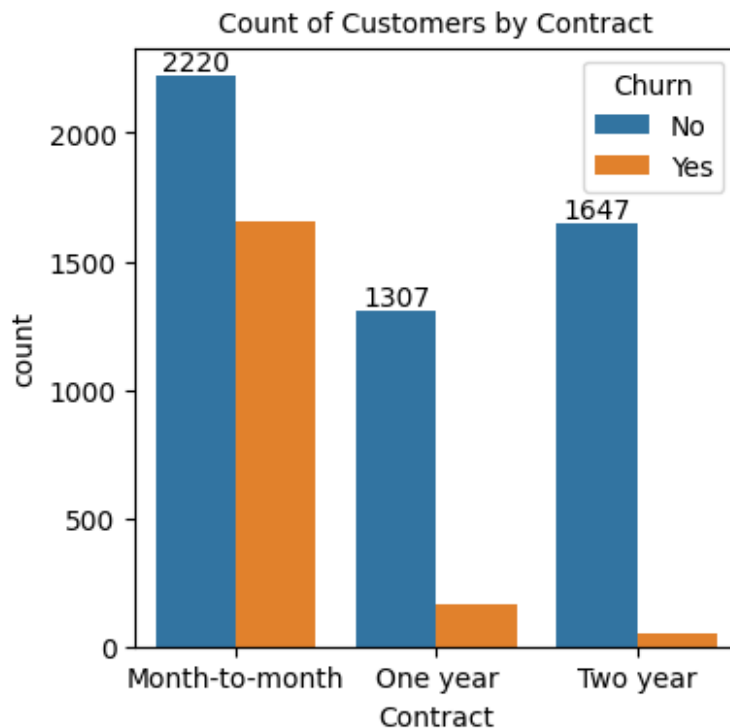


#From the graph we get to know that people who have used our services for a long time have stayed and people who have used our services for 1 or 2 months have churned out

#Count of Customers by Contract

```
plt.figure(figsize=(4,4))
ax=sns.countplot(x='Contract', data=df, hue= 'Churn')
```

```
ax.bar_label(ax.containers[0])
plt.title("Count of Customers by Contract", fontsize=10)
plt.show()
```



#From above graph, we can conclude that most customers with monthly contracts are likely to churned out as compared to others with 1 or 2 years contract

#We are trying to get all columns

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

#We want to see the characteristics of each services provided by company

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

```

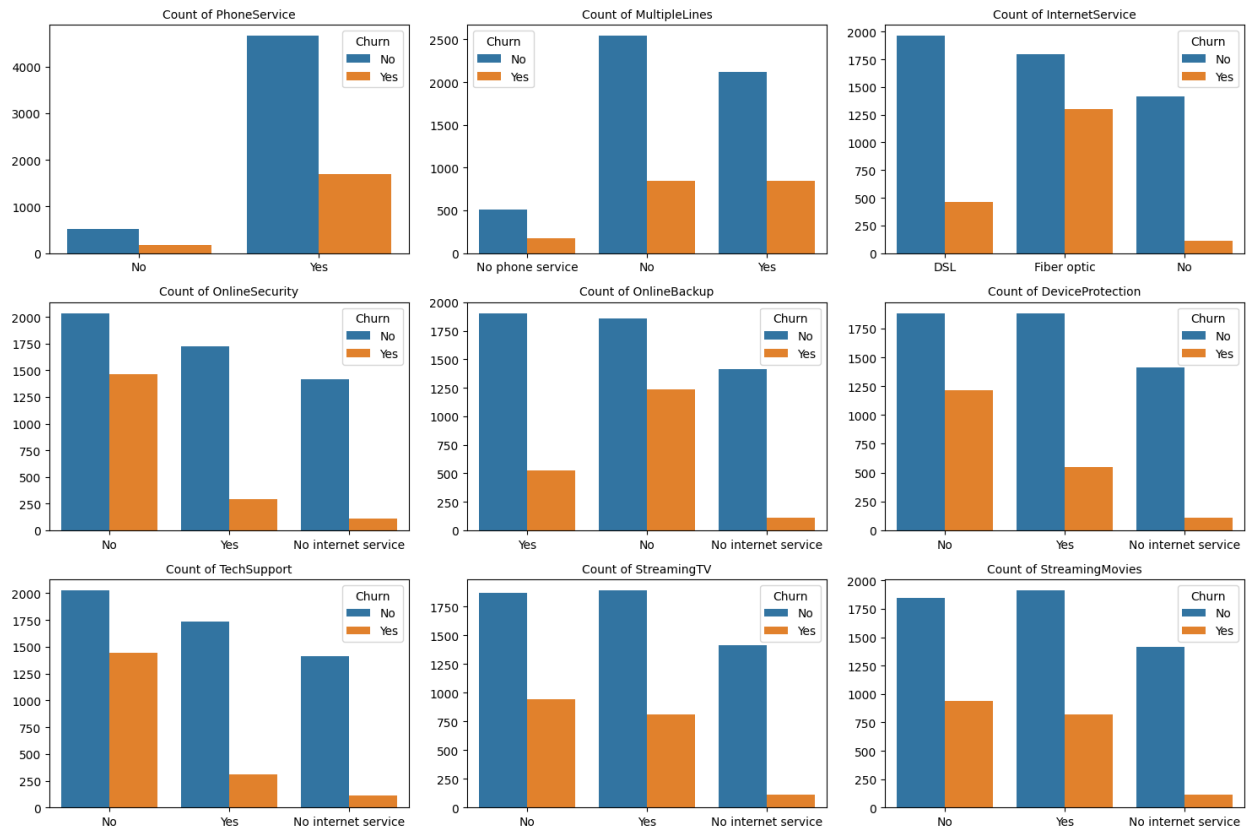
# Step 1: Set up the subplot grid
n_cols = 3 # Number of columns in the subplot grid
n_rows = len(columns) // n_cols + (len(columns) % n_cols > 0) # Rows
based on the number of columns
fig, axes = plt.subplots(n_rows, n_cols, figsize=(15, 10)) # Adjust
figsize as needed
axes = axes.flatten() # Flatten axes array to easily iterate over it

# Step 2: Loop through each column and create a countplot for each
for i, col in enumerate(columns):
    sns.countplot(x=col, data=df, ax=axes[i], hue='Churn')
    axes[i].set_title(f'Count of {col}', fontsize=10)
    axes[i].set_xlabel('') # Optional: remove x-axis label for
cleaner look
    axes[i].set_ylabel('') # Optional: remove y-axis label for
cleaner look

# Step 3: Remove any empty subplots (if the number of plots is not a
perfect grid)
for i in range(len(columns), len(axes)):
    fig.delaxes(axes[i])

# Step 4: Adjust the layout and display
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()

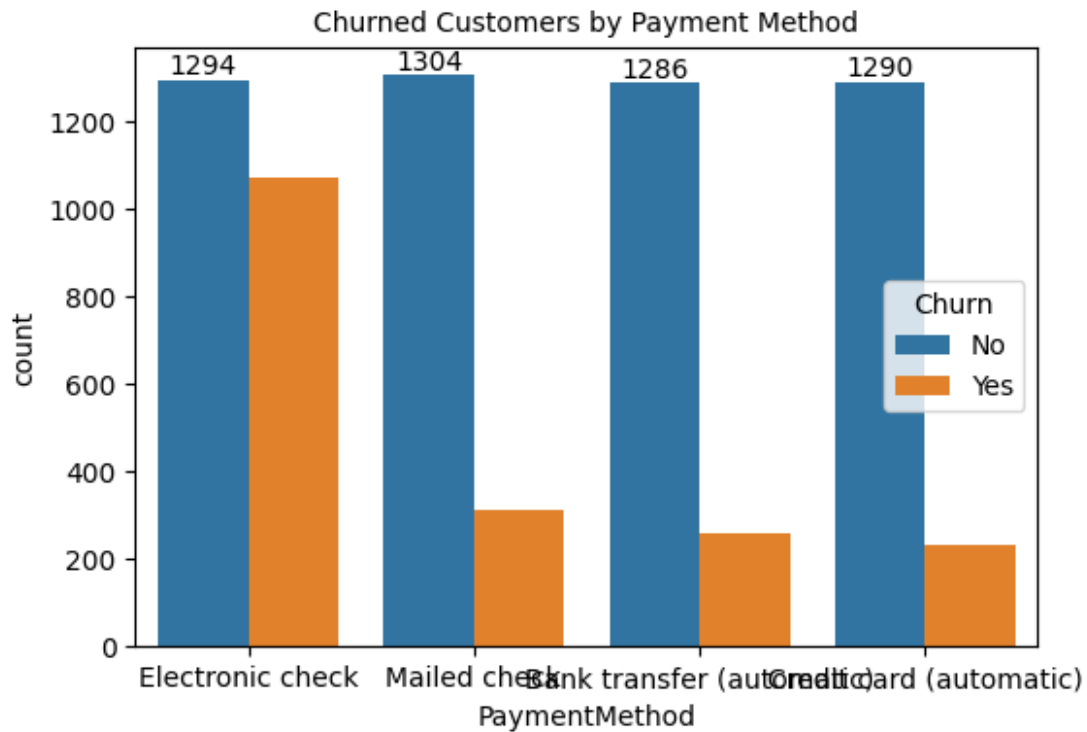
```



#From above plots, we can conclude the following-- InternetService: Customers with fiber optic service show a higher churn rate compared to those using DSL or no internet service. OnlineSecurity, OnlineBackup, TechSupport: Customers without these services are more likely to churn, while those with these services show lower churn rates. PhoneService and MultipleLines: While most customers have phone services, churn rates are similar between customers with and without multiple lines. Overall, lack of internet-related services like security, backup, and tech support appears to be associated with higher churn rates.

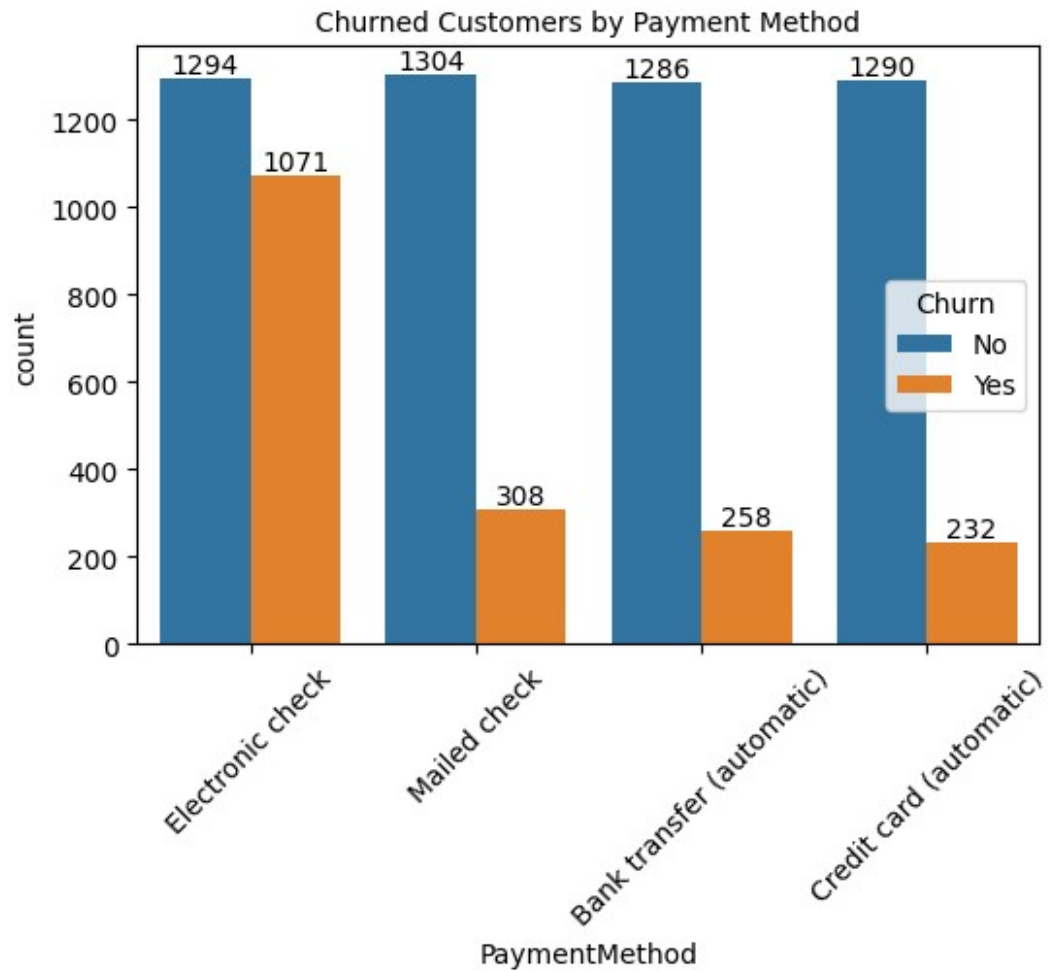
#Churned customers by PaymentMethod

```
plt.figure(figsize=(6,4))
ax=sns.countplot(x='PaymentMethod', data=df,hue= 'Churn')
ax.bar_label(ax.containers[0])
plt.title("Churned Customers by Payment Method", fontsize=10)
plt.show()
```



#We can see that x labels are over written_ so to correct it modify the above code as below

```
plt.figure(figsize=(6,4))
ax=sns.countplot(x='PaymentMethod', data=df,hue= 'Churn')
ax.bar_label(ax.containers[0])
ax.bar_label(ax.containers[1])
plt.xticks(rotation=45)
plt.title("Churned Customers by Payment Method", fontsize=10)
plt.show()
```



#From above graph we can conclude that customers are likely to churned out when they are using electronic check as a payment method