Telecom Churn Case Study

With 21 predictor variables we need to predict whether a particular customer will switch to another telecom provider or not. In telecom terminology, this is referred to as churning and not churning, respectively.

Step 1: Importing and Merging Data

In [1]:

```
# Suppressing Warnings
import warnings
warnings.filterwarnings('ignore')
```

In [2]:

```
# Importing Pandas and NumPy
import pandas as pd, numpy as np
```

In [3]:

```
# Importing all datasets
churn_data = pd.read_csv("churn_data.csv")
churn_data.head()
```

Out[3]:

	customerID	tenure	PhoneService	Contract	PaperlessBilling	PaymentMethod	MonthlyCharg
0	7590-VHVEG	1	No	Month-to-month	Yes	Electronic check	29
1	5575-GNVDE	34	Yes	One year	No	Mailed check	56
2	3668-QPYBK	2	Yes	Month-to-month	Yes	Mailed check	53
3	7795-CFOCW	45	No	One year	No	Bank transfer (automatic)	42
4	9237-HQITU	2	Yes	Month-to-month	Yes	Electronic check	70

In [4]:

```
customer_data = pd.read_csv("customer_data.csv")
customer_data.head()
```

Out[4]:

	customerID	gender	SeniorCitizen	Partner	Dependents
0	7590-VHVEG	Female	0	Yes	No
1	5575-GNVDE	Male	0	No	No
2	3668-QPYBK	Male	0	No	No
3	7795-CFOCW	Male	0	No	No
4	9237-HQITU	Female	0	No	No

In [5]:

```
internet_data = pd.read_csv("internet_data.csv")
internet_data.head()
```

Out[5]:

	customerID	MultipleLines	InternetService	OnlineSecurity	OnlineBackup	DeviceProtection	T
0	7590-VHVEG	No phone service	DSL	No	Yes	No	
1	5575-GNVDE	No	DSL	Yes	No	Yes	
2	3668-QPYBK	No	DSL	Yes	Yes	No	
3	7795-CFOCW	No phone service	DSL	Yes	No	Yes	
4	9237-HQITU	No	Fiber optic	No	No	No	

Combining all data files into one consolidated dataframe

In [6]:

```
# Merging on 'customerID'
df_1 = pd.merge(churn_data, customer_data, how='inner', on='customerID')
```

In [7]:

```
# Final dataframe with all predictor variables
telecom = pd.merge(df_1, internet_data, how='inner', on='customerID')
```

Step 2: Inspecting the Dataframe

In [8]:

```
# Let's see the head of our master dataset
telecom.head()
```

Out[8]:

	customerID	tenure	PhoneService	Contract	PaperlessBilling	PaymentMethod	MonthlyCharg
0	7590-VHVEG	1	No	Month-to-month	Yes	Electronic check	29
1	5575-GNVDE	34	Yes	One year	No	Mailed check	56
2	3668-QPYBK	2	Yes	Month-to-month	Yes	Mailed check	53
3	7795-CFOCW	45	No	One year	No	Bank transfer (automatic)	42
4	9237-HQITU	2	Yes	Month-to-month	Yes	Electronic check	70

5 rows × 21 columns

In [9]:

```
# Let's check the dimensions of the dataframe
telecom.shape
```

Out[9]:

```
(7043, 21)
```

In [10]:

```
# let's look at the statistical aspects of the dataframe
telecom.describe()
```

Out[10]:

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

In [11]:

```
# Let's see the type of each column
telecom.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
Int64Index: 7043 entries, 0 to 7042
Data columns (total 21 columns):
customerID          7043 non-null object
tenure              7043 non-null int64
PhoneService        7043 non-null object
Contract            7043 non-null object
PaperlessBilling    7043 non-null object
PaymentMethod       7043 non-null object
MonthlyCharges      7043 non-null float64
TotalCharges        7043 non-null object
Churn               7043 non-null object
gender              7043 non-null object
SeniorCitizen       7043 non-null int64
Partner             7043 non-null object
Dependents          7043 non-null object
MultipleLines       7043 non-null object
InternetService     7043 non-null object
OnlineSecurity      7043 non-null object
OnlineBackup        7043 non-null object
DeviceProtection    7043 non-null object
TechSupport         7043 non-null object
StreamingTV         7043 non-null object
StreamingMovies     7043 non-null object
dtypes: float64(1), int64(2), object(18)
memory usage: 1.2+ MB
```

Step 3: Data Preparation

Converting some binary variables (Yes/No) to 0/1

In [12]:

```
# List of variables to map

varlist =  ['PhoneService', 'PaperlessBilling', 'Churn', 'Partner', 'Dependents']

# Defining the map function
def binary_map(x):
    return x.map({'Yes': 1, "No": 0})

# Applying the function to the housing list
telecom[varlist] = telecom[varlist].apply(binary_map)
```

In [13]:

```
telecom.head()
```

Out[13]:

	customerID	tenure	PhoneService	Contract	PaperlessBilling	PaymentMethod	MonthlyCharg
0	7590-VHVEG	1	0	Month-to-month	1	Electronic check	29
1	5575-GNVDE	34	1	One year	0	Mailed check	56
2	3668-QPYBK	2	1	Month-to-month	1	Mailed check	53
3	7795-CFOCW	45	0	One year	0	Bank transfer (automatic)	42
4	9237-HQITU	2	1	Month-to-month	1	Electronic check	70

5 rows × 21 columns

For categorical variables with multiple levels, create dummy features (one-hot encoded)

In [14]:

```
# Creating a dummy variable for some of the categorical variables and dropping the first on
dummy1 = pd.get_dummies(telecom[['Contract', 'PaymentMethod', 'gender', 'InternetService']]

# Adding the results to the master dataframe
telecom = pd.concat([telecom, dummy1], axis=1)
```

In [15]:

```
telecom.head()
```

Out[15]:

	customerID	tenure	PhoneService	Contract	PaperlessBilling	PaymentMethod	MonthlyCharg
0	7590-VHVEG	1	0	Month-to-month	1	Electronic check	29
1	5575-GNVDE	34	1	One year	0	Mailed check	56
2	3668-QPYBK	2	1	Month-to-month	1	Mailed check	53
3	7795-CFOCW	45	0	One year	0	Bank transfer (automatic)	42
4	9237-HQITU	2	1	Month-to-month	1	Electronic check	70

5 rows × 29 columns

In [16]:

```
# Creating dummy variables for the remaining categorical variables and dropping the level w

# Creating dummy variables for the variable 'MultipleLines'
ml = pd.get_dummies(telecom['MultipleLines'], prefix='MultipleLines')
# Dropping MultipleLines_No phone service column
ml1 = ml.drop(['MultipleLines_No phone service'], 1)
#Adding the results to the master dataframe
telecom = pd.concat([telecom,ml1], axis=1)

# Creating dummy variables for the variable 'OnlineSecurity'.
os = pd.get_dummies(telecom['OnlineSecurity'], prefix='OnlineSecurity')
os1 = os.drop(['OnlineSecurity_No internet service'], 1)
# Adding the results to the master dataframe
telecom = pd.concat([telecom,os1], axis=1)

# Creating dummy variables for the variable 'OnlineBackup'.
ob = pd.get_dummies(telecom['OnlineBackup'], prefix='OnlineBackup')
ob1 = ob.drop(['OnlineBackup_No internet service'], 1)
# Adding the results to the master dataframe
telecom = pd.concat([telecom,ob1], axis=1)

# Creating dummy variables for the variable 'DeviceProtection'.
dp = pd.get_dummies(telecom['DeviceProtection'], prefix='DeviceProtection')
dp1 = dp.drop(['DeviceProtection_No internet service'], 1)
# Adding the results to the master dataframe
telecom = pd.concat([telecom,dp1], axis=1)

# Creating dummy variables for the variable 'TechSupport'.
ts = pd.get_dummies(telecom['TechSupport'], prefix='TechSupport')
ts1 = ts.drop(['TechSupport_No internet service'], 1)
# Adding the results to the master dataframe
telecom = pd.concat([telecom,ts1], axis=1)

# Creating dummy variables for the variable 'StreamingTV'.
st =pd.get_dummies(telecom['StreamingTV'], prefix='StreamingTV')
st1 = st.drop(['StreamingTV_No internet service'], 1)
# Adding the results to the master dataframe
telecom = pd.concat([telecom,st1], axis=1)

# Creating dummy variables for the variable 'StreamingMovies'.
sm = pd.get_dummies(telecom['StreamingMovies'], prefix='StreamingMovies')
sm1 = sm.drop(['StreamingMovies_No internet service'], 1)
# Adding the results to the master dataframe
telecom = pd.concat([telecom,sm1], axis=1)
```

In [17]:

```
telecom.head()
```

Out[17]:

	customerID	tenure	PhoneService	Contract	PaperlessBilling	PaymentMethod	MonthlyCharg
0	7590-VHVEG	1	0	Month-to-month	1	Electronic check	29
1	5575-GNVDE	34	1	One year	0	Mailed check	56
2	3668-QPYBK	2	1	Month-to-month	1	Mailed check	53
3	7795-CFOCW	45	0	One year	0	Bank transfer (automatic)	42
4	9237-HQITU	2	1	Month-to-month	1	Electronic check	70

5 rows × 43 columns

Dropping the repeated variables

In [18]:

```
# We have created dummies for the below variables, so we can drop them
telecom = telecom.drop(['Contract','PaymentMethod','gender','MultipleLines','InternetServic
       'TechSupport', 'StreamingTV', 'StreamingMovies'], 1)
```

In [19]:

```
#The varaible was imported as a string we need to convert it to float
telecom['TotalCharges'] = telecom['TotalCharges'].convert_objects(convert_numeric=True)
```

In [20]:

```
telecom.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
Int64Index: 7043 entries, 0 to 7042
Data columns (total 32 columns):
customerID                                 7043 non-null object
tenure                                     7043 non-null int64
PhoneService                               7043 non-null int64
PaperlessBilling                           7043 non-null int64
MonthlyCharges                             7043 non-null float64
TotalCharges                               7032 non-null float64
Churn                                      7043 non-null int64
SeniorCitizen                              7043 non-null int64
Partner                                    7043 non-null int64
Dependents                                 7043 non-null int64
Contract_One year                          7043 non-null uint8
Contract_Two year                          7043 non-null uint8
PaymentMethod_Credit card (automatic)      7043 non-null uint8
PaymentMethod_Electronic check             7043 non-null uint8
PaymentMethod_Mailed check                 7043 non-null uint8
gender_Male                                7043 non-null uint8
InternetService_Fiber optic                7043 non-null uint8
InternetService_No                         7043 non-null uint8
MultipleLines_No                           7043 non-null uint8
MultipleLines_Yes                          7043 non-null uint8
OnlineSecurity_No                          7043 non-null uint8
OnlineSecurity_Yes                         7043 non-null uint8
OnlineBackup_No                            7043 non-null uint8
OnlineBackup_Yes                           7043 non-null uint8
DeviceProtection_No                        7043 non-null uint8
DeviceProtection_Yes                       7043 non-null uint8
TechSupport_No                             7043 non-null uint8
TechSupport_Yes                            7043 non-null uint8
StreamingTV_No                             7043 non-null uint8
StreamingTV_Yes                            7043 non-null uint8
StreamingMovies_No                         7043 non-null uint8
StreamingMovies_Yes                        7043 non-null uint8
dtypes: float64(2), int64(7), object(1), uint8(22)
memory usage: 756.6+ KB
```

Now you can see that you have all variables as numeric.

Checking for Outliers

In [21]:

```
# Checking for outliers in the continuous variables
num_telecom = telecom[['tenure','MonthlyCharges','SeniorCitizen','TotalCharges']]
```

In [22]:

```
# Checking outliers at 25%, 50%, 75%, 90%, 95% and 99%
num_telecom.describe(percentiles=[.25, .5, .75, .90, .95, .99])
```

Out[22]:

	tenure	MonthlyCharges	SeniorCitizen	TotalCharges
count	7043.000000	7043.000000	7043.000000	7032.000000
mean	32.371149	64.761692	0.162147	2283.300441
std	24.559481	30.090047	0.368612	2266.771362
min	0.000000	18.250000	0.000000	18.800000
25%	9.000000	35.500000	0.000000	401.450000
50%	29.000000	70.350000	0.000000	1397.475000
75%	55.000000	89.850000	0.000000	3794.737500
90%	69.000000	102.600000	1.000000	5976.640000
95%	72.000000	107.400000	1.000000	6923.590000
99%	72.000000	114.729000	1.000000	8039.883000
max	72.000000	118.750000	1.000000	8684.800000

From the distribution shown above, you can see that there no outliers in your data. The numbers are gradually increasing.

Checking for Missing Values and Inputing Them

In [23]:

```
# Adding up the missing values (column-wise)
telecom.isnull().sum()
```

Out[23]:

```
customerID                                0
tenure                                    0
PhoneService                              0
PaperlessBilling                          0
MonthlyCharges                            0
TotalCharges                             11
Churn                                     0
SeniorCitizen                             0
Partner                                   0
Dependents                                0
Contract_One year                         0
Contract_Two year                         0
PaymentMethod_Credit card (automatic)     0
PaymentMethod_Electronic check            0
PaymentMethod_Mailed check                0
gender_Male                               0
InternetService_Fiber optic               0
InternetService_No                        0
MultipleLines_No                          0
MultipleLines_Yes                         0
OnlineSecurity_No                         0
OnlineSecurity_Yes                        0
OnlineBackup_No                           0
OnlineBackup_Yes                          0
DeviceProtection_No                       0
DeviceProtection_Yes                      0
TechSupport_No                            0
TechSupport_Yes                           0
StreamingTV_No                            0
StreamingTV_Yes                           0
StreamingMovies_No                        0
StreamingMovies_Yes                       0
dtype: int64
```

It means that 11/7043 = 0.001561834 i.e 0.1%, best is to remove these observations from the analysis

In [24]:

```
# Checking the percentage of missing values
round(100*(telecom.isnull().sum()/len(telecom.index)), 2)
```

Out[24]:

```
customerID                               0.00
tenure                                   0.00
PhoneService                             0.00
PaperlessBilling                         0.00
MonthlyCharges                           0.00
TotalCharges                             0.16
Churn                                    0.00
SeniorCitizen                            0.00
Partner                                  0.00
Dependents                               0.00
Contract_One year                        0.00
Contract_Two year                        0.00
PaymentMethod_Credit card (automatic)    0.00
PaymentMethod_Electronic check           0.00
PaymentMethod_Mailed check               0.00
gender_Male                              0.00
InternetService_Fiber optic              0.00
InternetService_No                       0.00
MultipleLines_No                         0.00
MultipleLines_Yes                        0.00
OnlineSecurity_No                        0.00
OnlineSecurity_Yes                       0.00
OnlineBackup_No                          0.00
OnlineBackup_Yes                         0.00
DeviceProtection_No                      0.00
DeviceProtection_Yes                     0.00
TechSupport_No                           0.00
TechSupport_Yes                          0.00
StreamingTV_No                           0.00
StreamingTV_Yes                          0.00
StreamingMovies_No                       0.00
StreamingMovies_Yes                      0.00
dtype: float64
```

In [25]:

```
# Removing NaN TotalCharges rows
telecom = telecom[~np.isnan(telecom['TotalCharges'])]
```

In [26]:

```
# Checking percentage of missing values after removing the missing values
round(100*(telecom.isnull().sum()/len(telecom.index)), 2)
```

Out[26]:

```
customerID                               0.0
tenure                                   0.0
PhoneService                             0.0
PaperlessBilling                         0.0
MonthlyCharges                           0.0
TotalCharges                             0.0
Churn                                    0.0
SeniorCitizen                            0.0
Partner                                  0.0
Dependents                               0.0
Contract_One year                        0.0
Contract_Two year                        0.0
PaymentMethod_Credit card (automatic)    0.0
PaymentMethod_Electronic check           0.0
PaymentMethod_Mailed check               0.0
gender_Male                              0.0
InternetService_Fiber optic              0.0
InternetService_No                       0.0
MultipleLines_No                         0.0
MultipleLines_Yes                        0.0
OnlineSecurity_No                        0.0
OnlineSecurity_Yes                       0.0
OnlineBackup_No                          0.0
OnlineBackup_Yes                         0.0
DeviceProtection_No                      0.0
DeviceProtection_Yes                     0.0
TechSupport_No                           0.0
TechSupport_Yes                          0.0
StreamingTV_No                           0.0
StreamingTV_Yes                          0.0
StreamingMovies_No                       0.0
StreamingMovies_Yes                      0.0
dtype: float64
```

Now we don't have any missing values

Step 4: Test-Train Split

In [27]:

```
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
```

In [28]:

```
# Putting feature variable to X
X = telecom.drop(['Churn','customerID'], axis=1)

X.head()
```

Out[28]:

	tenure	PhoneService	PaperlessBilling	MonthlyCharges	TotalCharges	SeniorCitizen	Partner
0	1	0	1	29.85	29.85	0	1
1	34	1	0	56.95	1889.50	0	0
2	2	1	1	53.85	108.15	0	0
3	45	0	0	42.30	1840.75	0	0
4	2	1	1	70.70	151.65	0	0

5 rows × 30 columns

In [29]:

```
# Putting response variable to y
y = telecom['Churn']

y.head()
```

Out[29]:

```
0    0
1    0
2    1
3    0
4    1
Name: Churn, dtype: int64
```

In [30]:

```
# Splitting the data into train and test
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, train_size=0.7, test_size=0.3, ra
```

Step 5: Feature Scaling

In [31]:

```
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
```

In [32]:

```
scaler = StandardScaler()

X_train[['tenure','MonthlyCharges','TotalCharges']] = scaler.fit_transform(X_train[['tenure

X_train.head()
```

Out[32]:

	tenure	PhoneService	PaperlessBilling	MonthlyCharges	TotalCharges	SeniorCitizen	I
879	0.019693	1	1	-0.338074	-0.276449	0	
5790	0.305384	0	1	-0.464443	-0.112702	0	
6498	-1.286319	1	1	0.581425	-0.974430	0	
880	-0.919003	1	1	1.505913	-0.550676	0	
2784	-1.163880	1	1	1.106854	-0.835971	0	

5 rows × 30 columns

In [33]:

```
### Checking the Churn Rate
churn = (sum(telecom['Churn'])/len(telecom['Churn'].index))*100
churn
```

Out[33]:

```
26.578498293515356
```

We have almost 27% churn rate

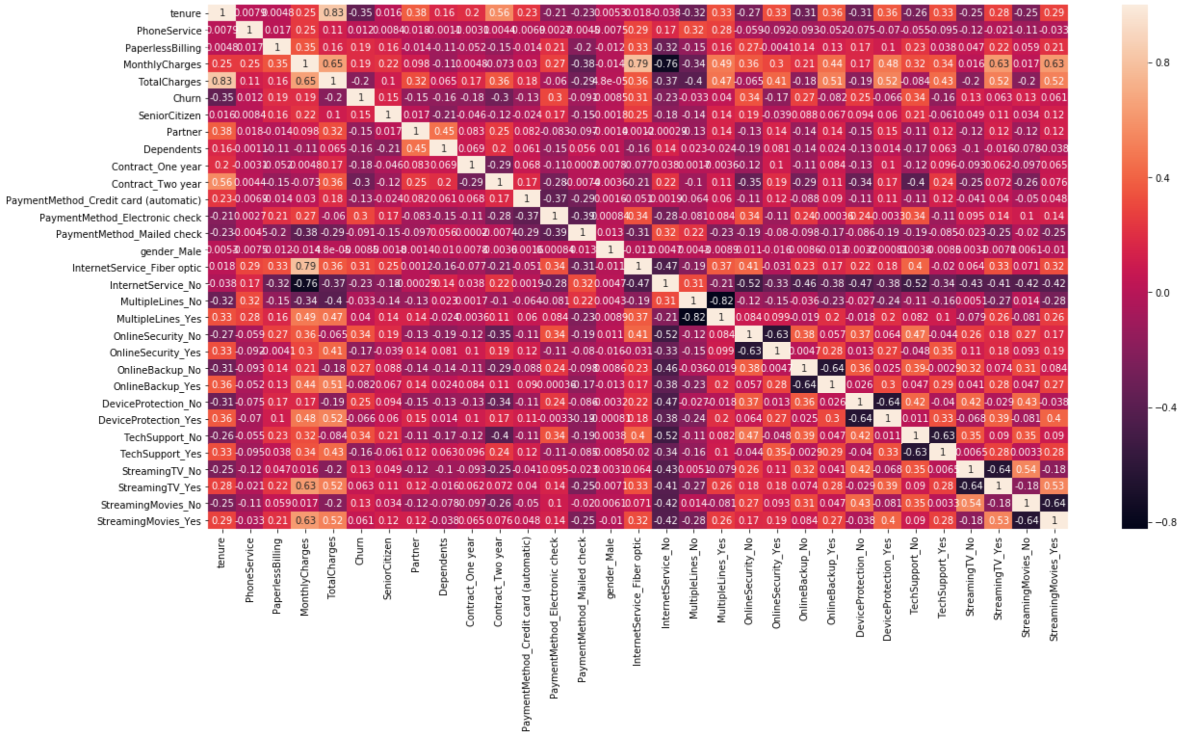
Step 6: Looking at Correlations

In [34]:

```
# Importing matplotlib and seaborn
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
%matplotlib inline
```

In [35]:

```
# Let's see the correlation matrix
plt.figure(figsize = (20,10))        # Size of the figure
sns.heatmap(telecom.corr(),annot = True)
plt.show()
```



Dropping highly correlated dummy variables

In [36]:

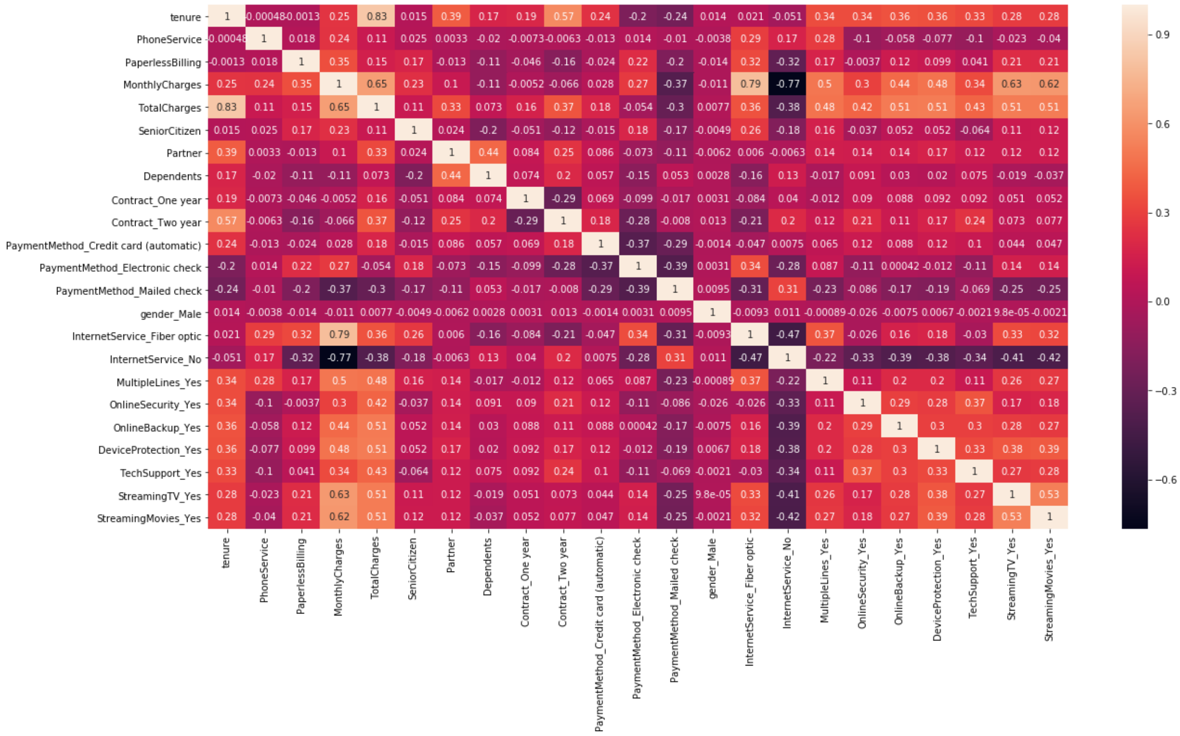
```
X_test = X_test.drop(['MultipleLines_No','OnlineSecurity_No','OnlineBackup_No','DeviceProte
                       'StreamingTV_No','StreamingMovies_No'], 1)
X_train = X_train.drop(['MultipleLines_No','OnlineSecurity_No','OnlineBackup_No','DevicePro
                         'StreamingTV_No','StreamingMovies_No'], 1)
```

Checking the Correlation Matrix

After dropping highly correlated variables now let's check the correlation matrix again.

In [37]:

```
plt.figure(figsize = (20,10))
sns.heatmap(X_train.corr(),annot = True)
plt.show()
```



Step 7: Model Building

Let's start by splitting our data into a training set and a test set.

Running Your First Training Model

In [38]:

```
import statsmodels.api as sm
```

In [39]:

```
# Logistic regression model
logm1 = sm.GLM(y_train,(sm.add_constant(X_train)), family = sm.families.Binomial())
logm1.fit().summary()
```

Out[39]:

Generalized Linear Model Regression Results

Dep. Variable:	Churn	**No. Observations:**	4922
Model:	GLM	**Df Residuals:**	4898
Model Family:	Binomial	**Df Model:**	23
Link Function:	logit	**Scale:**	1.0000
Method:	IRLS	**Log-Likelihood:**	-2004.7
Date:	Thu, 29 Nov 2018	**Deviance:**	4009.4
Time:	11:23:01	**Pearson chi2:**	6.07e+03
No. Iterations:	7	**Covariance Type:**	nonrobust

	coef	std err	z	P>|z|	[0.025	0.975]
const	-3.9382	1.546	-2.547	0.011	-6.969	-0.908

Step 8: Feature Selection Using RFE

In [40]:

```
from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
logreg = LogisticRegression()
```

In [41]:

```
from sklearn.feature_selection import RFE
rfe = RFE(logreg, 15)             # running RFE with 13 variables as output
rfe = rfe.fit(X_train, y_train)
```

In [42]:

```
rfe.support_
```

Out[42]:

```
array([ True,  True,  True, False,  True,  True, False, False,  True,
        True,  True, False,  True, False,  True,  True,  True,  True,
       False, False,  True,  True, False])
```

In [43]:

```
list(zip(X_train.columns, rfe.support_, rfe.ranking_))
```

Out[43]:

```
[('tenure', True, 1),
 ('PhoneService', True, 1),
 ('PaperlessBilling', True, 1),
 ('MonthlyCharges', False, 6),
 ('TotalCharges', True, 1),
 ('SeniorCitizen', True, 1),
 ('Partner', False, 8),
 ('Dependents', False, 4),
 ('Contract_One year', True, 1),
 ('Contract_Two year', True, 1),
 ('PaymentMethod_Credit card (automatic)', True, 1),
 ('PaymentMethod_Electronic check', False, 3),
 ('PaymentMethod_Mailed check', True, 1),
 ('gender_Male', False, 9),
 ('InternetService_Fiber optic', True, 1),
 ('InternetService_No', True, 1),
 ('MultipleLines_Yes', True, 1),
 ('OnlineSecurity_Yes', True, 1),
 ('OnlineBackup_Yes', False, 2),
 ('DeviceProtection_Yes', False, 7),
 ('TechSupport_Yes', True, 1),
 ('StreamingTV_Yes', True, 1),
 ('StreamingMovies_Yes', False, 5)]
```

In [44]:

```
col = X_train.columns[rfe.support_]
```

In [45]:

```
X_train.columns[~rfe.support_]
```

Out[45]:

```
Index(['MonthlyCharges', 'Partner', 'Dependents',
       'PaymentMethod_Electronic check', 'gender_Male', 'OnlineBackup_Yes',
       'DeviceProtection_Yes', 'StreamingMovies_Yes'],
      dtype='object')
```

Assessing the model with StatsModels

In [46]:

```
X_train_sm = sm.add_constant(X_train[col])
logm2 = sm.GLM(y_train,X_train_sm, family = sm.families.Binomial())
res = logm2.fit()
res.summary()
```

Out[46]:

Generalized Linear Model Regression Results

Dep. Variable:	Churn	**No. Observations:**	4922
Model:	GLM	**Df Residuals:**	4906
Model Family:	Binomial	**Df Model:**	15
Link Function:	logit	**Scale:**	1.0000
Method:	IRLS	**Log-Likelihood:**	-2011.8
Date:	Thu, 29 Nov 2018	**Deviance:**	4023.5
Time:	11:23:04	**Pearson chi2:**	6.22e+03
No. Iterations:	7	**Covariance Type:**	nonrobust

	coef	std err	z	P>|z|	[0.025	0.975]
const	-1.0343	0.171	-6.053	0.000	-1.369	-0.699
tenure	-1.5386	0.184	-8.381	0.000	-1.898	-1.179
PhoneService	-0.5231	0.161	-3.256	0.001	-0.838	-0.208
PaperlessBilling	0.3397	0.090	3.789	0.000	0.164	0.515
TotalCharges	0.7116	0.188	3.794	0.000	0.344	1.079
SeniorCitizen	0.4294	0.100	4.312	0.000	0.234	0.625
Contract_One year	-0.6813	0.128	-5.334	0.000	-0.932	-0.431
Contract_Two year	-1.2680	0.211	-6.011	0.000	-1.681	-0.855
PaymentMethod_Credit card (automatic)	-0.3775	0.113	-3.352	0.001	-0.598	-0.157
PaymentMethod_Mailed check	-0.3760	0.111	-3.389	0.001	-0.594	-0.159
InternetService_Fiber optic	0.7421	0.117	6.317	0.000	0.512	0.972
InternetService_No	-0.9385	0.166	-5.650	0.000	-1.264	-0.613
MultipleLines_Yes	0.2086	0.096	2.181	0.029	0.021	0.396
OnlineSecurity_Yes	-0.4049	0.102	-3.968	0.000	-0.605	-0.205
TechSupport_Yes	-0.3967	0.102	-3.902	0.000	-0.596	-0.197
StreamingTV_Yes	0.2747	0.094	2.911	0.004	0.090	0.460

In [47]:

```
# Getting the predicted values on the train set
y_train_pred = res.predict(X_train_sm)
y_train_pred[:10]
```

Out[47]:

```
879     0.225111
5790    0.274893
6498    0.692126
880     0.504909
2784    0.645261
3874    0.417544
5387    0.420131
6623    0.809427
4465    0.223211
5364    0.512246
dtype: float64
```

In [48]:

```
y_train_pred = y_train_pred.values.reshape(-1)
y_train_pred[:10]
```

Out[48]:

```
array([0.22511138, 0.27489289, 0.69212611, 0.50490896, 0.6452606 ,
       0.41754449, 0.42013086, 0.80942651, 0.2232105 , 0.51224637])
```

Creating a dataframe with the actual churn flag and the predicted probabilities

In [49]:

```
y_train_pred_final = pd.DataFrame({'Churn':y_train.values, 'Churn_Prob':y_train_pred})
y_train_pred_final['CustID'] = y_train.index
y_train_pred_final.head()
```

Out[49]:

	Churn	Churn_Prob	CustID
0	0	0.225111	879
1	0	0.274893	5790
2	1	0.692126	6498
3	1	0.504909	880
4	1	0.645261	2784

Creating new column 'predicted' with 1 if Churn_Prob > 0.5 else 0

In [50]:

```
y_train_pred_final['predicted'] = y_train_pred_final.Churn_Prob.map(lambda x: 1 if x > 0.5

# Let's see the head
y_train_pred_final.head()
```

Out[50]:

	Churn	Churn_Prob	CustID	predicted
0	0	0.225111	879	0
1	0	0.274893	5790	0
2	1	0.692126	6498	1
3	1	0.504909	880	1
4	1	0.645261	2784	1

In [51]:

```
from sklearn import metrics
```

In [52]:

```
# Confusion matrix
confusion = metrics.confusion_matrix(y_train_pred_final.Churn, y_train_pred_final.predicted
print(confusion)
```

```
[[3270  365]
 [ 579  708]]
```

In [53]:

```
# Predicted     not_churn    churn
# Actual
# not_churn        3270      365
# churn            579       708
```

In [54]:

```
# Let's check the overall accuracy.
print(metrics.accuracy_score(y_train_pred_final.Churn, y_train_pred_final.predicted))
```

```
0.8082080455099553
```

Checking VIFs

In [55]:

```
# Check for the VIF values of the feature variables.
from statsmodels.stats.outliers_influence import variance_inflation_factor
```

In [56]:

```
# Create a dataframe that will contain the names of all the feature variables and their res
vif = pd.DataFrame()
vif['Features'] = X_train[col].columns
vif['VIF'] = [variance_inflation_factor(X_train[col].values, i) for i in range(X_train[col]
vif['VIF'] = round(vif['VIF'], 2)
vif = vif.sort_values(by = "VIF", ascending = False)
vif
```

Out[56]:

	Features	VIF
1	PhoneService	8.86
3	TotalCharges	7.37
0	tenure	6.88
9	InternetService_Fiber optic	3.97
6	Contract_Two year	3.28
10	InternetService_No	3.25
2	PaperlessBilling	2.68
11	MultipleLines_Yes	2.53
14	StreamingTV_Yes	2.34
13	TechSupport_Yes	2.08
5	Contract_One year	1.93
12	OnlineSecurity_Yes	1.90
8	PaymentMethod_Mailed check	1.72
7	PaymentMethod_Credit card (automatic)	1.46
4	SeniorCitizen	1.31

There are a few variables with high VIF. It's best to drop these variables as they aren't helping much with prediction and unnecessarily making the model complex. The variable 'PhoneService' has the highest VIF. So let's start by dropping that.

In [57]:

```
col = col.drop('PhoneService', 1)
col
```

Out[57]:

```
Index(['tenure', 'PaperlessBilling', 'TotalCharges', 'SeniorCitizen',
       'Contract_One year', 'Contract_Two year',
       'PaymentMethod_Credit card (automatic)', 'PaymentMethod_Mailed chec
k',
       'InternetService_Fiber optic', 'InternetService_No',
       'MultipleLines_Yes', 'OnlineSecurity_Yes', 'TechSupport_Yes',
       'StreamingTV_Yes'],
      dtype='object')
```

In [58]:

```
# Let's re-run the model using the selected variables
X_train_sm = sm.add_constant(X_train[col])
logm3 = sm.GLM(y_train,X_train_sm, family = sm.families.Binomial())
res = logm3.fit()
res.summary()
```

Out[58]:

Generalized Linear Model Regression Results

Dep. Variable:	Churn	**No. Observations:**	4922
Model:	GLM	**Df Residuals:**	4907
Model Family:	Binomial	**Df Model:**	14
Link Function:	logit	**Scale:**	1.0000
Method:	IRLS	**Log-Likelihood:**	-2017.0
Date:	Thu, 29 Nov 2018	**Deviance:**	4034.0
Time:	11:23:05	**Pearson chi2:**	5.94e+03
No. Iterations:	7	**Covariance Type:**	nonrobust

	coef	**std err**	**z**	**P>|z|**	**[0.025**	**0.975]**
const	-1.3885	0.133	-10.437	0.000	-1.649	-1.128
tenure	-1.4138	0.179	-7.884	0.000	-1.765	-1.062
PaperlessBilling	0.3425	0.089	3.829	0.000	0.167	0.518
TotalCharges	0.5936	0.184	3.225	0.001	0.233	0.954
SeniorCitizen	0.4457	0.099	4.486	0.000	0.251	0.640
Contract_One year	-0.6905	0.128	-5.411	0.000	-0.941	-0.440
Contract_Two year	-1.2646	0.211	-6.002	0.000	-1.678	-0.852
PaymentMethod_Credit card (automatic)	-0.3785	0.113	-3.363	0.001	-0.599	-0.158
PaymentMethod_Mailed check	-0.3769	0.111	-3.407	0.001	-0.594	-0.160
InternetService_Fiber optic	0.6241	0.111	5.645	0.000	0.407	0.841
InternetService_No	-1.0940	0.158	-6.919	0.000	-1.404	-0.784
MultipleLines_Yes	0.1607	0.094	1.712	0.087	-0.023	0.345
OnlineSecurity_Yes	-0.4094	0.102	-4.016	0.000	-0.609	-0.210
TechSupport_Yes	-0.4085	0.101	-4.025	0.000	-0.607	-0.210
StreamingTV_Yes	0.3077	0.094	3.277	0.001	0.124	0.492

In [59]:

```
y_train_pred = res.predict(X_train_sm).values.reshape(-1)
```

In [60]:

```
y_train_pred[:10]
```

Out[60]:

```
array([0.25403236, 0.22497676, 0.69386521, 0.51008735, 0.65172434,
       0.45441958, 0.3272777 , 0.80583357, 0.17618503, 0.50403034])
```

In [61]:

```
y_train_pred_final['Churn_Prob'] = y_train_pred
```

In [62]:

```
# Creating new column 'predicted' with 1 if Churn_Prob > 0.5 else 0
y_train_pred_final['predicted'] = y_train_pred_final.Churn_Prob.map(lambda x: 1 if x > 0.5
y_train_pred_final.head()
```

Out[62]:

	Churn	Churn_Prob	CustID	predicted
0	0	0.254032	879	0
1	0	0.224977	5790	0
2	1	0.693865	6498	1
3	1	0.510087	880	1
4	1	0.651724	2784	1

In [63]:

```
# Let's check the overall accuracy.
print(metrics.accuracy_score(y_train_pred_final.Churn, y_train_pred_final.predicted))
```

```
0.8051605038602194
```

So overall the accuracy hasn't dropped much.

Let's check the VIFs again

In [64]:

```
vif = pd.DataFrame()
vif['Features'] = X_train[col].columns
vif['VIF'] = [variance_inflation_factor(X_train[col].values, i) for i in range(X_train[col]
vif['VIF'] = round(vif['VIF'], 2)
vif = vif.sort_values(by = "VIF", ascending = False)
vif
```

Out[64]:

	Features	VIF
2	TotalCharges	7.30
0	tenure	6.79
5	Contract_Two year	3.16
8	InternetService_Fiber optic	2.94
9	InternetService_No	2.53
1	PaperlessBilling	2.52
13	StreamingTV_Yes	2.31
10	MultipleLines_Yes	2.27
12	TechSupport_Yes	2.00
4	Contract_One year	1.83
11	OnlineSecurity_Yes	1.80
7	PaymentMethod_Mailed check	1.66
6	PaymentMethod_Credit card (automatic)	1.44
3	SeniorCitizen	1.31

In [65]:

```
# Let's drop TotalCharges since it has a high VIF
col = col.drop('TotalCharges')
col
```

Out[65]:

```
Index(['tenure', 'PaperlessBilling', 'SeniorCitizen', 'Contract_One year',
       'Contract_Two year', 'PaymentMethod_Credit card (automatic)',
       'PaymentMethod_Mailed check', 'InternetService_Fiber optic',
       'InternetService_No', 'MultipleLines_Yes', 'OnlineSecurity_Yes',
       'TechSupport_Yes', 'StreamingTV_Yes'],
      dtype='object')
```

In [66]:

```
# Let's re-run the model using the selected variables
X_train_sm = sm.add_constant(X_train[col])
logm4 = sm.GLM(y_train,X_train_sm, family = sm.families.Binomial())
res = logm4.fit()
res.summary()
```

Out[66]:

Generalized Linear Model Regression Results

Dep. Variable:	Churn	**No. Observations:**	4922
Model:	GLM	**Df Residuals:**	4908
Model Family:	Binomial	**Df Model:**	13
Link Function:	logit	**Scale:**	1.0000
Method:	IRLS	**Log-Likelihood:**	-2022.5
Date:	Thu, 29 Nov 2018	**Deviance:**	4044.9
Time:	11:23:06	**Pearson chi2:**	5.22e+03
No. Iterations:	7	**Covariance Type:**	nonrobust

	coef	std err	z	P>|z|	[0.025	0.975]
const	-1.4695	0.130	-11.336	0.000	-1.724	-1.215
tenure	-0.8857	0.065	-13.553	0.000	-1.014	-0.758
PaperlessBilling	0.3367	0.089	3.770	0.000	0.162	0.512
SeniorCitizen	0.4517	0.100	4.527	0.000	0.256	0.647
Contract_One year	-0.6792	0.127	-5.360	0.000	-0.927	-0.431
Contract_Two year	-1.2308	0.208	-5.903	0.000	-1.639	-0.822
PaymentMethod_Credit card (automatic)	-0.3827	0.113	-3.399	0.001	-0.603	-0.162
PaymentMethod_Mailed check	-0.3393	0.110	-3.094	0.002	-0.554	-0.124
InternetService_Fiber optic	0.7914	0.098	8.109	0.000	0.600	0.983
InternetService_No	-1.1205	0.157	-7.127	0.000	-1.429	-0.812
MultipleLines_Yes	0.2166	0.092	2.355	0.019	0.036	0.397
OnlineSecurity_Yes	-0.3739	0.101	-3.684	0.000	-0.573	-0.175
TechSupport_Yes	-0.3611	0.101	-3.591	0.000	-0.558	-0.164
StreamingTV_Yes	0.3995	0.089	4.465	0.000	0.224	0.575

In [67]:

```
y_train_pred = res.predict(X_train_sm).values.reshape(-1)
```

In [68]:

```
y_train_pred[:10]
```

Out[68]:

```
array([0.28219274, 0.2681923 , 0.68953115, 0.53421409, 0.67433213,
       0.42980951, 0.31009304, 0.81248467, 0.20462744, 0.50431479])
```

In [69]:

```
y_train_pred_final['Churn_Prob'] = y_train_pred
```

In [70]:

```
# Creating new column 'predicted' with 1 if Churn_Prob > 0.5 else 0
y_train_pred_final['predicted'] = y_train_pred_final.Churn_Prob.map(lambda x: 1 if x > 0.5
y_train_pred_final.head()
```

Out[70]:

	Churn	Churn_Prob	CustID	predicted
0	0	0.282193	879	0
1	0	0.268192	5790	0
2	1	0.689531	6498	1
3	1	0.534214	880	1
4	1	0.674332	2784	1

In [71]:

```
# Let's check the overall accuracy.
print(metrics.accuracy_score(y_train_pred_final.Churn, y_train_pred_final.predicted))
```

```
0.804754164973588
```

The accuracy is still practically the same.

Let's now check the VIFs again

In [72]:

```
vif = pd.DataFrame()
vif['Features'] = X_train[col].columns
vif['VIF'] = [variance_inflation_factor(X_train[col].values, i) for i in range(X_train[col]
vif['VIF'] = round(vif['VIF'], 2)
vif = vif.sort_values(by = "VIF", ascending = False)
vif
```

Out[72]:

	Features	VIF
4	Contract_Two year	3.07
7	InternetService_Fiber optic	2.60
1	PaperlessBilling	2.44
9	MultipleLines_Yes	2.24
12	StreamingTV_Yes	2.17
8	InternetService_No	2.12
0	tenure	2.04
11	TechSupport_Yes	1.98
3	Contract_One year	1.82
10	OnlineSecurity_Yes	1.78
6	PaymentMethod_Mailed check	1.66
5	PaymentMethod_Credit card (automatic)	1.44
2	SeniorCitizen	1.31

All variables have a good value of VIF. So we need not drop any more variables and we can proceed with making predictions using this model only

In [73]:

```
# Let's take a look at the confusion matrix again
confusion = metrics.confusion_matrix(y_train_pred_final.Churn, y_train_pred_final.predicted
confusion
```

Out[73]:

```
array([[3269,  366],
       [ 595,  692]], dtype=int64)
```

In [74]:

```
# Actual/Predicted     not_churn    churn
        # not_churn        3269      366
        # churn            595       692
```

In [75]:

```
# Let's check the overall accuracy.
metrics.accuracy_score(y_train_pred_final.Churn, y_train_pred_final.predicted)
```

Out[75]:

```
0.804754164973588
```

Metrics beyond simply accuracy

In [76]:

```
TP = confusion[1,1] # true positive 
TN = confusion[0,0] # true negatives
FP = confusion[0,1] # false positives
FN = confusion[1,0] # false negatives
```

In [77]:

```
# Let's see the sensitivity of our logistic regression model
TP / float(TP+FN)
```

Out[77]:

```
0.5376845376845377
```

In [78]:

```
# Let us calculate specificity
TN / float(TN+FP)
```

Out[78]:

```
0.8993122420907841
```

In [79]:

```
# Calculate false postive rate - predicting churn when customer does not have churned
print(FP/ float(TN+FP))
```

```
0.10068775790921596
```

In [80]:

```
# positive predictive value 
print (TP / float(TP+FP))
```

```
0.6540642722117203
```

In [81]:

```
# Negative predictive value
print (TN / float(TN+ FN))
```

```
0.8460144927536232
```

Step 9: Plotting the ROC Curve

An ROC curve demonstrates several things:

- It shows the tradeoff between sensitivity and specificity (any increase in sensitivity will be accompanied by a decrease in specificity).
- The closer the curve follows the left-hand border and then the top border of the ROC space, the more accurate the test.
- The closer the curve comes to the 45-degree diagonal of the ROC space, the less accurate the test.

In [82]:

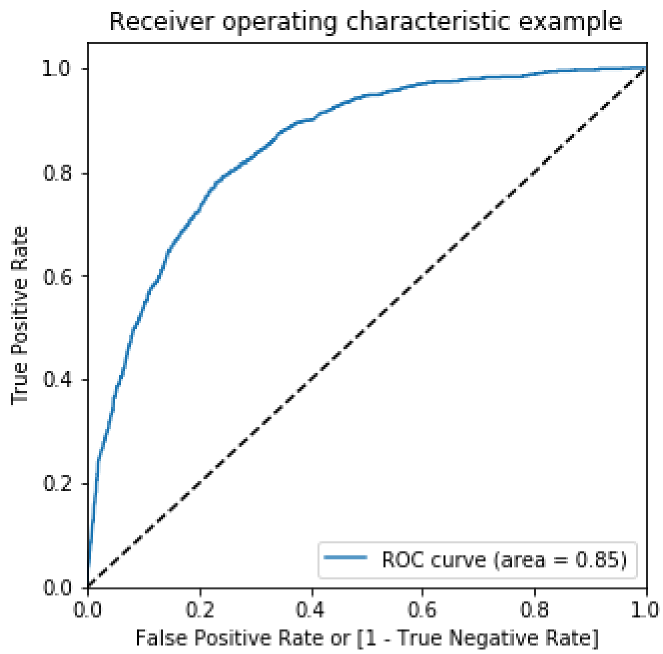
```
def draw_roc( actual, probs ):
    fpr, tpr, thresholds = metrics.roc_curve( actual, probs,
                                              drop_intermediate = False )
    auc_score = metrics.roc_auc_score( actual, probs )
    plt.figure(figsize=(5, 5))
    plt.plot( fpr, tpr, label='ROC curve (area = %0.2f)' % auc_score )
    plt.plot([0, 1], [0, 1], 'k--')
    plt.xlim([0.0, 1.0])
    plt.ylim([0.0, 1.05])
    plt.xlabel('False Positive Rate or [1 - True Negative Rate]')
    plt.ylabel('True Positive Rate')
    plt.title('Receiver operating characteristic example')
    plt.legend(loc="lower right")
    plt.show()

    return None
```

In [83]:

```
fpr, tpr, thresholds = metrics.roc_curve( y_train_pred_final.Churn, y_train_pred_final.Chur
```

In [84]:

```
draw_roc(y_train_pred_final.Churn, y_train_pred_final.Churn_Prob)
```



Step 10: Finding Optimal Cutoff Point

Optimal cutoff probability is that prob where we get balanced sensitivity and specificity

In [85]:

```
# Let's create columns with different probability cutoffs
numbers = [float(x)/10 for x in range(10)]
for i in numbers:
    y_train_pred_final[i]= y_train_pred_final.Churn_Prob.map(lambda x: 1 if x > i else 0)
y_train_pred_final.head()
```

Out[85]:

	Churn	Churn_Prob	CustID	predicted	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9
0	0	0.282193	879	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0.268192	5790	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	1	0.689531	6498	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
3	1	0.534214	880	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
4	1	0.674332	2784	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0

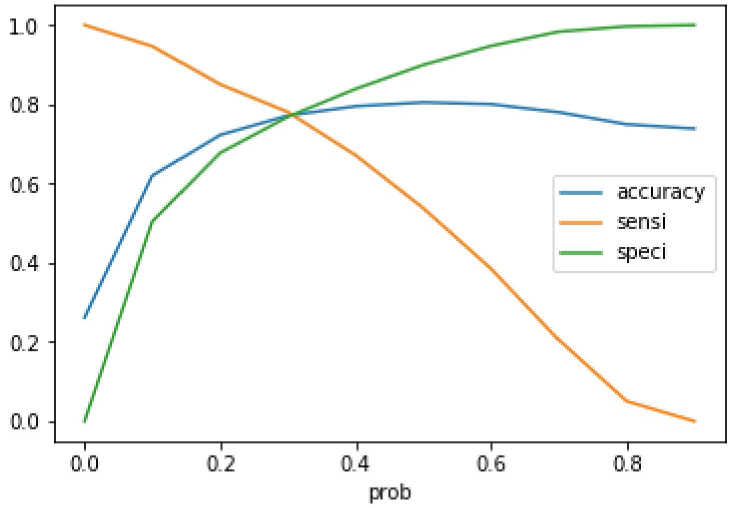
In [86]:

```
# Now let's calculate accuracy sensitivity and specificity for various probability cutoffs.
cutoff_df = pd.DataFrame( columns = ['prob','accuracy','sensi','speci'])
from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix

# TP = confusion[1,1] # true positive
# TN = confusion[0,0] # true negatives
# FP = confusion[0,1] # false positives
# FN = confusion[1,0] # false negatives

num = [0.0,0.1,0.2,0.3,0.4,0.5,0.6,0.7,0.8,0.9]
for i in num:
    cm1 = metrics.confusion_matrix(y_train_pred_final.Churn, y_train_pred_final[i] )
    total1=sum(sum(cm1))
    accuracy = (cm1[0,0]+cm1[1,1])/total1

    speci = cm1[0,0]/(cm1[0,0]+cm1[0,1])
    sensi = cm1[1,1]/(cm1[1,0]+cm1[1,1])
    cutoff_df.loc[i] =[ i ,accuracy,sensi,speci]
print(cutoff_df)
```

```
     prob  accuracy     sensi     speci
0.0   0.0  0.261479  1.000000  0.000000
0.1   0.1  0.619667  0.946387  0.503989
0.2   0.2  0.722674  0.850039  0.677579
0.3   0.3  0.771434  0.780109  0.768363
0.4   0.4  0.795002  0.671329  0.838790
0.5   0.5  0.804754  0.537685  0.899312
0.6   0.6  0.800284  0.385392  0.947180
0.7   0.7  0.779764  0.205128  0.983219
0.8   0.8  0.749289  0.050505  0.996699
0.9   0.9  0.738521  0.000000  1.000000
```

In [87]:

```
# Let's plot accuracy sensitivity and specificity for various probabilities.
cutoff_df.plot.line(x='prob', y=['accuracy','sensi','speci'])
plt.show()
```



From the curve above, 0.3 is the optimum point to take it as a cutoff probability.

In [88]:

```
y_train_pred_final['final_predicted'] = y_train_pred_final.Churn_Prob.map( lambda x: 1 if x

y_train_pred_final.head()
```

Out[88]:

	Churn	Churn_Prob	CustID	predicted	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	final_
0	0	0.282193	879	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1	0	0.268192	5790	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2	1	0.689531	6498	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	
3	1	0.534214	880	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	
4	1	0.674332	2784	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	

In [89]:

```
# Let's check the overall accuracy.
metrics.accuracy_score(y_train_pred_final.Churn, y_train_pred_final.final_predicted)
```

Out[89]:

```
0.771434376269809
```

In [90]:

```
confusion2 = metrics.confusion_matrix(y_train_pred_final.Churn, y_train_pred_final.final_pr
confusion2
```

Out[90]:

```
array([[2793,  842],
       [ 283, 1004]], dtype=int64)
```

In [91]:

```
TP = confusion2[1,1] # true positive
TN = confusion2[0,0] # true negatives
FP = confusion2[0,1] # false positives
FN = confusion2[1,0] # false negatives
```

In [92]:

```
# Let's see the sensitivity of our logistic regression model
TP / float(TP+FN)
```

Out[92]:

```
0.7801087801087802
```

In [93]:

```
# Let us calculate specificity
TN / float(TN+FP)
```

Out[93]:

```
0.768363136176066
```

In [94]:

```
# Calculate false postive rate - predicting churn when customer does not have churned
print(FP/ float(TN+FP))
```

```
0.23163686382393398
```

In [95]:

```
# Positive predictive value
print (TP / float(TP+FP))
```

```
0.5438786565547129
```

In [96]:

```
# Negative predictive value
print (TN / float(TN+ FN))
```

```
0.907997399219766
```

Precision and Recall

In [97]:

```
#Looking at the confusion matrix again
```

In [98]:

```
confusion = metrics.confusion_matrix(y_train_pred_final.Churn, y_train_pred_final.predicted
confusion
```

Out[98]:

```
array([[3269,  366],
       [ 595,  692]], dtype=int64)
```

Precision

TP / TP + FP

In [99]:

```
confusion[1,1]/(confusion[0,1]+confusion[1,1])
```

Out[99]:

```
0.6540642722117203
```

Recall

TP / TP + FN

In [100]:

```
confusion[1,1]/(confusion[1,0]+confusion[1,1])
```

Out[100]:

```
0.5376845376845377
```

Using sklearn utilities for the same

In [101]:

```
from sklearn.metrics import precision_score, recall_score
```

In [102]:

```
?precision_score
```

In [103]:

```
precision_score(y_train_pred_final.Churn, y_train_pred_final.predicted)
```

Out[103]:

```
0.6540642722117203
```

In [104]:

```
recall_score(y_train_pred_final.Churn, y_train_pred_final.predicted)
```

Out[104]:

```
0.5376845376845377
```

Precision and recall tradeoff

In [105]:

```
from sklearn.metrics import precision_recall_curve
```

In [106]:

```
y_train_pred_final.Churn, y_train_pred_final.predicted
```

Out[106]:

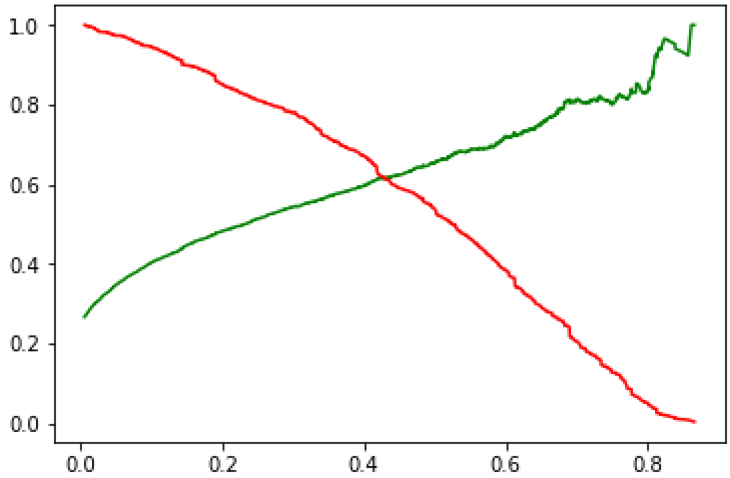
```
(0       0
 1       0
 2       1
 3       1
 4       1
 5       0
 6       0
 7       1
 8       0
 9       1
 10      0
 11      1
 12      1
 13      0
 14      0
 15      0
 16      0
 17      0
```

In [107]:

```
p, r, thresholds = precision_recall_curve(y_train_pred_final.Churn, y_train_pred_final.Chur
```

In [108]:

```
plt.plot(thresholds, p[:-1], "g-")
plt.plot(thresholds, r[:-1], "r-")
plt.show()
```



Step 11: Making predictions on the test set

In [109]:

```
X_test[['tenure','MonthlyCharges','TotalCharges']] = scaler.transform(X_test[['tenure','Mon
```

In [110]:

```
X_test = X_test[col]
X_test.head()
```

Out[110]:

	tenure	PaperlessBilling	SeniorCitizen	Contract_One year	Contract_Two year	PaymentMethod_C card (auton
942	-0.347623	1	0	0	0	
3730	0.999203	1	0	0	0	
1761	1.040015	1	0	0	1	
2283	-1.286319	1	0	0	0	
1872	0.346196	0	0	0	1	

In [111]:

```
X_test_sm = sm.add_constant(X_test)
```

Making predictions on the test set

In [112]:

```
y_test_pred = res.predict(X_test_sm)
```

In [113]:

```
y_test_pred[:10]
```

Out[113]:

```
942     0.397413
3730    0.270295
1761    0.010238
2283    0.612692
1872    0.015869
1970    0.727206
2532    0.302131
1616    0.010315
2485    0.632881
5914    0.126451
dtype: float64
```

In [114]:

```
# Converting y_pred to a dataframe which is an array
y_pred_1 = pd.DataFrame(y_test_pred)
```

In [115]:

```
# Let's see the head
y_pred_1.head()
```

Out[115]:

	0
942	0.397413
3730	0.270295
1761	0.010238
2283	0.612692
1872	0.015869

In [116]:

```
# Converting y_test to dataframe
y_test_df = pd.DataFrame(y_test)
```

In [117]:

```
# Putting CustID to index
y_test_df['CustID'] = y_test_df.index
```

In [118]:

```
# Removing index for both dataframes to append them side by side
y_pred_1.reset_index(drop=True, inplace=True)
y_test_df.reset_index(drop=True, inplace=True)
```

In [119]:

```
# Appending y_test_df and y_pred_1
y_pred_final = pd.concat([y_test_df, y_pred_1],axis=1)
```

In [120]:

```
y_pred_final.head()
```

Out[120]:

	Churn	CustID	0
0	0	942	0.397413
1	1	3730	0.270295
2	0	1761	0.010238
3	1	2283	0.612692
4	0	1872	0.015869

In [121]:

```
# Renaming the column
y_pred_final= y_pred_final.rename(columns={ 0 : 'Churn_Prob'})
```

In [122]:

```
# Rearranging the columns
y_pred_final = y_pred_final.reindex_axis(['CustID','Churn','Churn_Prob'], axis=1)
```

In [123]:

```
# Let's see the head of y_pred_final
y_pred_final.head()
```

Out[123]:

	CustID	Churn	Churn_Prob
0	942	0	0.397413
1	3730	1	0.270295
2	1761	0	0.010238
3	2283	1	0.612692
4	1872	0	0.015869

In [124]:

```
y_pred_final['final_predicted'] = y_pred_final.Churn_Prob.map(lambda x: 1 if x > 0.42 else
```

In [125]:

```
y_pred_final.head()
```

Out[125]:

	CustID	Churn	Churn_Prob	final_predicted
0	942	0	0.397413	0
1	3730	1	0.270295	0
2	1761	0	0.010238	0
3	2283	1	0.612692	1
4	1872	0	0.015869	0

In [126]:

```
# Let's check the overall accuracy.
metrics.accuracy_score(y_pred_final.Churn, y_pred_final.final_predicted)
```

Out[126]:

```
0.7834123222748816
```

In [127]:

```
confusion2 = metrics.confusion_matrix(y_pred_final.Churn, y_pred_final.final_predicted )
confusion2
```

Out[127]:

```
array([[1294,  234],
       [ 223,  359]], dtype=int64)
```

In [128]:

```
TP = confusion2[1,1] # true positive
TN = confusion2[0,0] # true negatives
FP = confusion2[0,1] # false positives
FN = confusion2[1,0] # false negatives
```

In [129]:

```
# Let's see the sensitivity of our logistic regression model
TP / float(TP+FN)
```

Out[129]:

```
0.6168384879725086
```

In [130]:

```
# Let us calculate specificity
TN / float(TN+FP)
```

Out[130]:

```
0.8468586387434555
```