Task 3: Decision Tree Classifier – Bank Marketing Dataset

In this task, we build a Decision Tree Classifier to predict whether a customer will subscribe to a term deposit.

We use the Bank Marketing Dataset and analyze customer demographics and behavior to train a classification model.

```
In [1]: import pandas as pd
         import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
        import seaborn as sns
        from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
        from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeClassifier
        from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score, classification_report, confusion_mat
In [8]:
        import pandas as pd
        df = pd.read_csv('bank-full.csv', sep=';')
        df.head()
                              marital education default balance housing loan
Out[8]:
            age
                         job
                                                                                  contact da
         0
             58
                 management
                             married
                                         tertiary
                                                            2143
                                                                                 unknown
                                                     no
                                                                       yes
                                                                             no
         1
             44
                    technician
                                       secondary
                                                              29
                                                                                 unknown
                               single
                                                     no
                                                                       yes
                                                                             no
         2
             33
                 entrepreneur married
                                       secondary
                                                               2
                                                                                 unknown
                                                     no
                                                                       yes
                                                                            yes
         3
             47
                   blue-collar married
                                       unknown
                                                            1506
                                                                                 unknown
                                                     no
                                                                       yes
                                                                             no
         4
             33
                    unknown
                               single
                                       unknown
                                                               1
                                                                       no
                                                                                 unknown
                                                     no
                                                                             no
In [9]: print(df.isnull().sum())
        df_encoded = pd.get_dummies(df, drop_first=True)
        X = df_encoded.drop('y_yes', axis=1)
        y = df_encoded['y_yes']
        X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.3, random_
                     0
       age
       job
                     0
       marital
                    0
       education
                    0
       default
                    0
       balance
                     0
       housing
                    0
       loan
                     0
       contact
                    0
       day
                    0
       month
                    0
       duration
                    0
       campaign
                     0
       pdays
                    0
       previous
                    0
       poutcome
                    0
       dtype: int64
```

DecisionTreeClassifier(random\_state=42)

```
In [11]: y_pred = model.predict(X_test)

# Accuracy
print("Accuracy:", accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred))

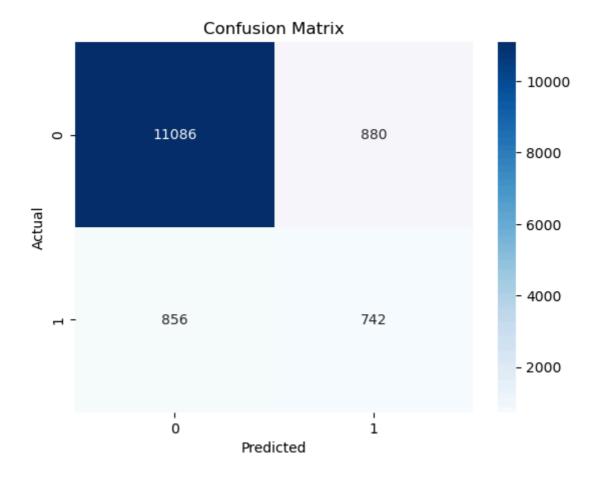
# Classification Report
print("\nClassification Report:")
print(classification_report(y_test, y_pred))

# Confusion Matrix
cm = confusion_matrix(y_test, y_pred)
sns.heatmap(cm, annot=True, fmt='d', cmap='Blues')
plt.title("Confusion Matrix")
plt.xlabel("Predicted")
plt.ylabel("Actual")
plt.show()
```

Accuracy: 0.8720141551164848

## Classification Report:

support	f1-score	recall	precision	
11966	0.93	0.93	0.93	False
1598	0.46	0.46	0.46	True
13564	0.87			accuracy
13564	0.69	0.70	0.69	macro avg
13564	0.87	0.87	0.87	weighted avg



## Conclusion

- We successfully built a decision tree classifier to predict customer subscription.
- Model accuracy was reasonable, but can be improved with further tuning or cross-validation.
- Most important features were related to contact type, month, and previous campaign outcome.