

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
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
```

```
   MultipleLines  InternetService  OnlineSecurity  ...
DeviceProtection \
0  No phone service              DSL              No  ...
No
1                      No          DSL              Yes  ...
Yes
2                      No          DSL              Yes  ...
No
3  No phone service              DSL              Yes  ...
Yes
4                      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 replace 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	MultipleLines	InternetService
OnlineSecurity ... \			
0	False	False	False
False ...			
1	False	False	False
False ...			
2	False	False	False
False ...			
3	False	False	False
False ...			
4	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

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

```
0
```

#We have to check for duplicated value based on Unique column(i.e. customerID) as well

```
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(25)
```

	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

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	...
20	No phone service	DSL	No	...
21	No	No	No internet service	...
22	No	No	No internet service	...
23	Yes	DSL	No	...
24	No	DSL	Yes	...

	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	
20	Yes	No	No	
21	No internet service	No internet service	No internet service	
22	No internet service	No internet service	No internet service	
23	No	Yes	No	

24	No	Yes	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
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

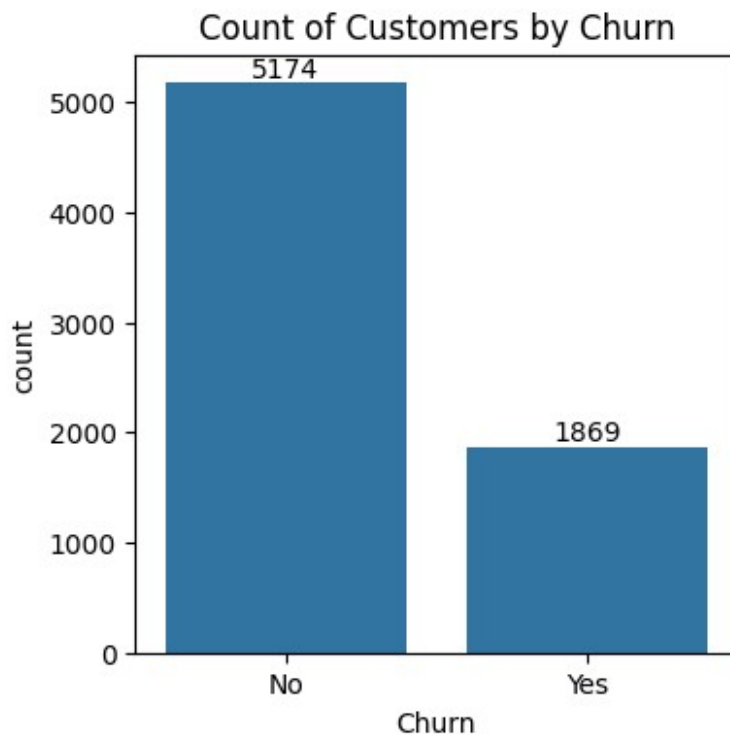
	PaymentMethod	MonthlyCharges	TotalCharges	Churn
0	Electronic check	29.85	29.85	No
1	Mailed check	56.95	1889.50	No
2	Mailed check	53.85	108.15	Yes
3	Bank transfer (automatic)	42.30	1840.75	No
4	Electronic check	70.70	151.65	Yes
5	Electronic check	99.65	820.50	Yes
6	Credit card (automatic)	89.10	1949.40	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 rows x 21 columns]

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

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

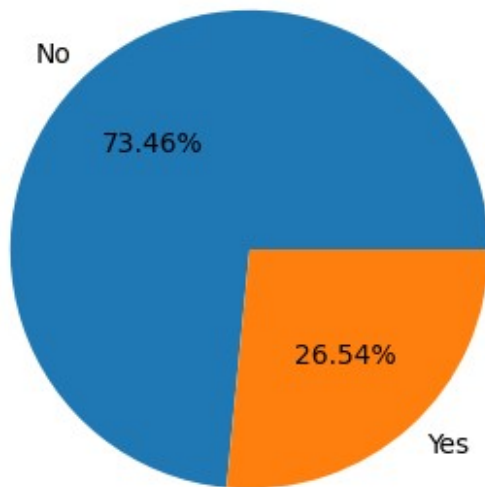


#Now we want to see above values in terms of percentage

#Trying to plot pie chart--to do that we groupby Churn column and find aggregation count

```
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()
```

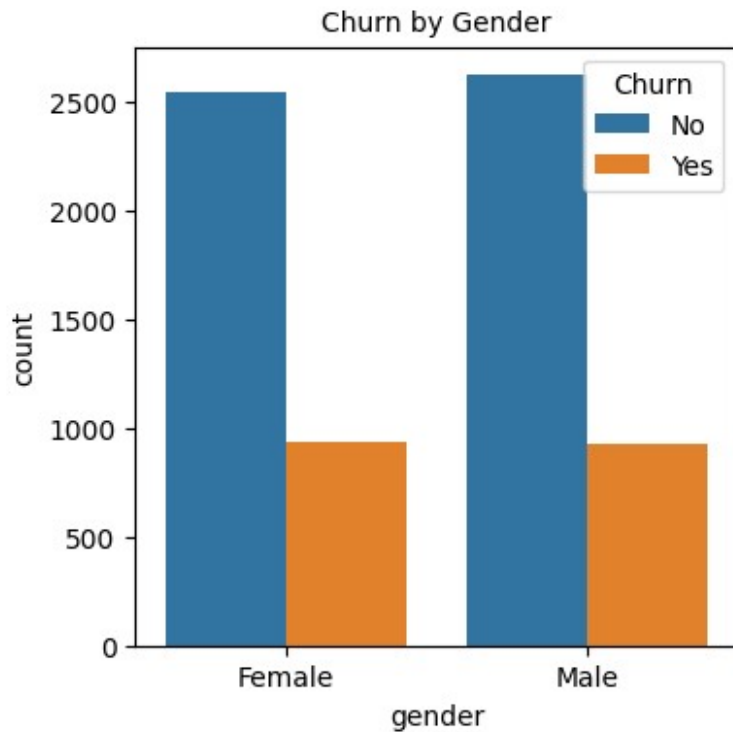
Percentage of Churned Customers



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

#Churn by Gender

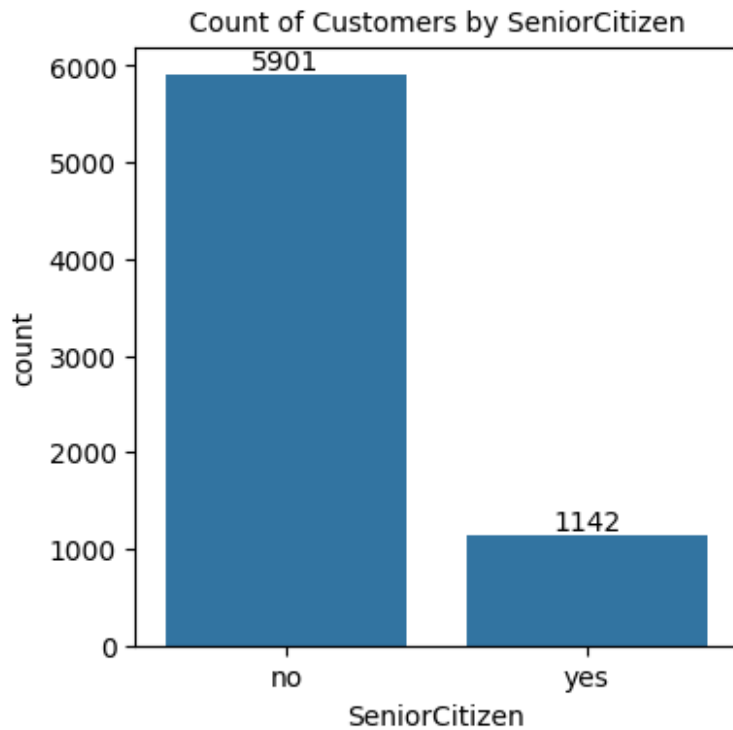
```
plt.figure(figsize=(4,4))
sns.countplot(x='gender', data=df, hue="Churn")
plt.title("Churn by Gender", fontsize=10)
plt.show()
```



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

#Count of Customers by SeniorCitizen

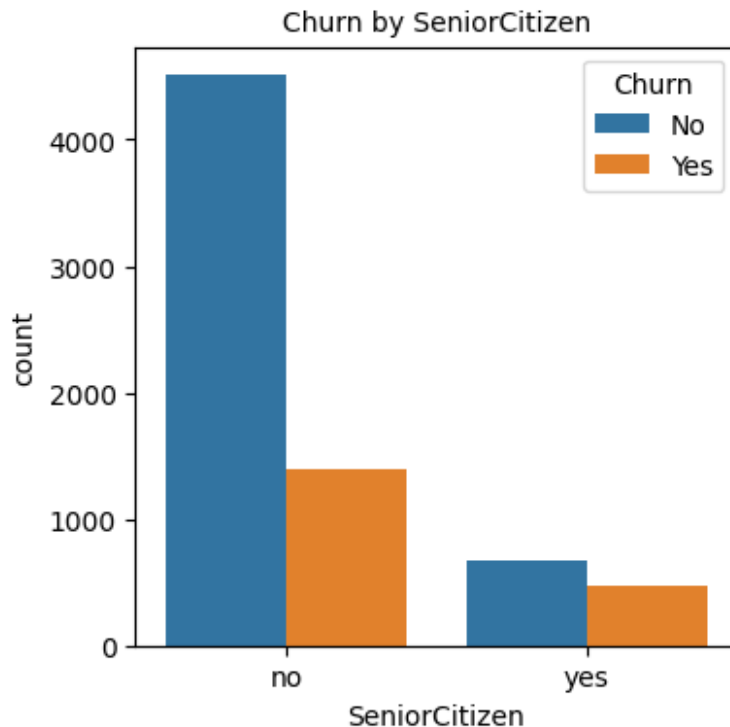
```
plt.figure(figsize=(4,4))
ax=sns.countplot(x='SeniorCitizen', data=df)
ax.bar_label(ax.containers[0])
plt.title("Count of Customers by SeniorCitizen", fontsize=10)
plt.show()
```



#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

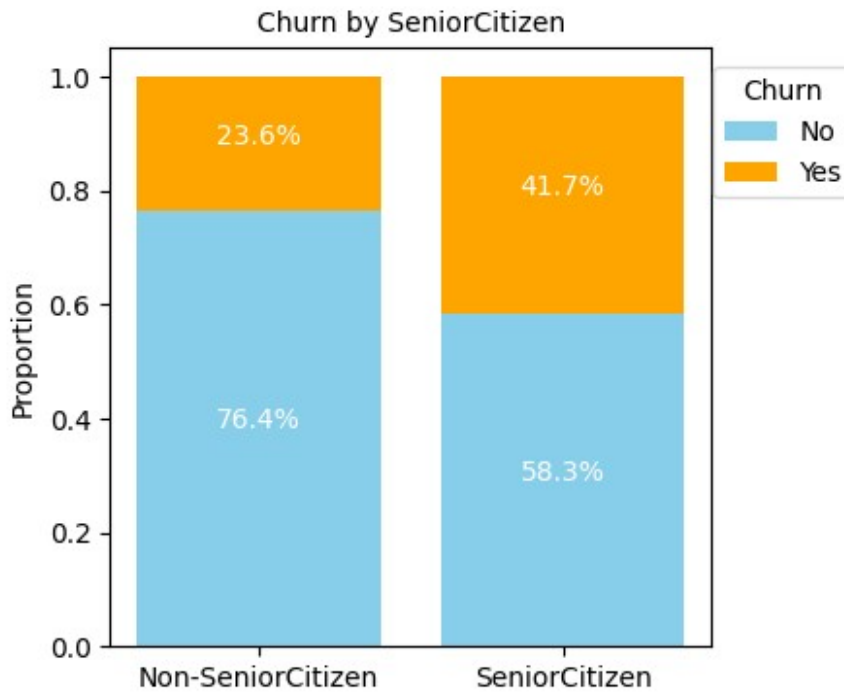
# Step 2: Plot stacked bar chart
plt.figure(figsize=(4, 4))

# 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')
```

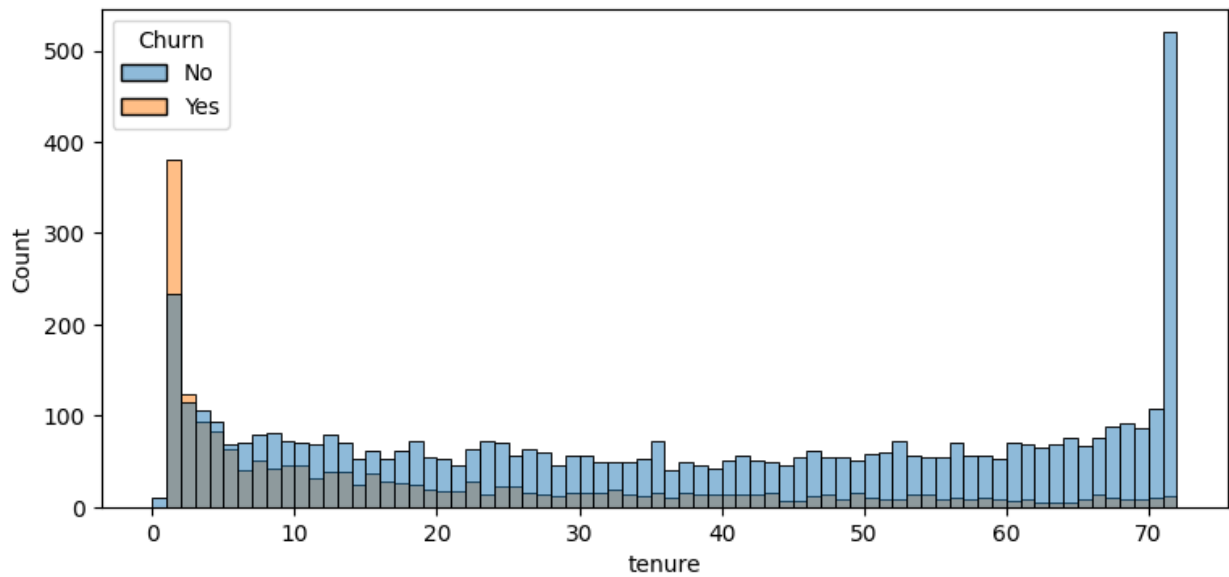
```
# Step 4: Title, labels, and legend
plt.title("Churn by SeniorCitizen", fontsize=10)
plt.xticks(ticks=[0, 1], labels=['Non-SeniorCitizen',
'SeniorCitizen'])
plt.ylabel('Proportion')
plt.legend(title='Churn', bbox_to_anchor=(.98,.99))

# 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)

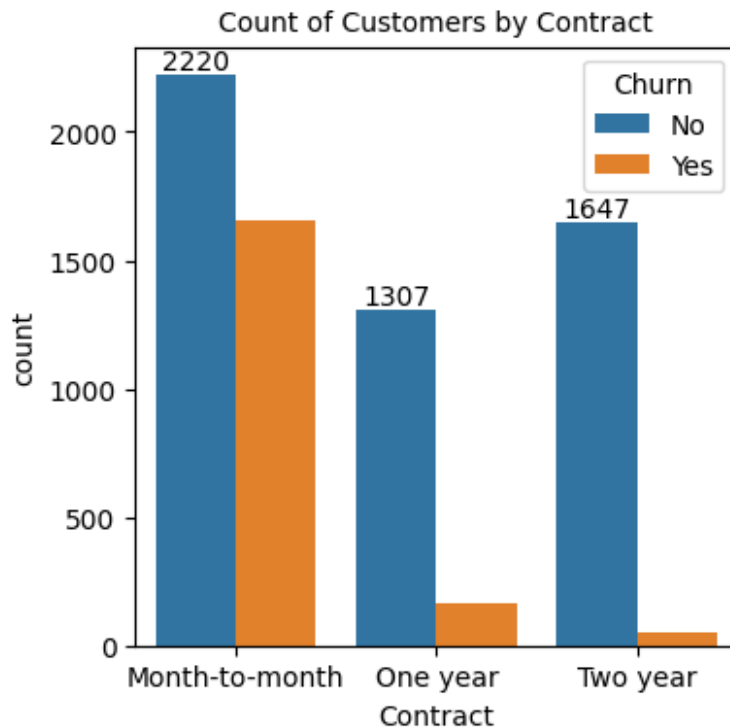
```
plt.figure(figsize=(9,4))
sns.histplot(x='tenure', data=df, bins=72, hue='Churn' )
plt.show()
```



#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
```

```

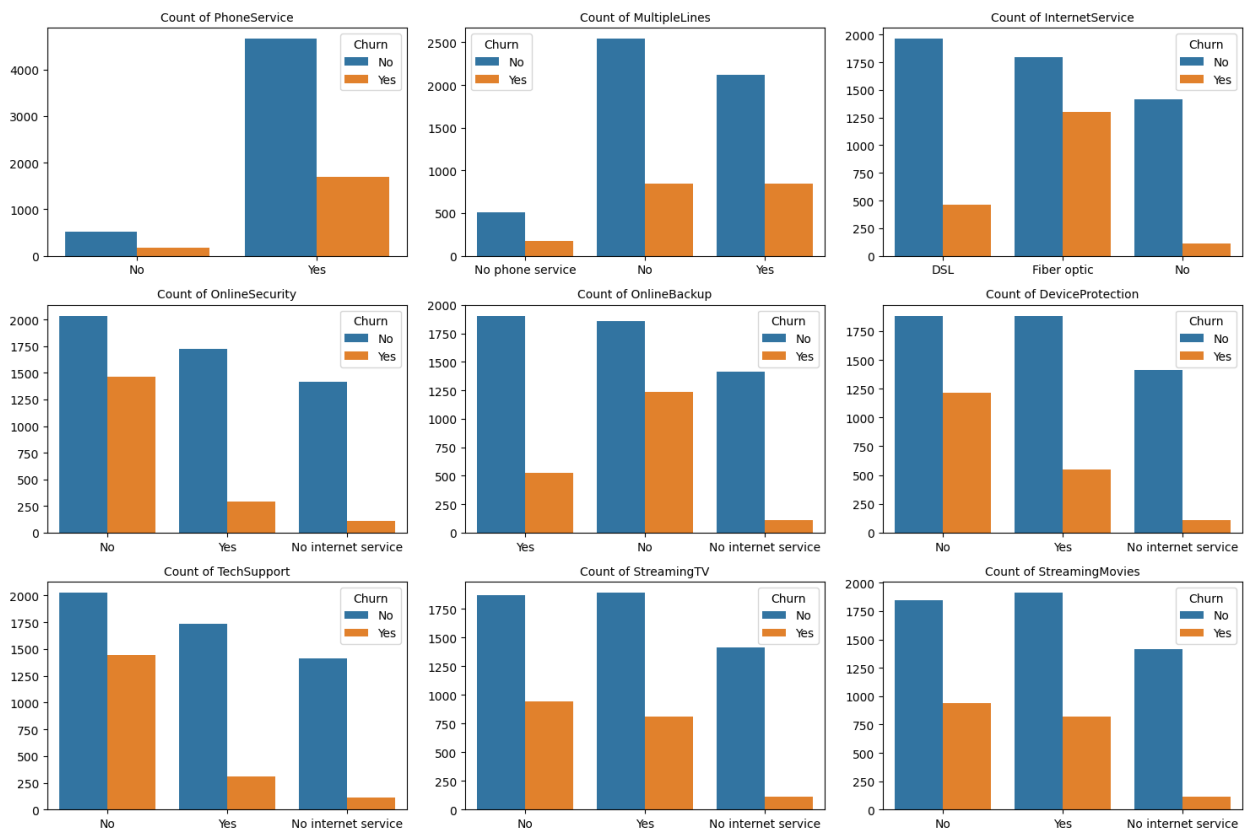
figsize as needed
axes = axes.flatten() # Flatten axes array to easily iterate over it

# 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])
ax.bar_label(ax.containers[1])
plt.xticks(rotation=45)
plt.title("Churned Customers by Payment Method", fontsize=10)
plt.show()
```

