In [1]:
```
#### Step 1: Import Required Libraries
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeClassifier
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score, classification_report, confusion_m
```

In [2]:
```
#### Step 2: Load and Inspect the Data
df = pd.read_csv("bigml_59c28831336c6604c800002a.csv")
print(df.head())
print(df.info())
print(df.describe())
```

```
  state  account length  area code phone number international plan  \
0    KS             128        415     382-4657                 no
1    OH             107        415     371-7191                 no
2    NJ             137        415     358-1921                 no
3    OH              84        408     375-9999                yes
4    OK              75        415     330-6626                yes

  voice mail plan  number vmail messages  total day minutes  total day cal
ls  \
0             yes                     25              265.1              1
10
1             yes                     26              161.6              1
23
2              no                      0              243.4              1
14
3              no                      0              299.4
71
4              no                      0              166.7              1
13
```

In [3]:
```
#### Step 3: Check for Missing Values
print(df.isnull().sum())
```

```
state                     0
account length            0
area code                 0
phone number              0
international plan        0
voice mail plan           0
number vmail messages     0
total day minutes         0
total day calls           0
total day charge          0
total eve minutes         0
total eve calls           0
total eve charge          0
total night minutes       0
total night calls         0
total night charge        0
total intl minutes        0
total intl calls          0
total intl charge         0
customer service calls    0
churn                     0
dtype: int64
```

In [4]:
```
#### Step 4: Data Preprocessing
# Drop unnecessary columns
df.drop(columns=['phone number'], inplace=True)

# Convert target column to numerical
df['churn'] = df['churn'].astype(int)

# Convert categorical columns to numerical
df['international plan'] = df['international plan'].map({'yes': 1, 'no': 0})
df['voice mail plan'] = df['voice mail plan'].map({'yes': 1, 'no': 0})

# One-hot encoding for 'state'
df = pd.get_dummies(df, columns=['state'], drop_first=True)
```

In [5]:
```
#### Step 5: Define Features and Target
y = df['churn']
X = df.drop(columns=['churn'])
```

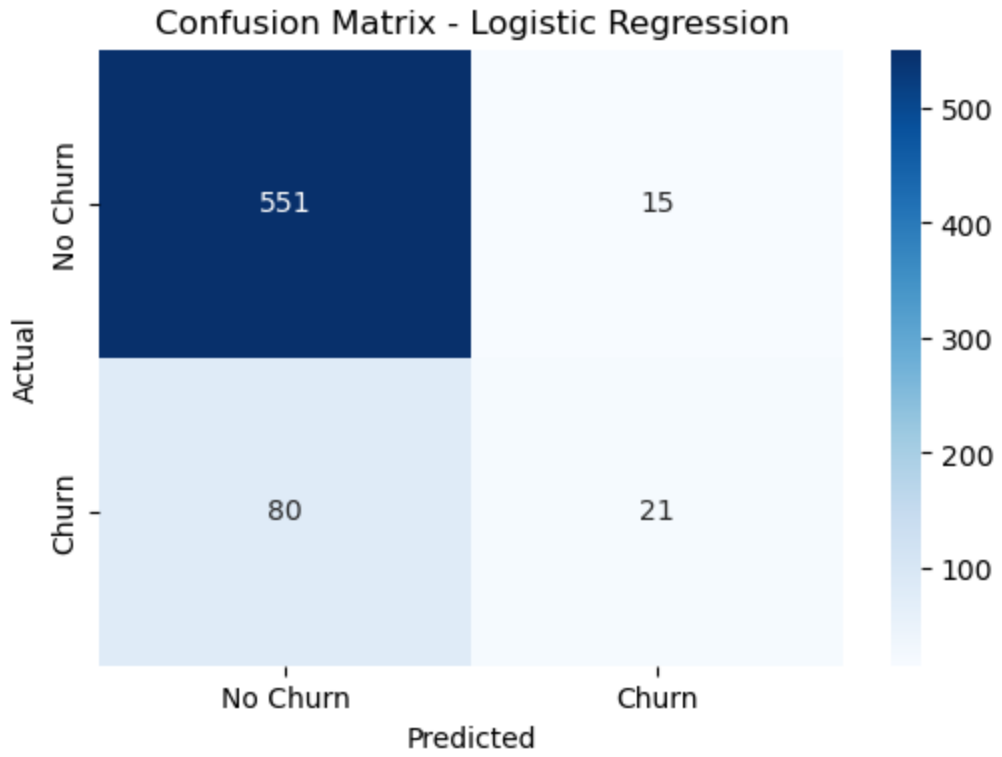
In [6]:
```
#### Step 6: Split Data into Training and Testing Sets
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.2, randc
```

In [7]:
```
#### Step 7: Scale the Features
scaler = StandardScaler()
X_train_scaled = scaler.fit_transform(X_train)
X_test_scaled = scaler.transform(X_test)
```

In [8]:
```
#### Step 8: Train Logistic Regression Model
log_reg = LogisticRegression()
log_reg.fit(X_train_scaled, y_train)
y_pred_log = log_reg.predict(X_test_scaled)
```

In [9]:
```
#### Step 9: Evaluate Logistic Regression Model
print("Logistic Regression Accuracy:", accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred_log))
print(classification_report(y_test, y_pred_log))

# Confusion Matrix
plt.figure(figsize=(6, 4))
sns.heatmap(confusion_matrix(y_test, y_pred_log), annot=True, fmt='d', cmap="B
plt.xlabel("Predicted")
plt.ylabel("Actual")
plt.title("Confusion Matrix - Logistic Regression")
plt.show()
```

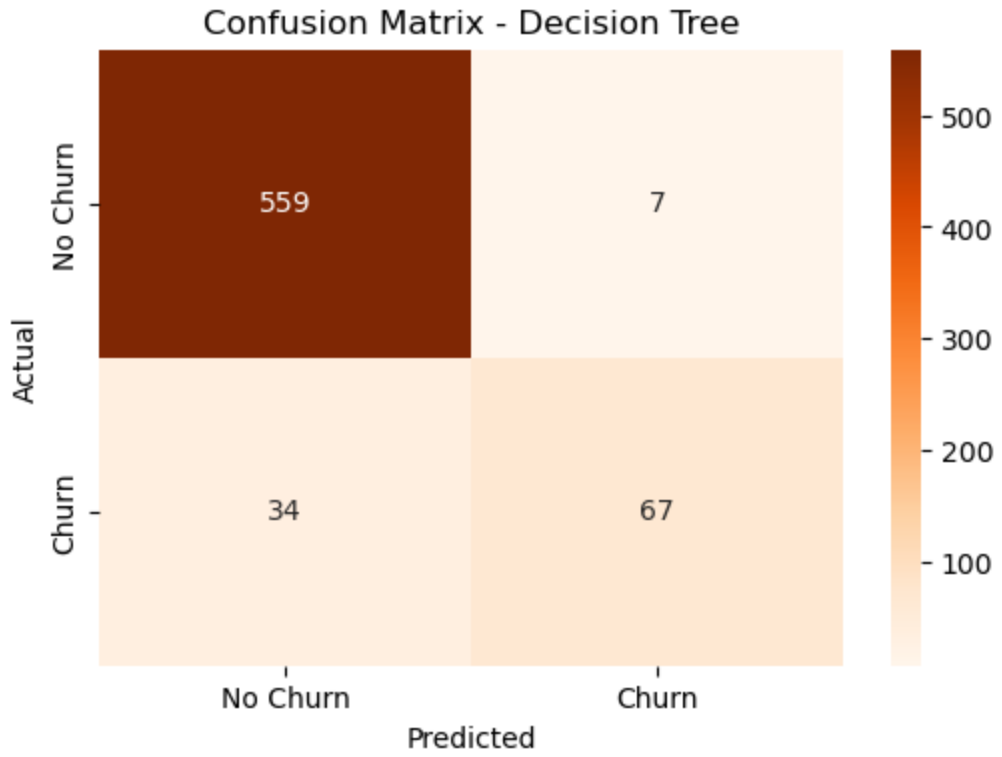
```
Logistic Regression Accuracy: 0.8575712143928036
              precision    recall  f1-score   support

           0       0.87      0.97      0.92       566
           1       0.58      0.21      0.31       101

    accuracy                           0.86       667
   macro avg       0.73      0.59      0.61       667
weighted avg       0.83      0.86      0.83       667
```



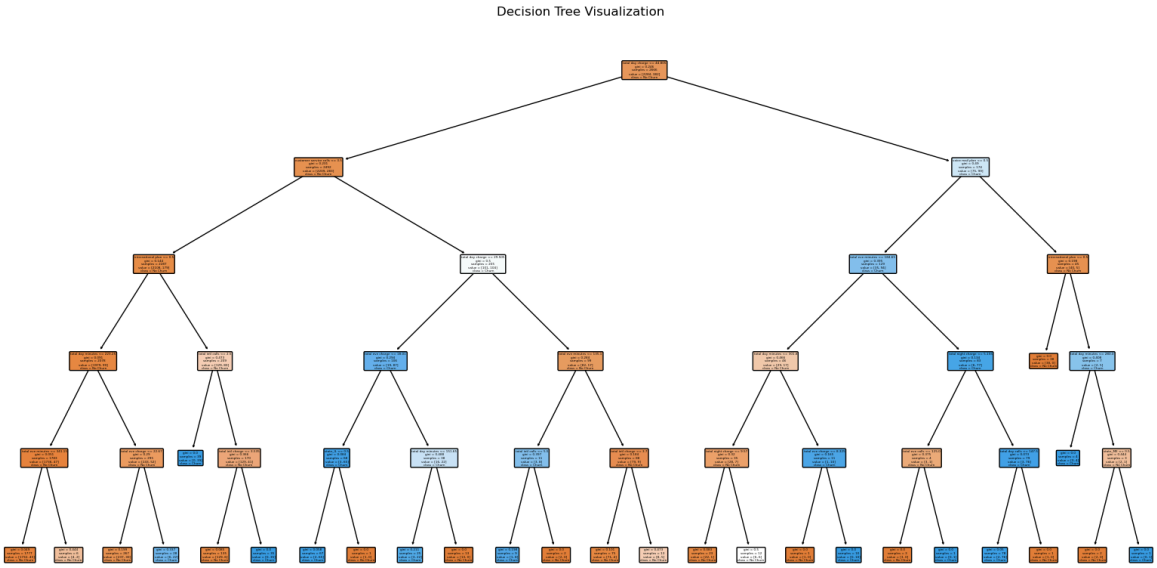
In [10]:
```
#### Step 10: Train Decision Tree Model
decision_tree = DecisionTreeClassifier(max_depth=5, random_state=42)
decision_tree.fit(X_train, y_train)
y_pred_tree = decision_tree.predict(X_test)
```

In [11]:
```
#### Sstep 11: Evaluate Decision Tree Model
print("Decision Tree Accuracy:", accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred_tree))
print(classification_report(y_test, y_pred_tree))

# Confusion Matrix for Decision Tree
plt.figure(figsize=(6, 4))
sns.heatmap(confusion_matrix(y_test, y_pred_tree), annot=True, fmt='d', cmap="
plt.xlabel("Predicted")
plt.ylabel("Actual")
plt.title("Confusion Matrix - Decision Tree")
plt.show()
```

```
Decision Tree Accuracy: 0.9385307346326837
              precision    recall  f1-score   support

           0       0.94      0.99      0.96       566
           1       0.91      0.66      0.77       101

    accuracy                           0.94       667
   macro avg       0.92      0.83      0.87       667
weighted avg       0.94      0.94      0.93       667
```



In [13]:
```
from sklearn.tree import plot_tree

plt.figure(figsize=(20, 10))
plot_tree(decision_tree, feature_names=X.columns, class_names=['No Churn', 'Ch
plt.title("Decision Tree Visualization")
plt.show()
```



In [14]:
```
# Train a new Decision Tree with a depth limit
decision_tree = DecisionTreeClassifier(max_depth=4, random_state=42)
decision_tree.fit(X_train, y_train)

# Plot the pruned tree
plt.figure(figsize=(20, 10))
plot_tree(decision_tree, feature_names=X.columns, class_names=['No Churn', 'Ch
plt.title("Pruned Decision Tree (max_depth=4)")
plt.show()
```