

```

import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
# Data Visualization
import seaborn as sn
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
# K-Means Cluster
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
from sklearn.preprocessing import OrdinalEncoder
encoder = OrdinalEncoder()
from sklearn.cluster import KMeans
import scipy.stats as stats
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import math

df = pd.read_csv("/content/WA_Fn-UseC_-Telco-Customer-Churn.csv")

df.head(2)
df["SeniorCitizen"] = df["SeniorCitizen"].map({0: "No", 1: "Yes"})

df.isnull().sum(axis = 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
dtype: int64

```

```

print(f'This dataset contains information on {df.shape[0]} customers and {df.shape[1]} attributes')

```

```

This dataset contains information on 7043 customers and 21 attributes, with NO missing values

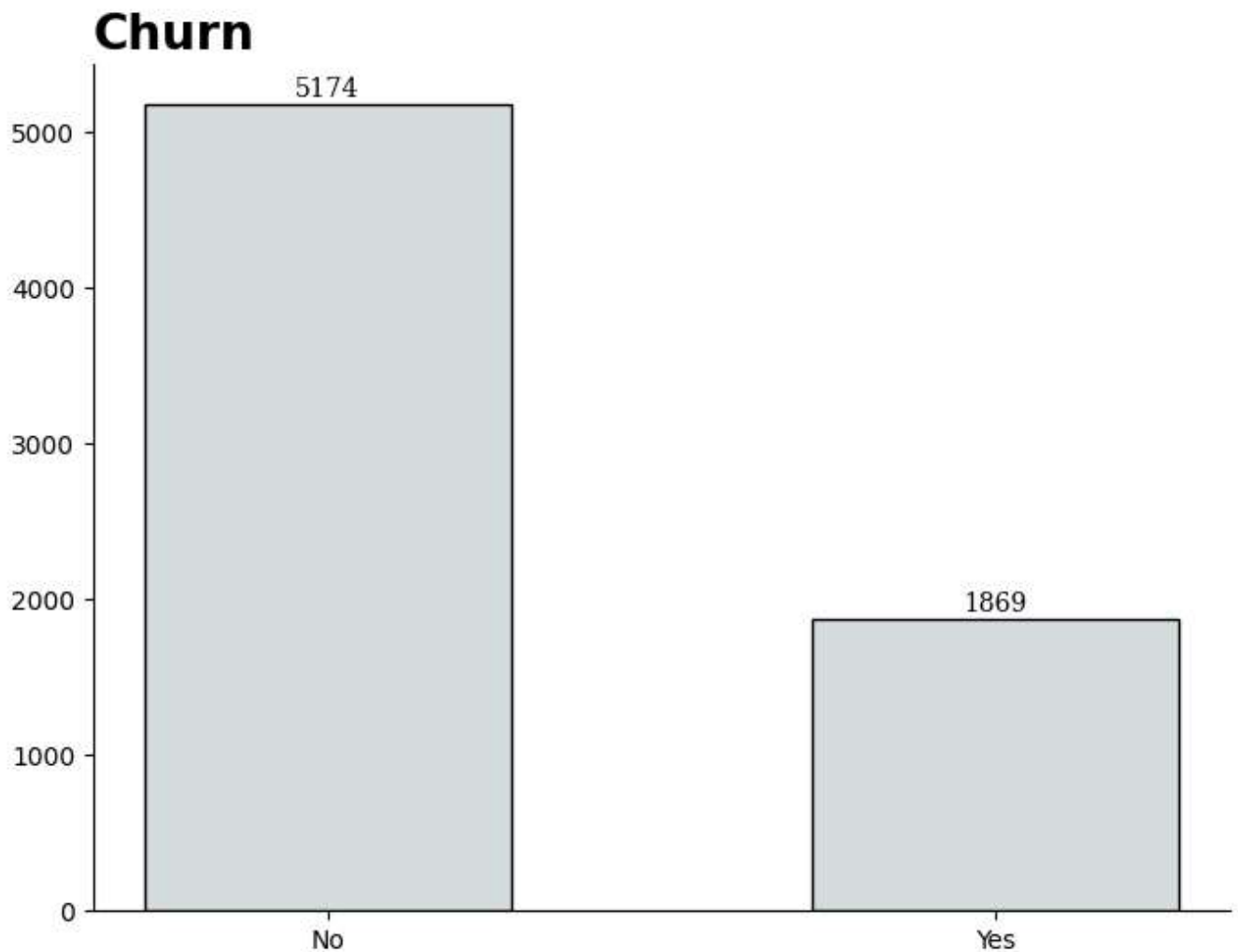
```



```
#Visualizing our dataset
```

```
#churn
```

```
fig, ax = plt.subplots(1,1, figsize=(8, 6))
data_temp = df['Churn'].value_counts().sort_index()
ax.bar(data_temp.index, data_temp,
        edgecolor='black', color='#d4dddd',
        width=0.55 )
ax.set_title('Churn', loc='left', fontsize=19, fontweight='bold')
for i in data_temp.index:
    ax.annotate(f"{data_temp[i]}",
                xy=(i, data_temp[i] + 100),
                va = 'center', ha='center', fontweight='light', fontfamily='serif',
                color='black')
for s in ['top', 'right']:
    ax.spines[s].set_visible(False)
```

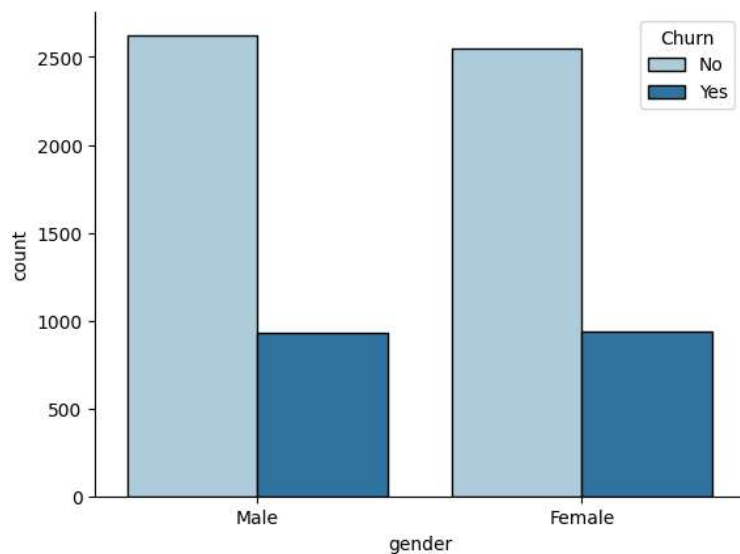


```

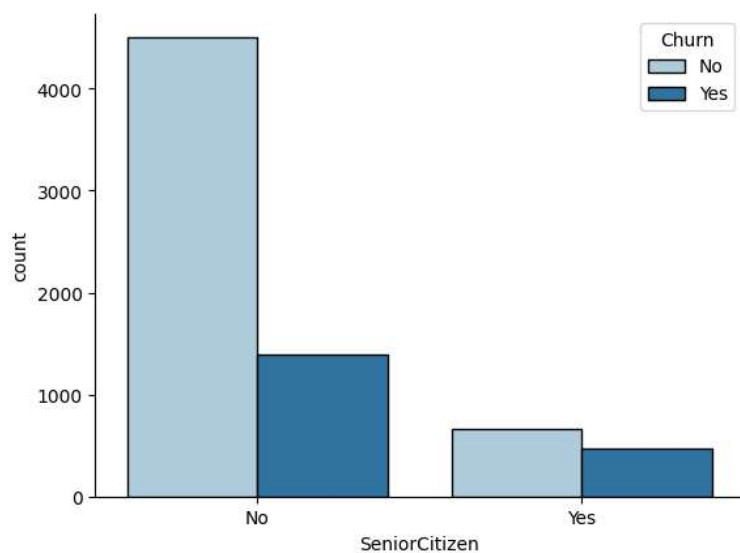
def CountPlot_Table (feature):
    # Create Count Plot for Churn Vs Feature
    sn.countplot(x=feature, hue="Churn", data=df, palette="Paired", edgecolor = 'Black', or
    sn.despine()
    # Create a plot for proportions
    temp_table = pd.DataFrame(round(df.groupby(feature)['Churn'].value_counts(normalize = T
    table = plt.table(cellText=temp_table.values,
        rowLabels=temp_table.index,
        colLabels=temp_table.columns,
        bbox=(1.5, 0,0.4 , 0.45))
    table.auto_set_font_size(False)
    table.set_fontsize(12)
    plt.show()

demo_features = ['gender','SeniorCitizen','Partner','Dependents']
for feature in demo_features:
    CountPlot_Table(feature)

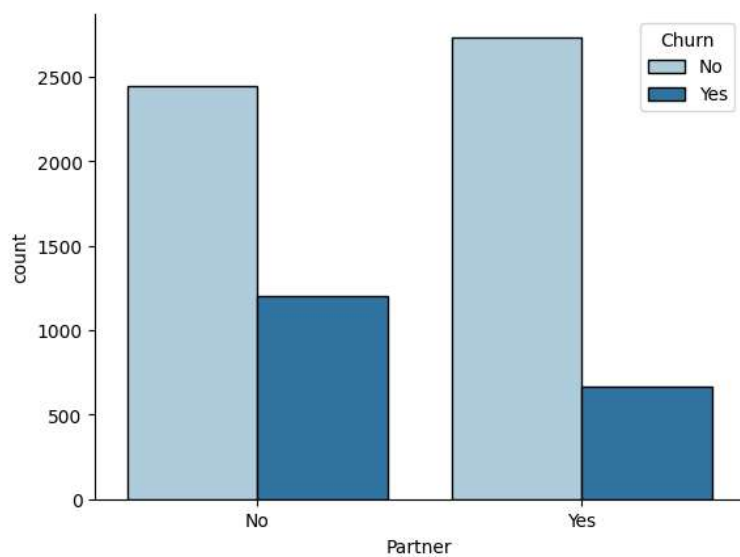
```



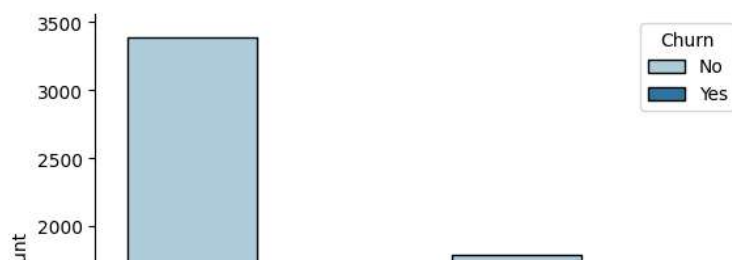
	Churn
('Female', 'No')	0.7308
('Female', 'Yes')	0.2692
('Male', 'No')	0.7384
('Male', 'Yes')	0.2616



	Churn
('No', 'No')	0.7639
('No', 'Yes')	0.2361
('Yes', 'No')	0.5832
('Yes', 'Yes')	0.4168



	Churn
('No', 'No')	0.6704
('No', 'Yes')	0.3296
('Yes', 'No')	0.8034
('Yes', 'Yes')	0.1966

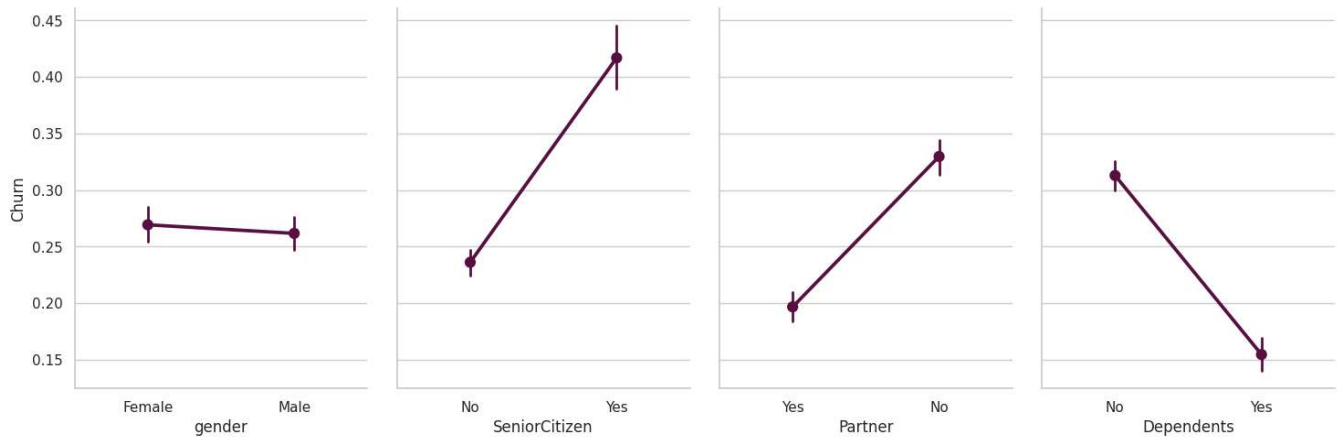


```

df2 =df.copy()
df2["Churn"]= df2["Churn"].map({"No" : 0 , "Yes": 1})
sn.set_theme(style = 'whitegrid')
g=sn.PairGrid(df2, y_vars = 'Churn',
              x_vars = ['gender','SeniorCitizen','Partner','Dependents'], height = 5, aspect
g.map(sn.pointplot, scale = 1, errwidth =2, color = 'xkcd:plum')

```

<seaborn.axisgrid.PairGrid at 0x7946079c5810>



```

import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import scipy.stats as stats
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import math

```

```

Male_Churn = df2[df2["gender"] == 'Male'].Churn
Female_Churn = df2[df2["gender"] == 'Female'].Churn

```

```

t_statistics = stats.ttest_ind(a= Male_Churn,
                               b= Female_Churn,
                               equal_var=False)    # Assume samples have equal variance?
t_statistics

```

```

TtestResult(statistic=-0.7226104987857616, pvalue=0.4699432354173566,
df=7035.411941818457)

```

```

Dependents_No = df2[df2["Dependents"] == 'No'].Churn
Dependents_Yes = df2[df2["Dependents"] == 'Yes'].Churn

t_statistics1 = stats.ttest_ind(a= Dependents_No, b= Dependents_Yes, equal_var=False)
print(t_statistics1)
t_statistics2 = stats.ttest_ind(a= df2[df2["Partner"] == 'No'].Churn, b= df2[df2["Partner"]
print(t_statistics2)
t_statistics3 = stats.ttest_ind(a= df2[df2["SeniorCitizen"] == 'No'].Churn, b= df2[df2["Sen
print(t_statistics3)

TtestResult(statistic=15.409078802902004, pvalue=2.1775286391572522e-52, df=5051.620204
TtestResult(statistic=12.84172504320383, pvalue=2.5291143492203677e-37, df=6972.4985711
TtestResult(statistic=-11.58073209133662, pvalue=9.364391561685353e-30, df=1485.9754409

```



#Payment Method

```

data = df['PaymentMethod'].value_counts()
keys = df['PaymentMethod'].unique()

# declaring exploding pie
explode = [0.1, 0, 0, 0]
# define Seaborn color palette to use
palette_color = sn.color_palette('Paired')
# plotting data on chart

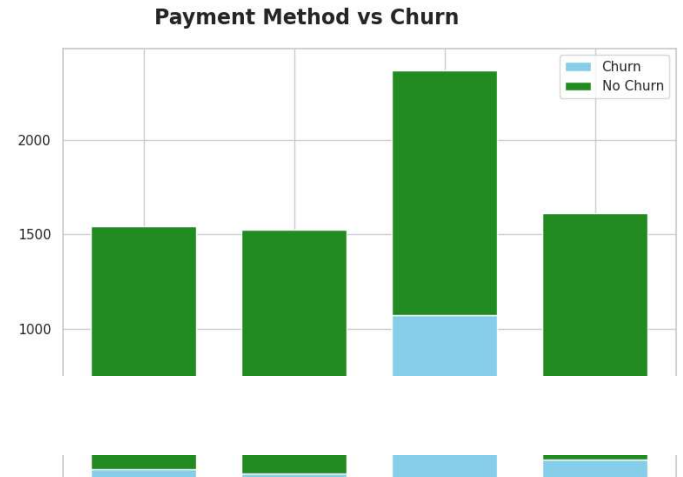
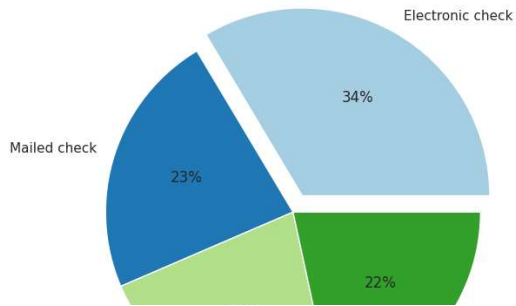
fig, ax = plt.subplots(1, 2, figsize=(20, 7))
ax[0].pie(data, labels=keys, colors=palette_color,
          explode=explode, autopct='%0.0f%%')

# create data

yes_churn = [258, 232, 1071, 308]
no_churn = [1286, 1290, 1294, 1304]
ax[1].bar(keys, yes_churn, label='Churn', color = 'skyblue', edgecolor='white', width = 0.7)
ax[1].bar(keys, no_churn, label='No Churn', bottom=yes_churn, color = 'forestgreen', edgeco
ax[1].legend()
fig.text(0.60, 0.92, 'Payment Method vs Churn', fontsize=17, fontweight='bold')

```

Text(0.6, 0.92, 'Payment Method vs Churn')

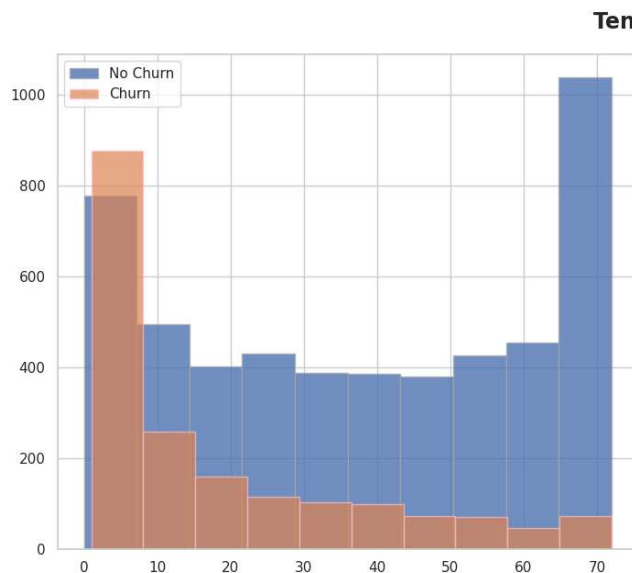


#Tenure

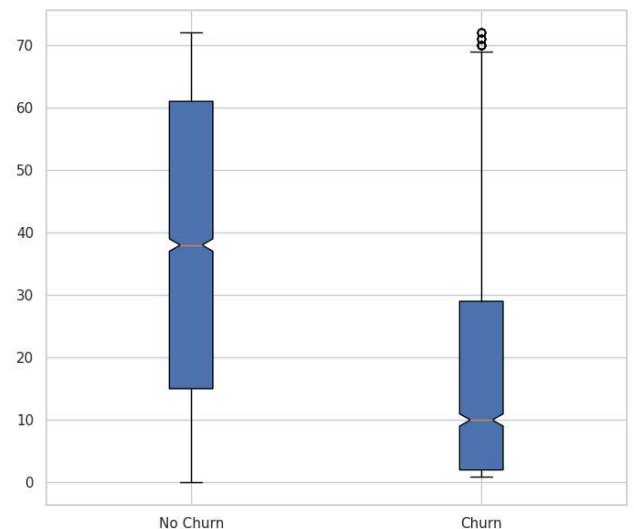
```
Churn_0 = df2[df2["Churn"] == 0]
Churn_1 = df2[df2["Churn"] == 1]
# plotting first histogram
fig, ax = plt.subplots(1, 2, figsize=(18, 7))
ax[0].hist(Churn_0.tenure, label='No Churn', alpha=.8, edgecolor='darkgrey')
# plotting second histogram
ax[0].hist(Churn_1.tenure, label='Churn', alpha=0.7, edgecolor='pink')
ax[0].legend()
```

```
columns = [Churn_0.tenure, Churn_1.tenure]
ax[1].boxplot(columns, notch=True, patch_artist=True)
plt.xticks([1, 2], ["No Churn", "Churn"])
fig.text(0.45, 0.92, 'Tenure vs Churn', fontsize=17, fontweight='bold')
```

Text(0.45, 0.92, 'Tenure vs Churn')

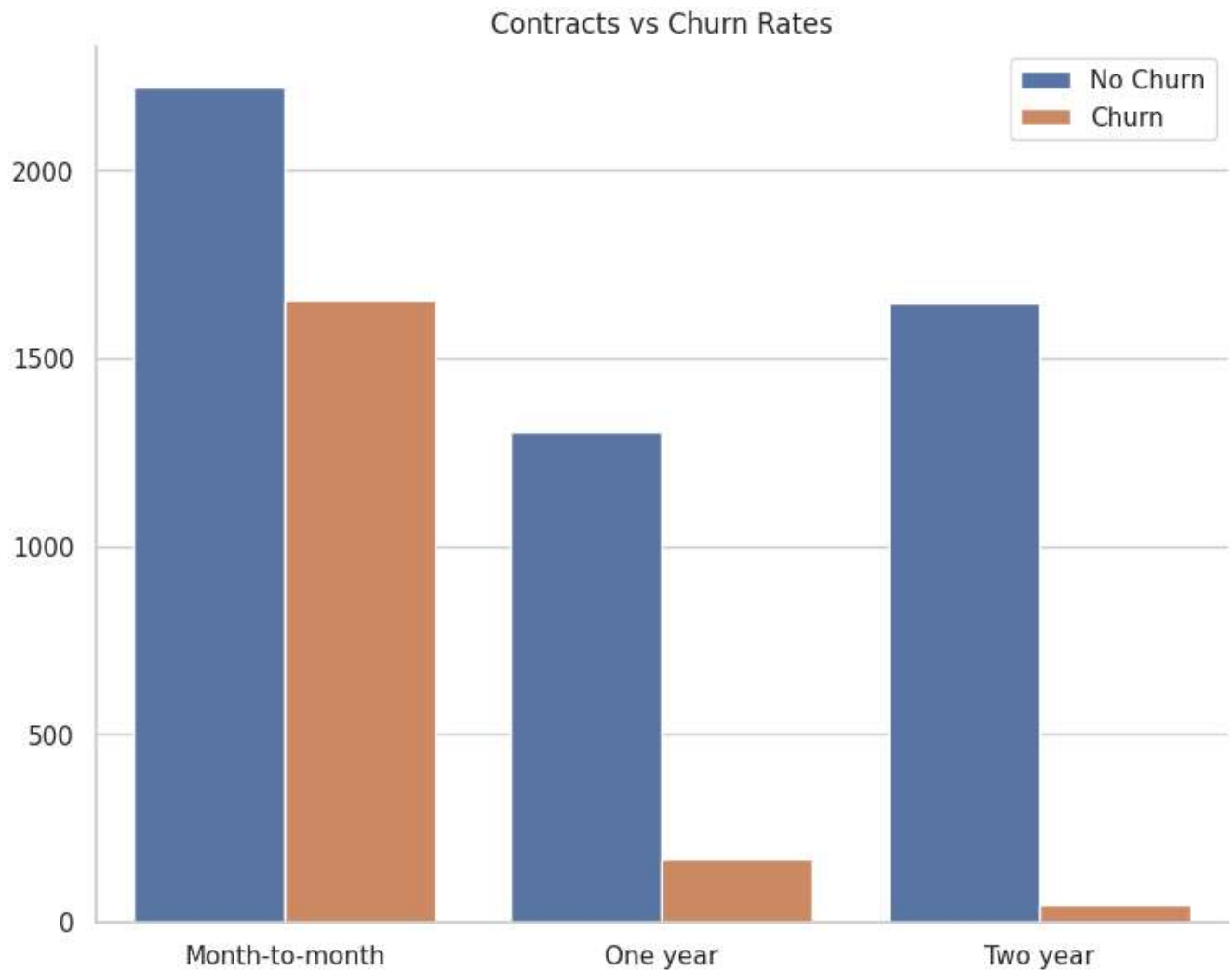


Tenure vs Churn



```
#Contracts
```

```
plt.figure(figsize=(9,7))
ax = sns.countplot(x="Contract", hue="Churn", data=df).set(title='Contracts vs Churn Rates',
sn.despine()
plt.legend(title='', loc='upper right', labels=['No Churn', 'Churn'])
plt.show(g)
```



```
#Monthly Charges
```

```
ax = sns.kdeplot(Churn_0.MonthlyCharges, color="#9C7FE8", shade = True)
ax = sns.kdeplot(Churn_1.MonthlyCharges, color="#00677C", shade = True)
ax.legend(["No Churn", "Churn"], loc='upper right')
```



```
<ipython-input-49-7744798802cf>:1: FutureWarning:
```

```
`shade` is now deprecated in favor of `fill`; setting `fill=True`.
This will become an error in seaborn v0.14.0; please update your code.
```

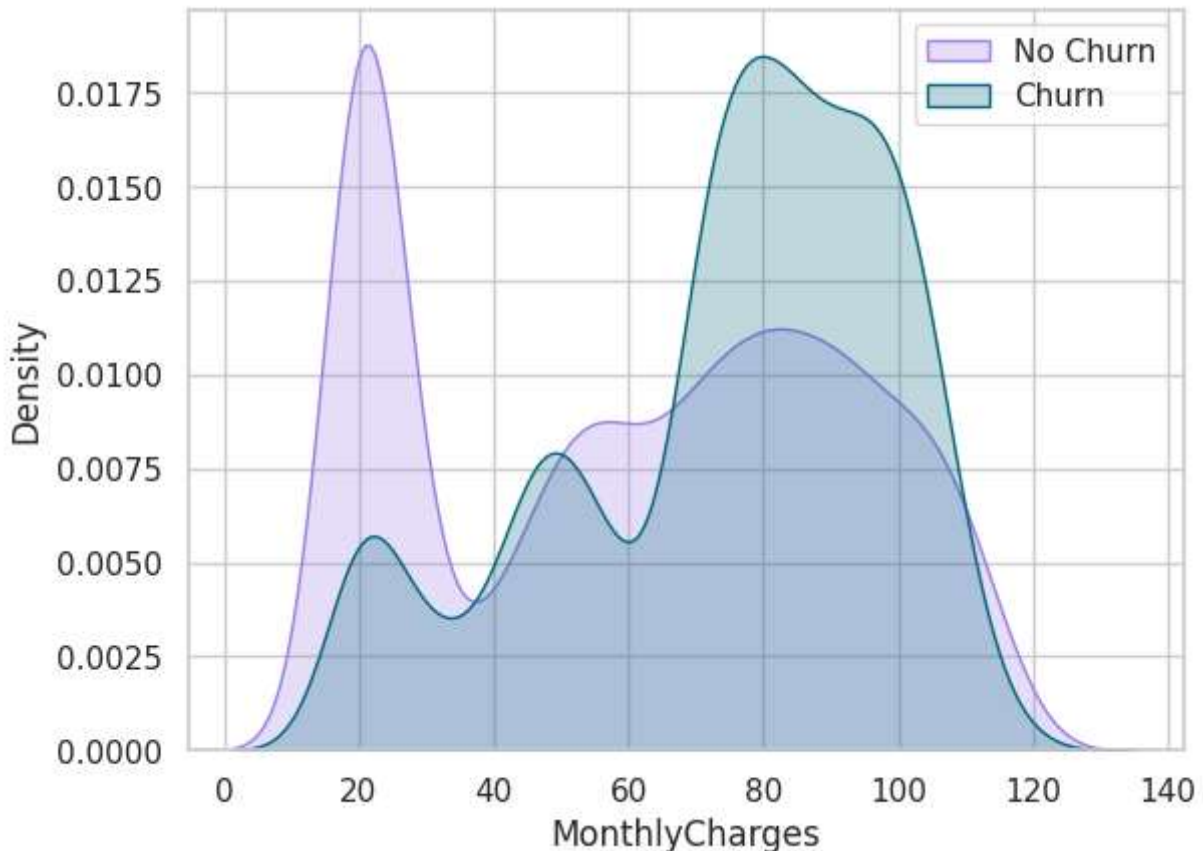
```
ax = sns.kdeplot(Churn_0.MonthlyCharges, color="#9C7FE8", shade = True)
```

```
<ipython-input-49-7744798802cf>:2: FutureWarning:
```

```
`shade` is now deprecated in favor of `fill`; setting `fill=True`.
This will become an error in seaborn v0.14.0; please update your code.
```

```
ax = sns.kdeplot(Churn_1.MonthlyCharges, color="#00677C", shade = True)
```

```
<matplotlib.legend.Legend at 0x79460a857be0>
```



```
#Total Charges
```

```
pd.set_option('mode.chained_assignment', None)
```

```
Churn_0['TotalCharges'] = pd.to_numeric(Churn_0['TotalCharges'],errors = 'coerce')
```

```
Churn_1['TotalCharges'] = pd.to_numeric(Churn_1['TotalCharges'],errors = 'coerce')
```

```
ax = sns.kdeplot(Churn_0.TotalCharges, color="#9C7FE8", shade = True)
```

```
ax = sns.kdeplot(Churn_1.TotalCharges, color="#00677C", shade = True)
```

```
ax.legend(["No Churn","Churn"],loc='upper right')
```

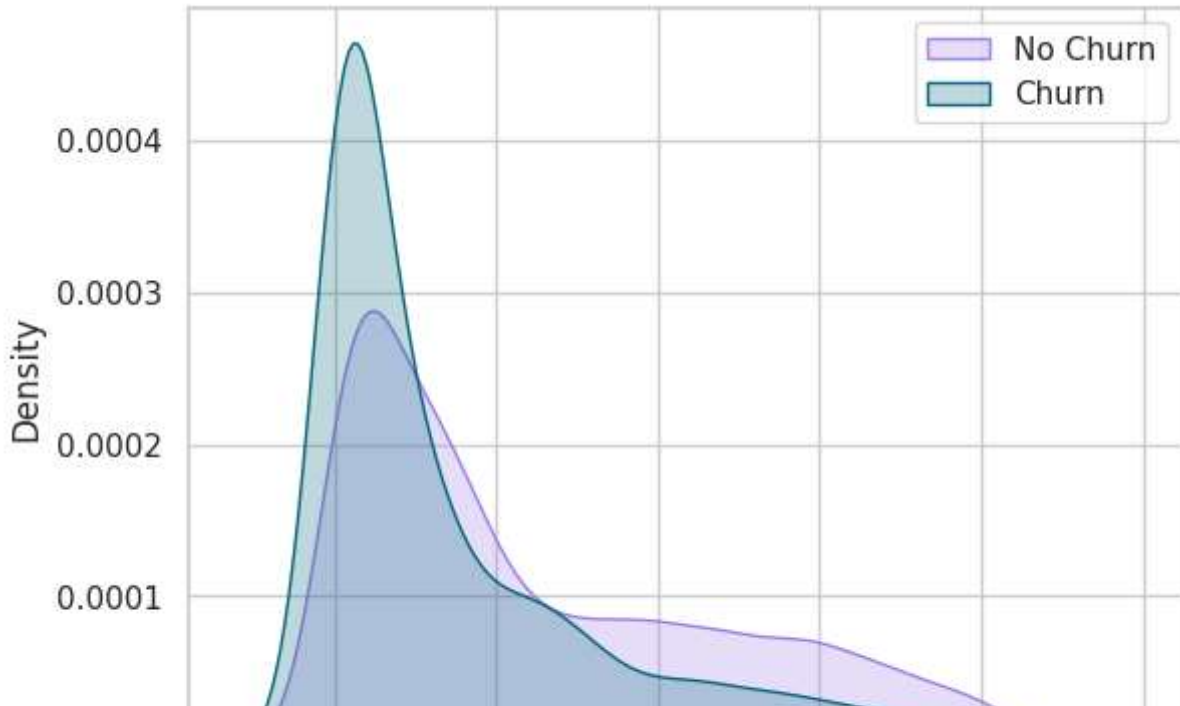
```
<ipython-input-52-2a2fdf0c3a21>:5: FutureWarning:
```

```
`shade` is now deprecated in favor of `fill`; setting `fill=True`.
This will become an error in seaborn v0.14.0; please update your code.
```

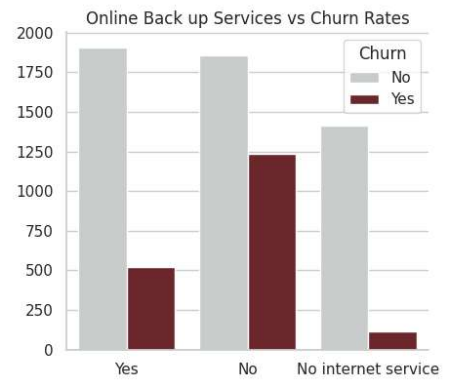
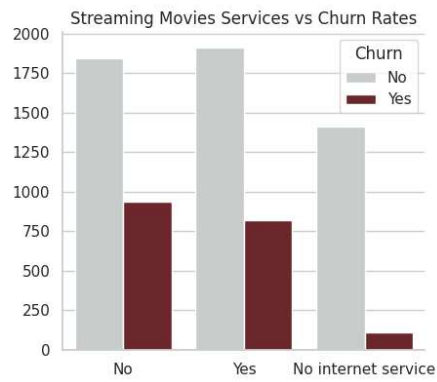
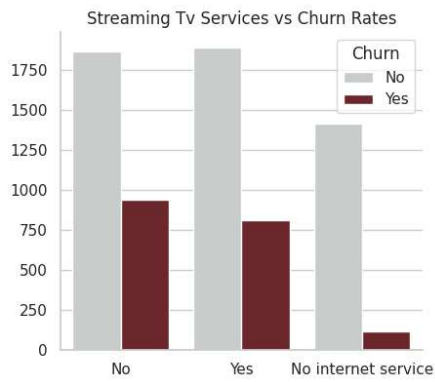
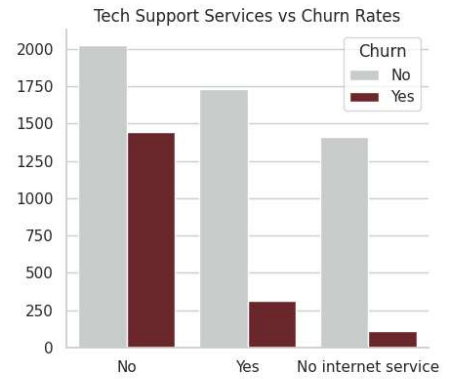
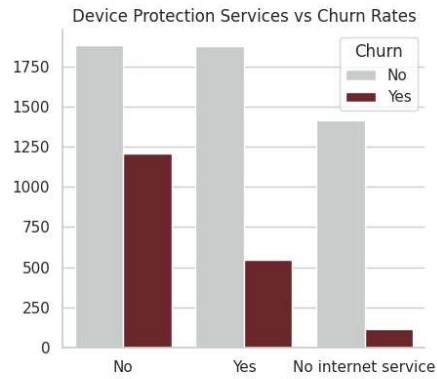
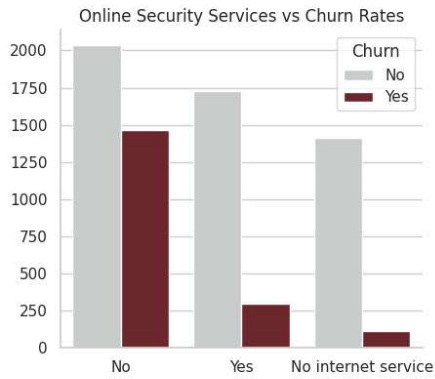
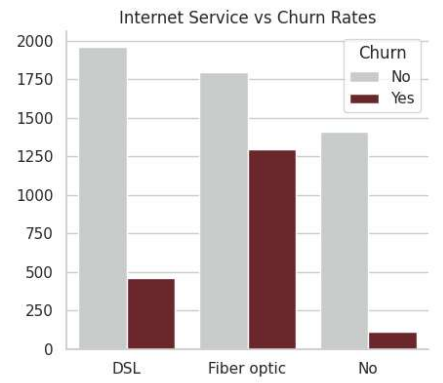
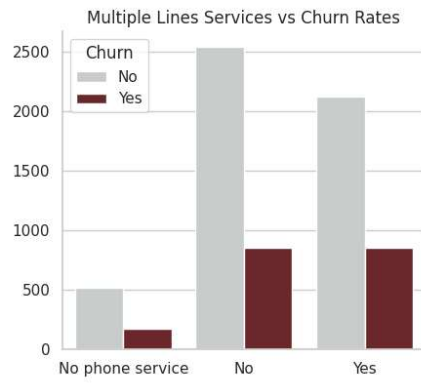
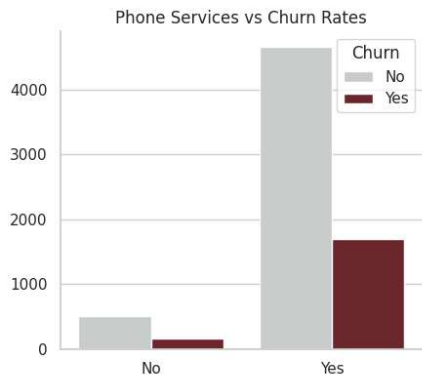
```
ax = sn.kdeplot(Churn_0.TotalCharges, color="#9C7FE8", shade = True)
<ipython-input-52-2a2fdf0c3a21>:6: FutureWarning:
```

```
`shade` is now deprecated in favor of `fill`; setting `fill=True`.
This will become an error in seaborn v0.14.0; please update your code.
```

```
ax = sn.kdeplot(Churn_1.TotalCharges, color="#00677C", shade = True)
<matplotlib.legend.Legend at 0x794606b99a50>
```



```
fig, axes = plt.subplots(nrows=3, ncols=3, figsize=(14,12))
# Gray for No Churn, highlight Churn!
colors = ["#C7CDCB", "#781B24"]
# Set custom color palette
sn.set_palette(sn.color_palette(colors))
# Graphing
sn.countplot(x="PhoneService", hue="Churn", data=df, ax=axes[0,0]).set(title='Phone Service')
sn.countplot(x="MultipleLines", hue="Churn", data=df, ax=axes[0,1]).set(title='Multiple Lin')
sn.countplot(x="InternetService", hue="Churn", data=df, ax=axes[0,2]).set(title='Internet S')
sn.countplot(x="OnlineSecurity", hue="Churn", data=df, ax=axes[1,0]).set(title='Online Secu')
sn.countplot(x="DeviceProtection", hue="Churn", data=df, ax=axes[1,1]).set(title='Device Pr')
sn.countplot(x="TechSupport", hue="Churn", data=df, ax=axes[1,2]).set(title='Tech Support S')
sn.countplot(x="StreamingTV", hue="Churn", data=df, ax=axes[2,0]).set(title='Streaming Tv S')
sn.countplot(x="StreamingMovies", hue="Churn", data=df, ax=axes[2,1]).set(title='Streaming |')
sn.countplot(x="OnlineBackup", hue="Churn", data=df, ax=axes[2,2]).set(title='Online Back up')
sn.despine()
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



```

## 1) Prepare Data
df_cluster = df.copy()
df_cluster = df_cluster.drop(['customerID', 'TotalCharges'], axis=1)
## Scale Tenure and Monthly Charges
scaler = StandardScaler()
df_cluster[['tenure', 'MonthlyCharges']] = scaler.fit_transform(df_cluster[['tenure', 'Mont

#Selecting all variables except tenure and Monthly Charges
df_cluster[df_cluster.columns[~df_cluster.columns.isin(['tenure', 'MonthlyCharges'])]] = enc

## 2) K-Means Clusters
def optimise_k_means(data, max_k):
    means = []
    inertias = []

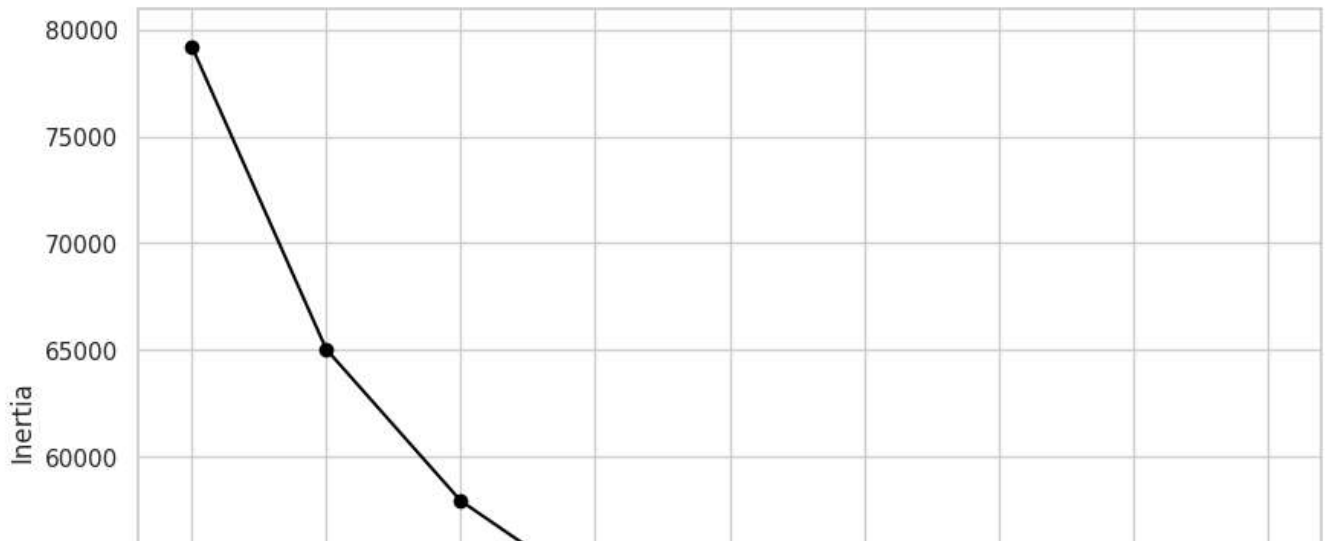
    for k in range(1,max_k):
        kmeans = KMeans(n_clusters=k)
        kmeans.fit(data)
        means.append(k)
        inertias.append(kmeans.inertia_)

    fig = plt.subplots(figsize=(10, 7))
    plt.plot(means, inertias, 'o-', color = 'black')
    plt.xlabel("Number of Clusters")
    plt.ylabel("Inertia")
    plt.grid(True)
    plt.show()

optimise_k_means(df_cluster, 10)

```

```
/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages/sklearn/cluster/_kmeans.py:870: FutureWarning:
  warnings.warn(
/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages/sklearn/cluster/_kmeans.py:870: FutureWarning:
  warnings.warn(
/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages/sklearn/cluster/_kmeans.py:870: FutureWarning:
  warnings.warn(
/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages/sklearn/cluster/_kmeans.py:870: FutureWarning:
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/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages/sklearn/cluster/_kmeans.py:870: FutureWarning:
  warnings.warn(
/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages/sklearn/cluster/_kmeans.py:870: FutureWarning:
  warnings.warn(
/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages/sklearn/cluster/_kmeans.py:870: FutureWarning:
  warnings.warn(
/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages/sklearn/cluster/_kmeans.py:870: FutureWarning:
  warnings.warn(
/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages/sklearn/cluster/_kmeans.py:870: FutureWarning:
  warnings.warn(
```



```
# K-Means cluster analysis
kmeans = KMeans(n_clusters = 4, random_state=10)
kmeans.fit(df_cluster)
# Save cluster group as a column value in our data_frame
df_cluster['Cluster'] = kmeans.labels_
```

```
/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages/sklearn/cluster/_kmeans.py:870: FutureWarning:
  warnings.warn(
```



```

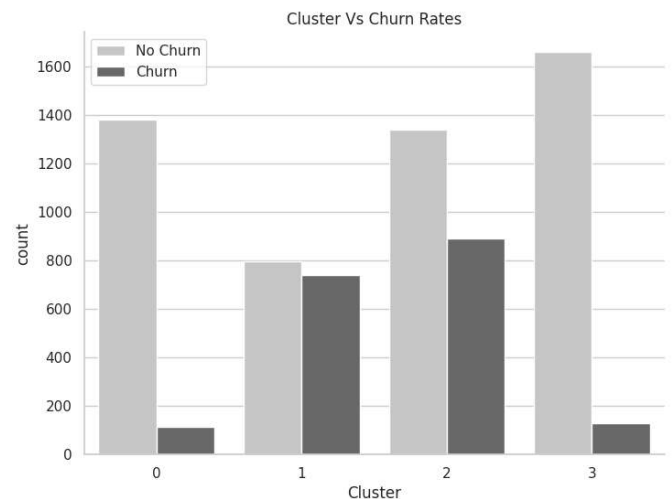
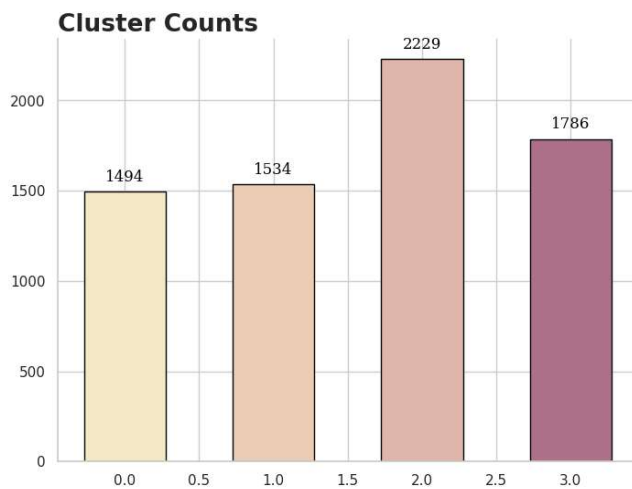
# Cluster Counts
fig, ax = plt.subplots(1,2, figsize=(18, 6))
data_temp = df_cluster['Cluster'].value_counts().sort_index()
ax[0].bar(data_temp.index, data_temp,
          edgecolor='black', color=['#F5E8C7', '#ECCCB2', '#DEB6AB', '#AC7088'],
          width=0.55 )
ax[0].set_title('Cluster Counts', loc='left', fontsize=19, fontweight='bold')
for i in data_temp.index:
    ax[0].annotate(f"{data_temp[i]}",
                  xy=(i, data_temp[i] + 80),
                  va = 'center', ha='center', fontweight='light', fontfamily='serif',
                  color='black')
for s in ['top', 'right']:
    ax[0].spines[s].set_visible(False)

```

```

sn.countplot(x='Cluster', hue="Churn", palette="Greys", data=df_cluster)
sn.despine()
plt.legend(title='', loc='upper left', labels=['No Churn', 'Churn'])
plt.title("Cluster Vs Churn Rates")
plt.show()

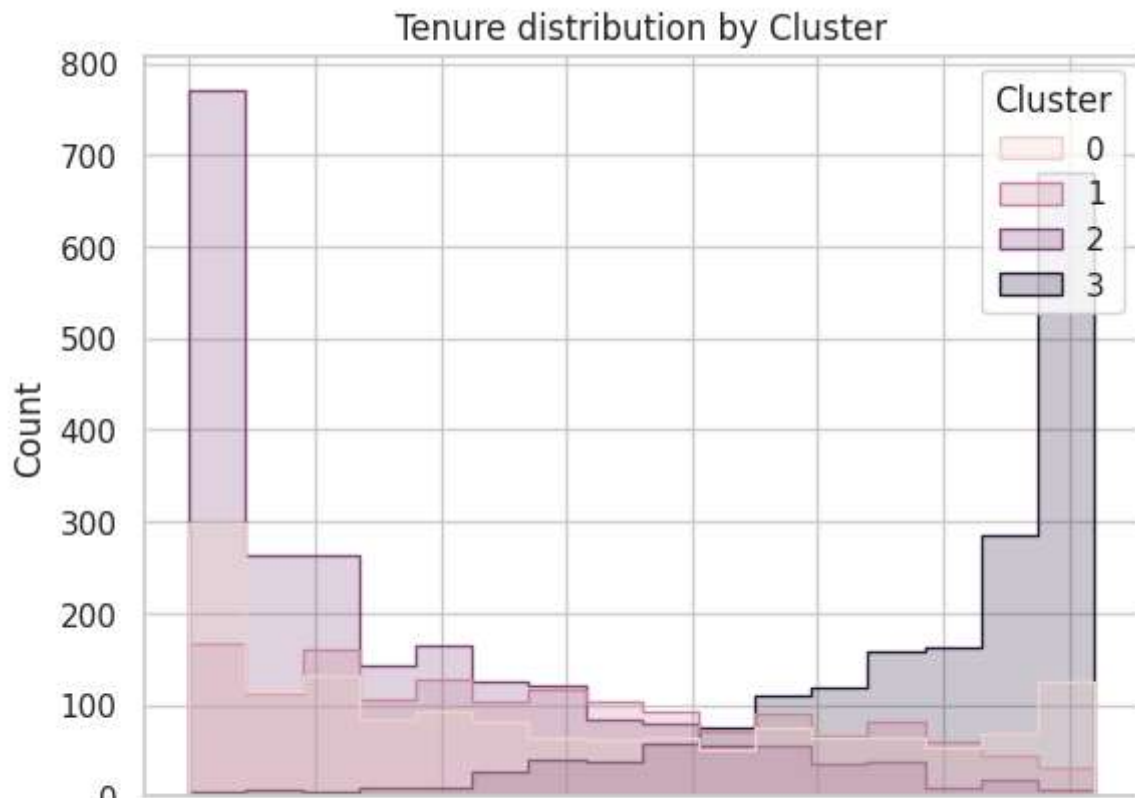
```



```

df['Cluster'] = df_cluster['Cluster']
sn.histplot(data=df, x="tenure", hue="Cluster", element="step")
plt.title('Tenure distribution by Cluster')
plt.show()

```



```
fig, axes = plt.subplots(nrows=2, ncols=2, figsize=(14,12))
sn.despine()
```

```
# Gray for No Churn, highlight Churn!
```

```
colors = ["#553939", "#808080", "#A27B5C", "#A9A9A9"]
```

```
# Set custom color palette
```

```
sn.set_palette(sn.color_palette(colors))
```

```
ax = sn.countplot(x="Contract", hue="Cluster", data=df, ax = axes[0,0]).set(title='Contract
```

```
ax = sn.countplot(x="SeniorCitizen", hue="Cluster", data=df, ax = axes[0,1]).set(title='Sen
```

```
ax = sn.countplot(y='InternetService', hue="Cluster", data=df, ax = axes[1,0]).set(title='In
```

```
ax = sn.countplot(y='OnlineSecurity', hue="Cluster", data=df, ax = axes[1,1]).set(title='On
```

```
sn.despine()
```

