

In [40]:

```
1 import numpy as np
2 import pandas as pd
3 import tensorflow as tf
4 from tensorflow import keras
5 from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix, classification_report
6
7 def ANN(X_train, y_train, X_test, y_test, loss, weights):
8     model = keras.Sequential([
9         keras.layers.Dense(26, input_shape=(26,), activation='relu'),
10        keras.layers.Dense(15, input_shape=(26,), activation='relu'),
11        keras.layers.Dense(1, activation='sigmoid')
12    ])
13
14    model.compile(optimizer='adam',
15                  loss=loss,
16                  metrics=['accuracy'])
17
18    if weights == -1:
19        model.fit(X_train, y_train, epochs=100)
20    else:
21        model.fit(X_train, y_train, epochs=100, class_weight=weights)
22
23    print(model.evaluate(X_test, y_test))
24
25    y_preds = model.predict(X_test)
26    y_preds = np.round(y_preds)
27
28    print('Classification Report: \n', classification_report(y_test, y_preds))
29
30    return y_preds
31
```

```
In [ ]: 1 y_preds=ANN(X_train,y_train,X_test,y_test,'binary_crossentropy',-1)
```

Undersampling Majority Class

```
In [42]: 1 # class count
2
3 count_class_0,count_class_1=df1.Churn.value_counts()
4
5 #Divide by class
6 df_class_0=df2[df2['Churn']==0]
7 df_class_1=df2[df2['Churn']==1]
```

```
In [43]: 1 count_class_0,count_class_1
```

```
Out[43]: (5163, 1869)
```

```
In [44]: 1 df_class_0.shape
```

```
Out[44]: (5163, 27)
```

```
In [45]: 1 df_class_1.shape
```

```
Out[45]: (1869, 27)
```

```
In [46]: 1 df_class_0_under=df_class_0.sample(count_class_1)
2 df_test_under=pd.concat([df_class_0_under,df_class_1],axis=0)
3 print('Random under- sampling:')
4 print(df_test_under.Churn.value_counts())
```

```
Random under- sampling:
0    1869
1    1869
Name: Churn, dtype: int64
```

```
In [47]: 1 X=df_test_under.drop('Churn',axis='columns')
2 y=df_test_under['Churn']
3
4 from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
5 X_train,X_test,y_train,y_test=train_test_split(X,y,test_size=0.2,random_state=15,stratify=y)
```

```
In [48]: 1 y_train.value_counts()
```

```
Out[48]: 0    1495
1    1495
Name: Churn, dtype: int64
```

```
In [ ]: 1 y_preds=ANN(X_train,y_train,X_test,y_test,'binary_crossentropy',-1)
```

Method 2: Oversampling

Minority class by duplication

```
In [50]: 1 count_class_0,count_class_1
```

```
Out[50]: (5163, 1869)
```

```
In [51]: 1 df_class_1_over=df_class_1.sample(count_class_0,replace=True)
2 df_test_over=pd.concat([df_class_0,df_class_1_over],axis=0)
3
4 print('Random over-sampling')
5 print(df_test_over.Churn.value_counts())
```

Random over-sampling

0 5163

1 5163

Name: Churn, dtype: int64

```
In [52]: 1 X=df_test_over.drop('Churn',axis='columns')
2 y=df_test_over['Churn']
3
4 from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
5 X_train,X_test,y_train,y_test=train_test_split(X,y,test_size=0.2,random_state=15,stratify=y)
```

```
In [53]: 1 y_train.value_counts()
```

```
Out[53]: 1 4130
```

0 4130

Name: Churn, dtype: int64

```
In [ ]: 1 y_preds=ANN(X_train,y_train,X_test,y_test,'binary_crossentropy',-1)
```

Method 3: Over sampling

SMOTE (Synthetic Minority Over Sampling Technique)

```
In [55]: 1 X=df2.drop('Churn',axis='columns')
          2 y=df2['Churn']
          3
```

```
In [56]: 1 y.value_counts()
```

```
Out[56]: 0    5163
          1    1869
          Name: Churn, dtype: int64
```

```
In [57]: 1 from imblearn.over_sampling import SMOTE
          2
          3 smote=SMOTE(sampling_strategy='minority')
          4 X_sm,y_sm=smote.fit_resample(X,y)
          5
```

```
In [58]: 1 y_sm.value_counts()
```

```
Out[58]: 0    5163
          1    5163
          Name: Churn, dtype: int64
```

```
In [59]: 1 from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
          2 X_train,X_test,y_train,y_test=train_test_split(X_sm,y_sm,test_size=0.2,random_state=15,stratify=y_
```

```
In [60]: 1 y_train.value_counts()
```

```
Out[60]: 1    4130  
        0    4130  
        Name: Churn, dtype: int64
```

```
In [61]: 1 y_test.value_counts()
```

```
Out[61]: 1    1033  
        0    1033  
        Name: Churn, dtype: int64
```

```
In [ ]: 1 y_preds=ANN(X_train,y_train,X_test,y_test,'binary_crossentropy',-1)
```

Method4: Use of Ensemble method with undersampling

```
In [86]: 1 df2.Churn.value_counts()
```

```
Out[86]: 0    5163  
        1    1869  
        Name: Churn, dtype: int64
```

```
In [88]: 1 X=df2.drop('Churn',axis='columns')  
        2 y=df2['Churn']  
        3
```

```
In [89]: 1 from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
        2 X_train,X_test,y_train,y_test=train_test_split(X,y,test_size=0.2,random_state=15,stratify=y)
```

```
In [90]: 1 y_train.value_counts()
```

```
Out[90]: 0    4130
        1    1495
        Name: Churn, dtype: int64
```

```
In [91]: 1 4130/3
```

```
Out[91]: 1376.6666666666667
```

```
In [92]: 1 df3=X_train.copy()
        2 df3['Churn']=y_train
```

```
In [93]: 1 df3_class_0=df3[df3.Churn==0]
        2 df3_class_1=df3[df3.Churn==1]
```

```
In [94]: 1 df3_class_0.shape,df3_class1.shape
```

```
Out[94]: ((4130, 27), (1495, 27))
```

```
In [99]: 1 def get_train_batch(df_majority,df_minority,start,end):
2
3
4     df_train=pd.concat([df_majority[start:end],df_minority],axis=0)
5
6     X_train=df_train.drop('Churn',axis='columns')
7     y_train=df_train.Churn
8
9     return X_train,y_train
```

```
In [ ]: 1 X_train,y_train=get_train_batch(df3_class_0,df3_class_1,0,1495)
2 y_pred1=ANN(X_train,y_train,X_test,y_test,'binary_crossentropy',-1)
```

```
In [ ]: 1 X_train,y_train=get_train_batch(df3_class_0,df3_class_1,1495,2990)
2 y_pred2=ANN(X_train,y_train,X_test,y_test,'binary_crossentropy',-1)
```

```
In [ ]: 1 X_train,y_train=get_train_batch(df3_class_0,df3_class_1,2990,4130)
2 y_pred3=ANN(X_train,y_train,X_test,y_test,'binary_crossentropy',-1)
```

```
In [103]: 1 vote1=0
2 vote2=0
3 vote3=1
4 vote1+vote2+vote3
```

Out[103]: 1


```
In [104]: 1 vote1=0
          2 vote2=1
          3 vote3=1
          4 vote1+vote2+vote3
```

Out[104]: 2

```
In [113]: 1 y_pred_final=y_pred1.copy()
          2
          3 for i in range(len(y_pred1)):
          4     n_ones=y_pred1[i]+y_pred2[i]+y_pred3[i]
          5     if n_ones>1:
          6         y_pred_final[i]=1
          7     else:
          8         y_pred_final[i]=0
```

```
In [114]: 1 print(classification_report(y_test,y_pred_final))
```

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.90	0.66	0.76	1033
1	0.46	0.81	0.59	374
accuracy			0.70	1407
macro avg	0.68	0.73	0.67	1407
weighted avg	0.79	0.70	0.72	1407

```
In [ ]: 1 Thank you ~~
```