



```
from google.colab import files
uploaded = files.upload()
```

 Choose Files Customer Churn.csv

- Customer Churn.csv(text/csv) - 977501 bytes, last modified: 3/2/2025 - 100% done

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


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



	customerID	gender	SeniorCitizen	Partner	Dependents	tenure	PhoneService	MultipleLines	InternetService	OnlineSecurity
0	7590-VHVEG	Female	0	Yes	No	1	No	No phone service	DSL	No
1	5575-GNVDE	Male	0	No	No	34	Yes	No	DSL	Yes
2	3668-QPYBK	Male	0	No	No	2	Yes	No	DSL	Yes
3	7795-CFOCW	Male	0	No	No	45	No	No phone service	DSL	Yes
4	9237-HQITU	Female	0	No	No	2	Yes	No	Fiber optic	No
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7038	6840-RESVB	Male	0	Yes	Yes	24	Yes	Yes	DSL	Yes
7039	2234-XADUH	Female	0	Yes	Yes	72	Yes	Yes	Fiber optic	No
7040	4801-JZAZL	Female	0	Yes	Yes	11	No	No phone service	DSL	Yes
7041	8361-LTMKD	Male	1	Yes	No	4	Yes	Yes	Fiber optic	No
7042	3186-AJIEK	Male	0	No	No	66	Yes	No	Fiber optic	Yes


7043 rows × 21 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
```


```
df.size
```

 147903

df.columns

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

df.isnull().sum()




	0
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

## ✓ Replacing blanks with 0 as tenure is 0 and no total charges are recorded

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

df.info()



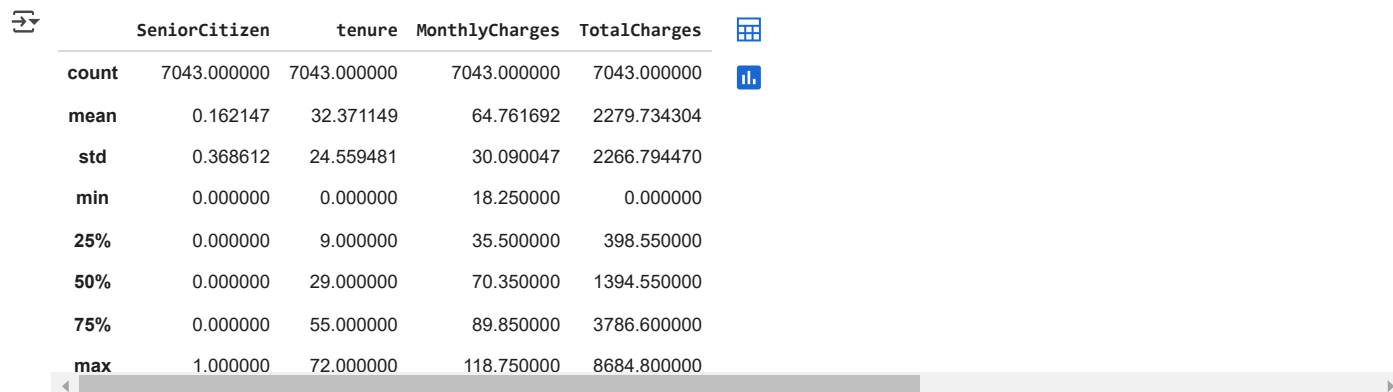
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3   Partner               7043 non-null   object
4   Dependents            7043 non-null   object
5   tenure                7043 non-null   int64
6   PhoneService          7043 non-null   object
7   MultipleLines         7043 non-null   object
8   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

```

```
df.describe()
```



The table displays the statistical summary of the DataFrame 'df'. It includes columns for 'SeniorCitizen', 'tenure', 'MonthlyCharges', and 'TotalCharges'. The summary rows are: count, mean, std, min, 25%, 50%, 75%, and max. The 'count' row shows all columns have 7043 non-null entries. The 'mean' row shows average values for each column. The 'std' row shows standard deviation. The 'min' row shows the minimum values. The '25%', '50%', and '75%' rows show the first, second, and third quartiles respectively. The 'max' row shows the maximum values.

	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

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

```
0
```

✓ Converted 0 and 1 values of senior citizen to yes/no to make it easier to understand

```

def conv(value):
    if value== 1:
        return "Yes"
    else:
        return "No"

```

```
df["SeniorCitizen"] = df["SeniorCitizen"].apply(conv)
```

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

D	gender	SeniorCitizen	Partner	Dependents	tenure	PhoneService	MultipleLines	InternetService	OnlineSecurity	...
1-3	Female	No	Yes	No	1	No	No phone service	DSL	No	...
1-E	Male	No	No	No	34	Yes	No	DSL	Yes	...
1-K	Male	No	No	No	2	Yes	No	DSL	Yes	...
1-V	Male	No	No	No	45	No	No phone service	DSL	Yes	...
1-J	Female	No	No	No	2	Yes	No	Fiber optic	No	...
1-C	Female	No	No	No	8	Yes	Yes	Fiber optic	No	...
1-K	Male	No	No	Yes	22	Yes	Yes	Fiber optic	No	...
1-C	Female	No	No	No	10	No	No phone service	DSL	Yes	...
1-D	Female	No	Yes	No	28	Yes	Yes	Fiber optic	No	...
1-J	Male	No	No	Yes	62	Yes	No	DSL	Yes	...
1-C	Male	No	Yes	Yes	13	Yes	No	DSL	Yes	...
1-I	Male	No	No	No	16	Yes	No	No	No internet service	...
1-X	Male	No	Yes	No	58	Yes	Yes	Fiber optic	No	...
1-X	Male	No	No	No	49	Yes	Yes	Fiber optic	No	...
S	Male	No	No	No	25	Yes	No	Fiber optic	Yes	...
1-Z	Female	No	Yes	Yes	69	Yes	Yes	Fiber optic	Yes	...
1-3	Female	No	No	No	52	Yes	No	No	No internet service	...
1-T	Male	No	No	Yes	71	Yes	Yes	Fiber optic	Yes	...
1-V	Female	No	Yes	Yes	10	Yes	No	DSL	No	...
1-3	Female	No	No	No	21	Yes	No	Fiber optic	No	...

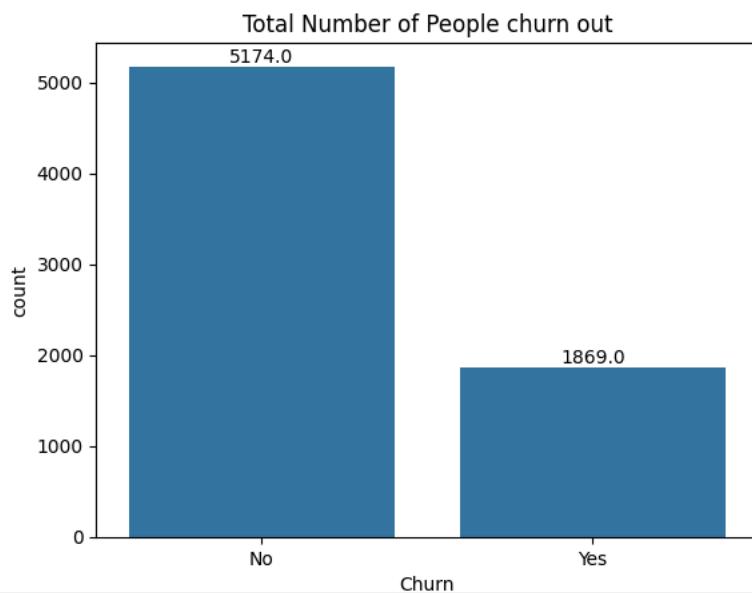
umns

```
churn_counts = df['Churn'].value_counts()
print(churn_counts)
```

```
Churn
No      5174
Yes     1869
Name: count, dtype: int64
```

```
ax = sns.countplot(x=df['Churn'])
for p in ax.patches:
    ax.annotate(f'{p.get_height()}', (p.get_x() + p.get_width() / 2, p.get_height()),
               ha='center', va='bottom')
plt.title("Total Number of People churn out")

plt.show()
```



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

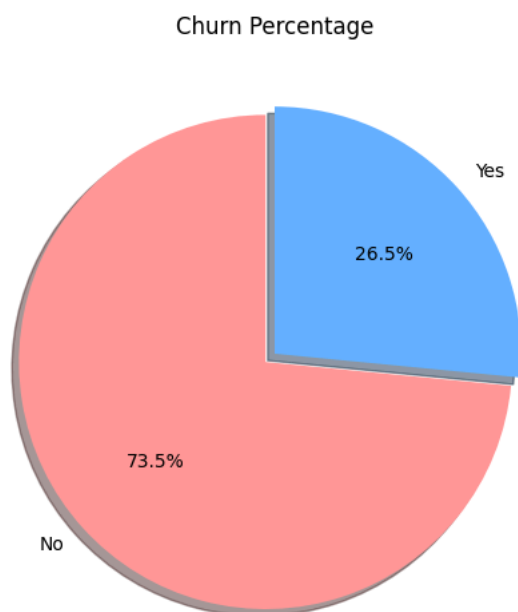
# Labels for the pie chart
labels = churn_counts.index # "Yes" and "No"

# Colors for better visualization
colors = ['#ff9999', '#66b3ff']

# Plot the pie chart
plt.figure(figsize=(6, 6))
plt.pie(churn_counts, labels=labels, autopct='%1.1f%%', colors=colors, startangle=90, shadow=True, explode=[0.05, 0])

# Title of the chart
plt.title("Churn Percentage")

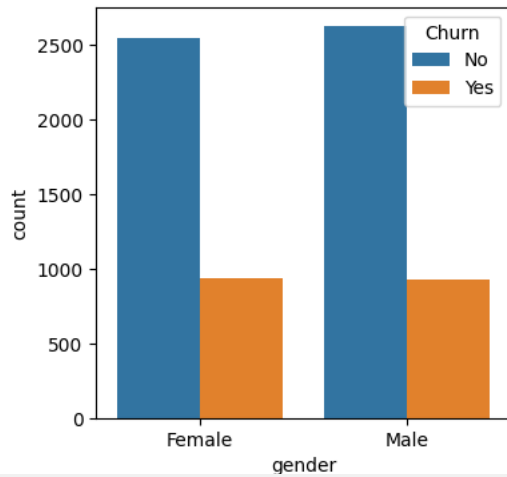
# Show the chart
plt.show()
```



✓ From this pie chart we can conclude that 26.5% of our customers have churned out

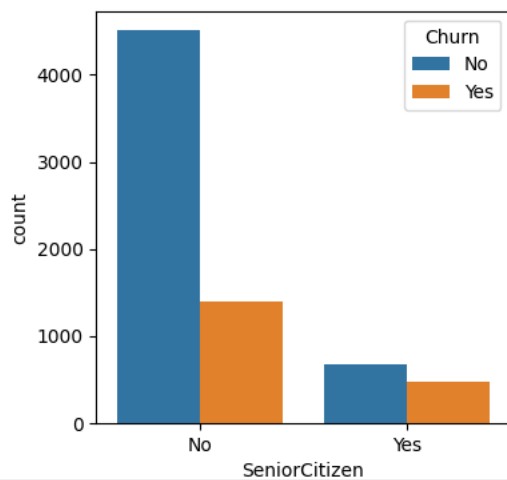
```
plt.figure(figsize=(4, 4))
sns.countplot(x='gender', hue='Churn', data=df)
```

↳ <Axes: xlabel='gender', ylabel='count'>



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

↳ <Axes: xlabel='SeniorCitizen', ylabel='count'>



```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

```
# Count churned vs. not churned for Senior Citizens
senior_churn = df[df["SeniorCitizen"] == 1]["Churn"].value_counts()
print(senior_churn)
```

↳ Series([], Name: count, dtype: int64)

```
print(df["Churn"].unique())
```

↳ ['No' 'Yes']

```
senior_churn = df[df["SeniorCitizen"] == 1]["Churn"].value_counts()
```

```
# Check if senior_churn is empty
if senior_churn.empty:
    print("No senior citizens found in the dataset.")
else:
    labels = senior_churn.index
    colors = ["#ff9999", "#66b3ff"]
    explode = [0.05] * len(senior_churn)

    plt.figure(figsize=(6, 6))
    plt.pie(senior_churn, labels=labels, autopct='%1.1f%%', colors=colors,
            startangle=90, shadow=True, explode=explode)

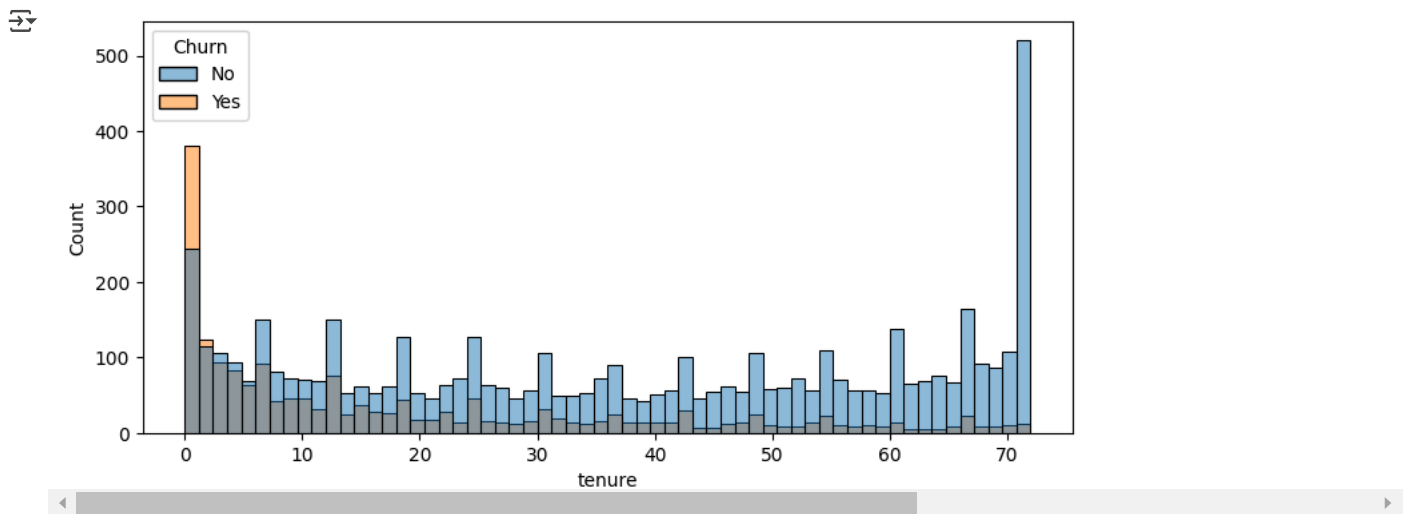
    plt.title("Senior Citizens Churn Percentage")
    plt.show()
```

↳ No senior citizens found in the dataset.

```
senior_count = df[df["SeniorCitizen"] == 1].shape[0]
print(f"Total Senior Citizens: {senior_count}")
```

↗ Total Senior Citizens: 0

```
plt.figure(figsize=(9, 4))
sns.histplot(x='tenure', data=df, bins=60, hue="Churn" )
plt.show()
```



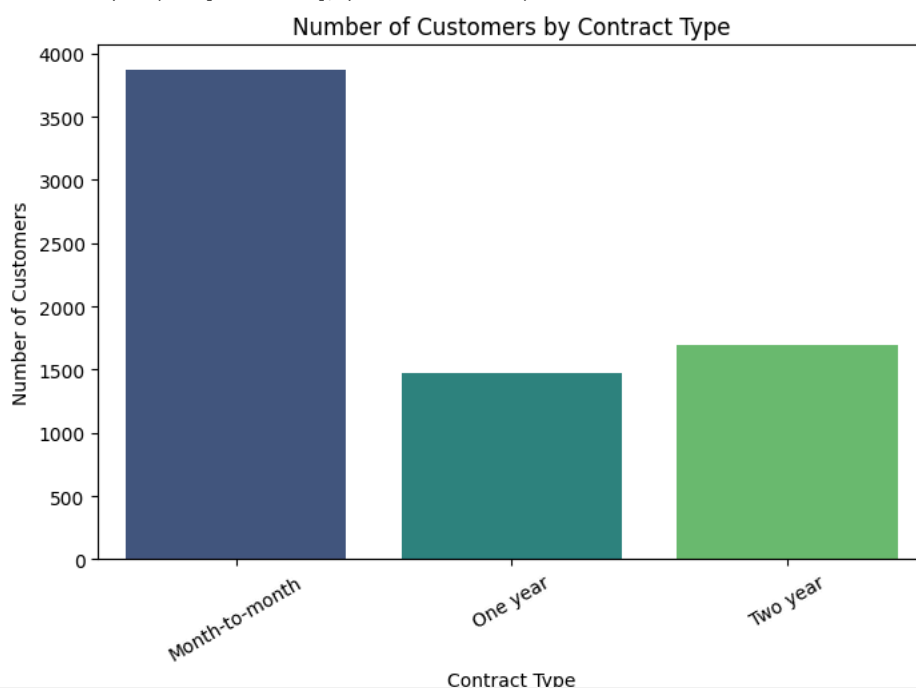
- ✓ People who have used our services for long time has stayed and people who have used our services for 1 or 2 months have churned

```
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 5))
sns.countplot(x=df["Contract"], palette="viridis")
plt.title("Number of Customers by Contract Type")
plt.xlabel("Contract Type")
plt.ylabel("Number of Customers")
plt.xticks(rotation=30)
plt.show()
```

↗ <ipython-input-34-017b081869e3>:2: FutureWarning:

Passing `palette` without assigning `hue` is deprecated and will be removed in v0.14.0. Assign the `x` variable to `hue` and set `le`

sns.countplot(x=df["Contract"], palette="viridis")



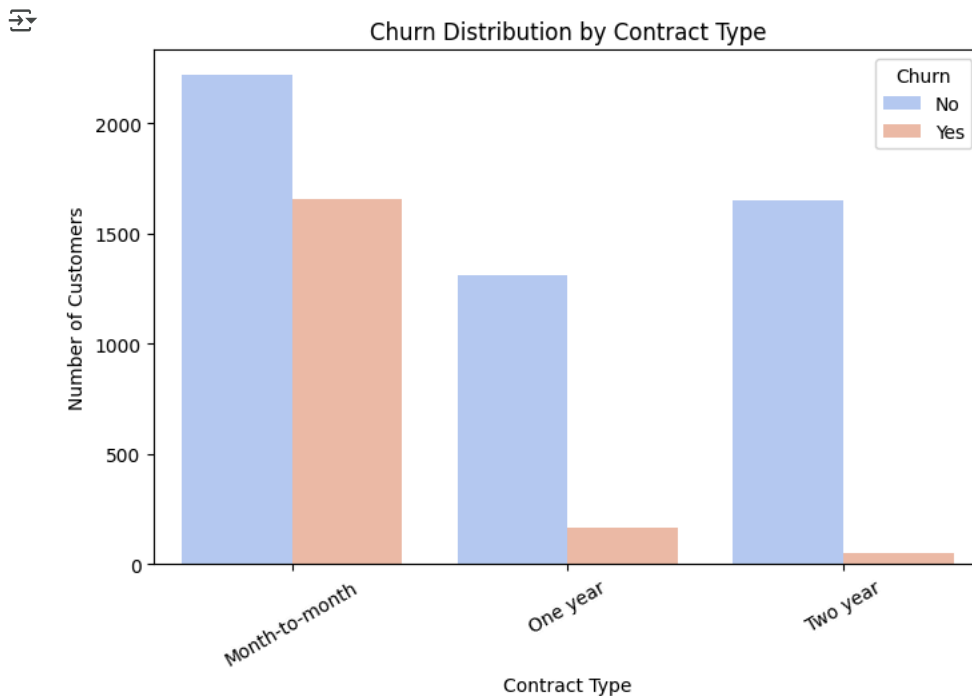
```
churn_by_contract = df[df["Churn"] == "Yes"]["Contract"].value_counts()
print(churn_by_contract)
```

```
Contract
Month-to-month    1655
One year           166
Two year           48
Name: count, dtype: int64
```

```
contract_churn_rate = df.groupby("Contract")["Churn"].value_counts(normalize=True).unstack() * 100
print(contract_churn_rate)
```

```
Churn          No          Yes
Contract
Month-to-month  57.290323  42.709677
One year        88.730482  11.269518
Two year        97.168142   2.831858
```

```
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 5))
sns.countplot(x="Contract", hue="Churn", data=df, palette="coolwarm")
plt.title("Churn Distribution by Contract Type")
plt.xlabel("Contract Type")
plt.ylabel("Number of Customers")
plt.legend(title="Churn")
plt.xticks(rotation=30)
plt.show()
```



people who have month to month contract are likely to churn then who have stayed longer

```
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)
```

```
# List of service-related columns
```

```
service_columns = ['PhoneService', 'MultipleLines', 'InternetService',
                  'OnlineSecurity', 'OnlineBackup', 'DeviceProtection',
                  'TechSupport', 'StreamingTV', 'StreamingMovies']
```

```
# Set figure size
```

```
fig, axes = plt.subplots(3, 3, figsize=(11, 11)) # 3x3 grid for subplots
fig.suptitle("Customer Churn Based on Services", fontsize=16)
```



```
# Plot countplots for each service with hue='Churn'
for ax, col in zip(axes.flat, service_columns):
    sns.countplot(x=col, data=df, hue="Churn", ax=ax, palette="coolwarm") # Churn as hue
    ax.set_title(col)
    ax.set_xlabel("")
    ax.set_ylabel("Count")
    ax.set_xticklabels(ax.get_xticklabels(), rotation=20)

plt.tight_layout(rect=[0, 0, 1, 0.96]) # Adjust layout
plt.show()
```

```

↳ <ipython-input-43-8b033348661d>:16: UserWarning: set_ticklabels() should only be used with a fixed number of ticks, i.e. after set_t
ax.set_xticklabels(ax.get_xticklabels(), rotation=20)
<ipython-input-43-8b033348661d>:16: UserWarning: set_ticklabels() should only be used with a fixed number of ticks, i.e. after set_t

# Count churned customers based on PaymentMethod
churn_counts_by_payment = df[df["Churn"] == "Yes"]["PaymentMethod"].value_counts()

# Display the result
print(churn_counts_by_payment)

↳ PaymentMethod
Electronic check      1071
Mailed check          308
Bank transfer (automatic)  258
Credit card (automatic)  232
Name: count, dtype: int64

↳ ax.set_xticklabels(ax.get_xticklabels(), rotation=20)

plt.figure(figsize=(8, 5))
sns.barplot(x=churn_counts_by_payment.index, y=churn_counts_by_payment.values, palette="coolwarm")
plt.xlabel("Payment Method")
plt.ylabel("Number of Churned Customers")
plt.title("Churn Count by Payment Method")
plt.xticks(rotation=20)
plt.show()

↳ <ipython-input-45-c9c12ab16f53>:2: FutureWarning:

Passing `palette` without assigning `hue` is deprecated and will be removed in v0.14.0. Assign the `x` variable to `hue` and set `le

sns.barplot(x=churn_counts_by_payment.index, y=churn_counts_by_payment.values, palette="coolwarm")

```

