Assignment 2

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Contents

1 Data context

This dataset contains information about customers. Demographic data,

2 Data exploration

```
## [1] 7043   21
```

```
##  [1] "customerID"       "gender"           "SeniorCitizen"    "Partner"
##  [5] "Dependents"       "tenure"           "PhoneService"     "MultipleLines"
##  [9] "InternetService"  "OnlineSecurity"   "OnlineBackup"     "DeviceProtection"
## [13] "TechSupport"      "StreamingTV"      "StreamingMovies"  "Contract"
## [17] "PaperlessBilling" "PaymentMethod"    "MonthlyCharges"   "TotalCharges"
## [21] "Churn"
```

2.1 Variable Description

In total, we have 21 variables related to demographic, services, and accountant data. One is the ID, three are numerical variables, and 17 are categorical variables. We will conduct a descriptive analysis and a data quality report for each variable, considering aspects such as the number of missing values, errors, and the distribution or balance of the variable…

customerID

We won't need this variable for the analysis nor the modelling.

2.1.1 Demographic data

gender

Is a binary variable (female/male). It doesn't contain NA values.

```
## [1] 0
```

```
##
## Female   Male
##   3488   3555
```

SeniorCitizen

It is a binary variable. Levels: 1(=yes)/0(=no). It doesn't contain NA values.

```
## [1] 0
```

```
##
##    0    1
## 5901 1142
```

Partner

It is a binary variable. Levels: Yes/No. It doesn't contain NA values.

```
## [1] 0
```

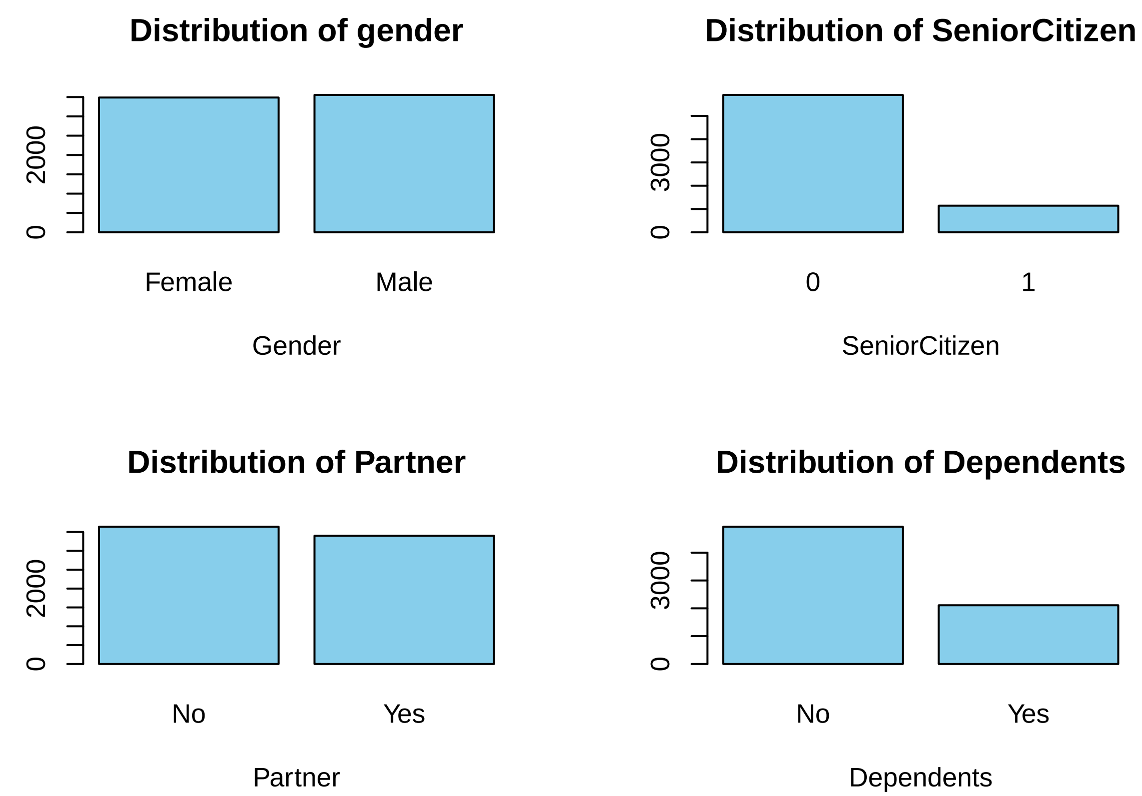
```
##
##   No  Yes
## 3641 3402
```

Dependents

It is a binary variable. Levels: Yes/No. It doesn't contain NA values.

```
## [1] 0
```

```
##
##   No  Yes
## 4933 2110
```



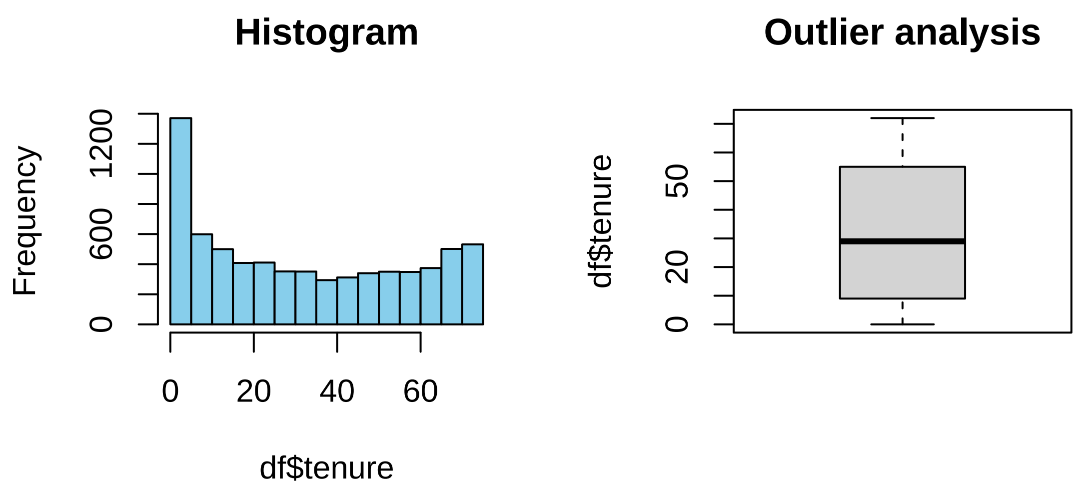
2.1.2 Services of the costumer data

Services that each customer has signed up for:

tenure

It is a numerical variable that indicates the duration, in months, that the customer has stayed with the company. We shall explore the statistics of the variable and look for the *outliers*

```
##    Min. 1st Qu.  Median    Mean 3rd Qu.    Max.
##    0.00    9.00   29.00   32.37   55.00   72.00
```




```
par(mfrow = c(1, 1))
sm_t <- summary(df$tenure)
iqr_t <- sm_t["3rd Qu."] - sm_t["1st Qu."]
# Mild Outliers
mild_ub_t <- sm_t["3rd Qu."] + 1.5 * iqr_t
mild_lb_t <- sm_t["1st Qu."] - 1.5 * iqr_t
length(which(df$tenure > mild_ub_t | df$tenure < mild_lb_t))
```

```
## [1] 0
```

```
# number of mild outliers

# Severe Outliers
severe_ub_t <- sm_t["3rd Qu."] + 3 * iqr_t
severe_lb_t <- sm_t["1st Qu."] - 3 * iqr_t
length(which(df$tenure > severe_ub_t | df$tenure < severe_lb_t))
```

```
## [1] 0
```

```
# number of severe outliers
```

There are **no mild nor severe outliers** in Tenure.

PhoneService

It is a binary variable. Levels: Yes/No. It doesn't contain NA values.

```
## [1] 0
```

```
##
##   No  Yes
##  682 6361
```

MultipleLines

Categorical variable with 3 levels, No/No phone service/Yes. It doesn't contain NA values.

```
## [1] 0
```

```
##
##               No No phone service              Yes
##             3390              682             2971
```

Check for inconsistencies:

- It cannot happen that a costumer has not Phoneservice and Multiplelines.

```
##  [1] customerID       gender           SeniorCitizen    Partner
##  [5] Dependents       tenure           PhoneService     MultipleLines
##  [9] InternetService  OnlineSecurity   OnlineBackup     DeviceProtection
## [13] TechSupport      StreamingTV      StreamingMovies  Contract
## [17] PaperlessBilling PaymentMethod    MonthlyCharges   TotalCharges
## [21] Churn
## <0 rows> (or 0-length row.names)
```

InternetService

Categorical variable with 3 levels: DSL/Fiber optic/No. It doesn't contain NA values.

```
##
##         DSL Fiber optic          No
##        2421        3096        1526
```

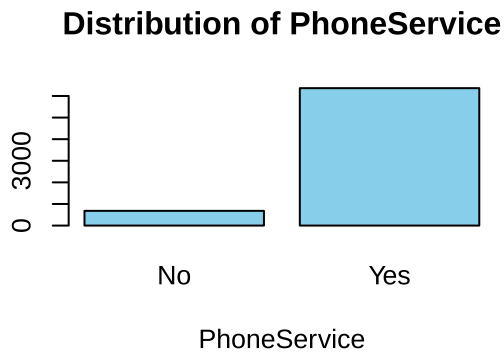
```
## [1] 0
```

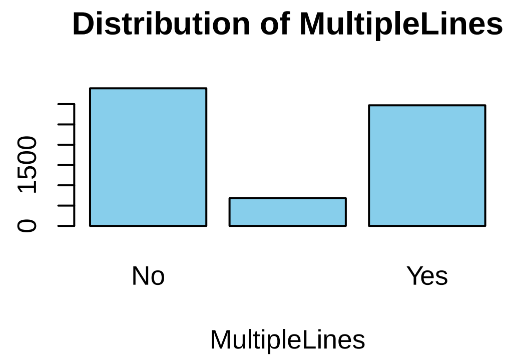
OnlineSecurity

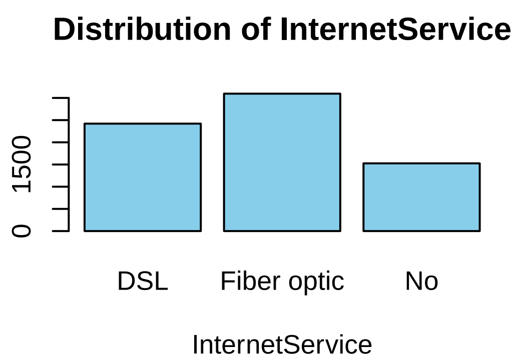
Categorical variable with 3 levels: No/No internet service/Yes. It doesn't contain NA values.

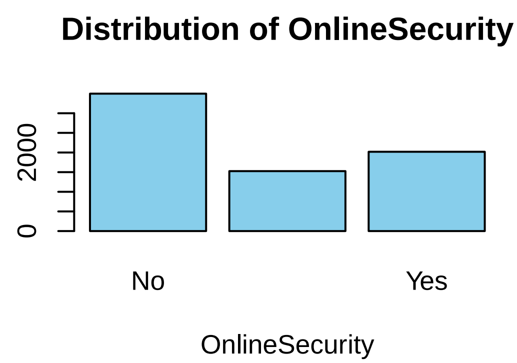
```
##
##                  No No internet service                 Yes
##                3498                1526                2019
```

```
## [1] 0
```









Check consistency

```r
sum(df$InternetService == "No")
```

```
## [1] 1526
```

```r
sum(df$OnlineSecurity == "No internet service")
```

```
## [1] 1526
```

```r
nrow(subset(df, InternetService == "No" & OnlineSecurity == "No internet service"))
```

```
## [1] 1526
```

OnlineBackup

Categorical variable with 3 levels: No/No internet service/Yes. It doesn't contain NA values.

```
##
##                  No No internet service                 Yes
##                3088                1526                2429
```

```
## [1] 0
```

```r
# Check concistency
sum(df$OnlineBackup == "No internet service") #1526
```

```
## [1] 1526
```

```r
sum(df$OnlineSecurity == "No internet service") #1526
```

```
## [1] 1526
```

DeviceProtection Categorical variable with 3 levels: No/No internet service/Yes. It doesn't contain NA values.

```
##
##                  No No internet service                 Yes
##                3095                1526                2422
```

```
## [1] 0
```

```r
# Check consistency
sum(df$OnlineSecurity == "No internet service") #1526
```

```
## [1] 1526
```

```r
sum(df$DeviceProtection == "No internet service") #1526
```

```
## [1] 1526
```

TechSupport

Categorical variable with 3 levels: No/No internet service/Yes. It doesn't contain NA values.

```
##
##                  No No internet service                 Yes
##                3473                1526                2044
```

```
## [1] 0
```

```r
#Check consistency
sum(df$DeviceProtection == "No internet service") #1526
```

```
## [1] 1526
```

```r
sum(df$TechSupport == "No internet service") #1526
```

```
## [1] 1526
```

StreamingTV Categorical variable with 3 levels: No/No internet service/Yes. It doesn't contain NA values.

```
##
##                  No No internet service                 Yes
##                2810                1526                2707
```

```
## [1] 0
```

```r
#Check consistency
sum(df$TechSupport == "No internet service") #1526
```

```
## [1] 1526
```

```r
sum(df$StreamingTV == "No internet service") #1526
```

```
## [1] 1526
```

StreamingMovies

Categorical variable with 3 levels: No/No internet service/Yes. It doesn't contain NA values.

```
##
##                  No No internet service                 Yes
##                2785                1526                2732
```

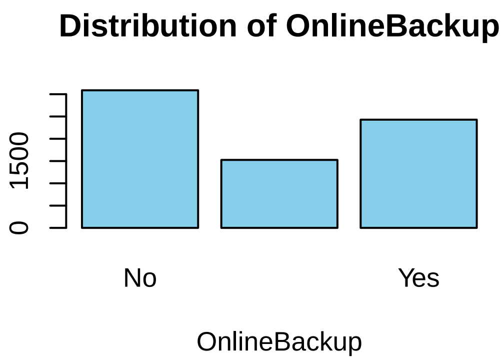
```
## [1] 0
```

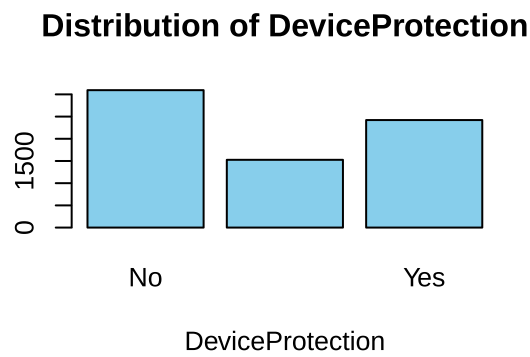
```r
#Check consistency
sum(df$StreamingTV == "No internet service") #1526
```

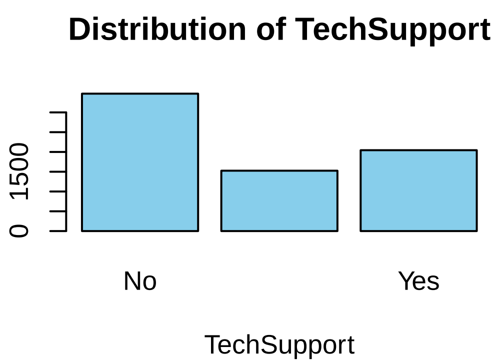
```
## [1] 1526
```

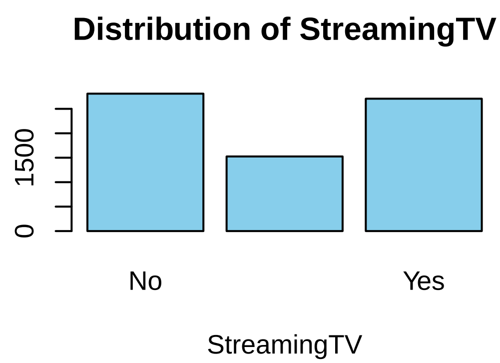
```r
sum(df$StreamingMovies == "No internet service") #1526
```

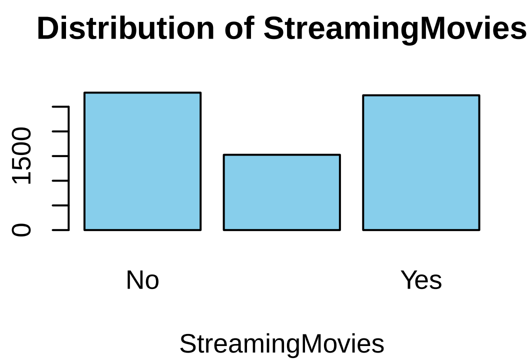
```
## [1] 1526
```


Distribution of OnlineBackup
0
1500
No
Yes
OnlineBackup


Distribution of DeviceProtection
0
1500
No
Yes
DeviceProtection


Distribution of TechSupport
0
1500
No
Yes
TechSupport


Distribution of StreamingTV
0
1500
No
Yes
StreamingTV



2.1.3 Customer account data

Contract Categorical variable with 3 levels: Month-to-month/One year/Two year. It doesn't contain NA values.

```
##
## Month-to-month       One year       Two year
##           3875           1473           1695
```

```
## [1] 0
```

PaperlessBilling It is a binary variable. Levels: No/Yes. It doesn't contain NA values.

```
table(df$PaperlessBilling)
```

```
##
##   No  Yes
## 2872 4171
```

```
sum(is.na(df$PaperlessBilling))
```

```
## [1] 0
```

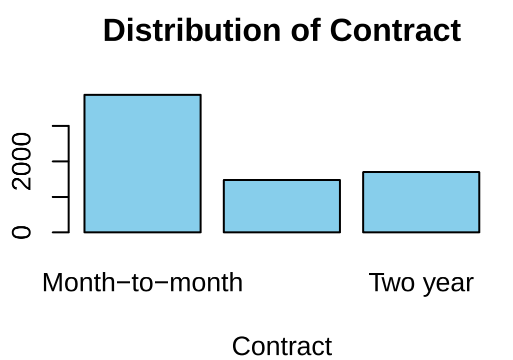
PaymentMethod Categorical variable with 4 levels: Bank transfer (automatic)/Credit card (automatic)/Electronic check/Mailed check. It doesn't contain NA values.

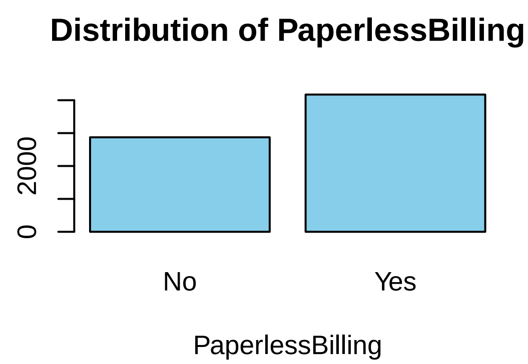
```r
table(df$PaymentMethod)
```

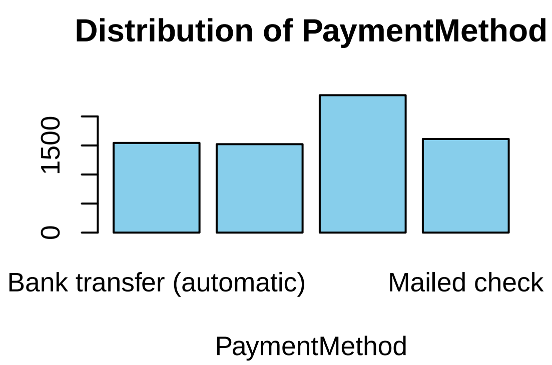
```
##
## Bank transfer (automatic)   Credit card (automatic)          Electronic check
##                      1544                      1522                      2365
##              Mailed check
##                      1612
```

```r
sum(is.na(df$PaymentMethod))
```

```
## [1] 0
```



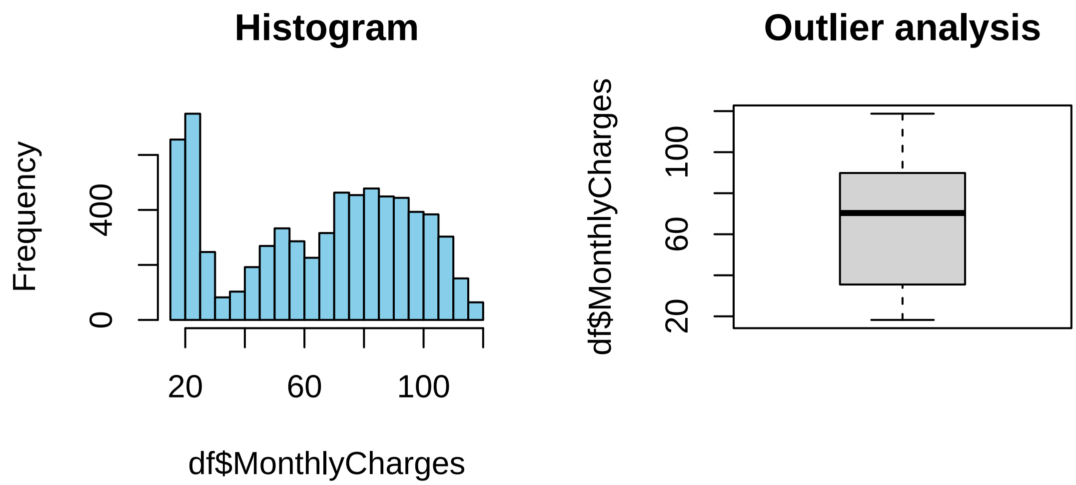




MonthlyCharges

It is a numerical variable. It doesn't contain NA values.

```
##    Min. 1st Qu.  Median    Mean 3rd Qu.    Max.
##   18.25   35.50   70.35   64.76   89.85  118.75
```




```
## [1] 0
```

Let's look for *outliers*.

```
sm <- summary(df$MonthlyCharges)
iqr <- sm["3rd Qu."] - sm["1st Qu."]
# Mild Outliers
mild_ub <- sm["3rd Qu."] + 1.5 * iqr
mild_lb <- sm["1st Qu."] - 1.5 * iqr
length(which(df$MonthlyCharges > mild_ub | df$MonthlyCharges < mild_lb))
```

```
## [1] 0
```

```
# Severe Outliers
severe_ub <- sm["3rd Qu."] + 3 * iqr
severe_lb <- sm["1st Qu."] - 3 * iqr
length(which(df$MonthlyCharges > severe_ub | df$MonthlyCharges < severe_lb))
```

```
## [1] 0
```

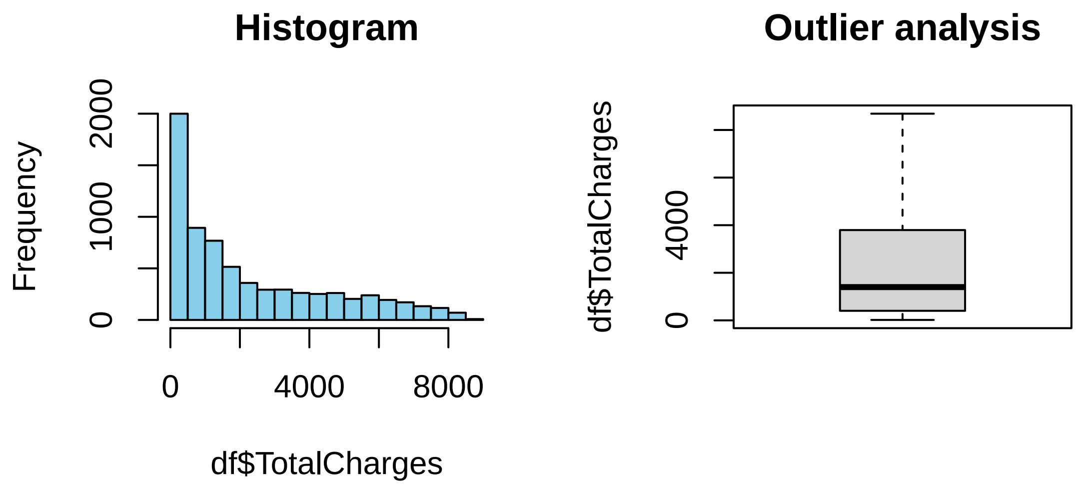
There are no mild nor severe outliers in MonthlyCharges.

TotalCharges

It is a numerical variable. It does contain 11 NA values.

```
##    Min. 1st Qu.  Median    Mean 3rd Qu.    Max.    NA's 
##    18.8   401.4  1397.5  2283.3  3794.7  8684.8      11
```

```
## [1] 11
```




```
## [1] 11
```

Let's look for *outliers*.

```
sm <- summary(df$TotalCharges)
iqr <- sm["3rd Qu."] - sm["1st Qu."]
# Mild Outliers
mild_ub <- sm["3rd Qu."] + 1.5 * iqr
mild_lb <- sm["1st Qu."] - 1.5 * iqr
length(which(df$TotalCharges > mild_ub | df$TotalCharges < mild_lb))
```

```
## [1] 0
```

```
# Severe Outliers
severe_ub <- sm["3rd Qu."] + 3 * iqr
severe_lb <- sm["1st Qu."] - 3 * iqr
length(which(df$TotalCharges > severe_ub | df$TotalCharges < severe_lb))
```

```
## [1] 0
```

There are no mild nor severe outliers.

2.1.4 Target variable:

Churn It is the target variable. It is binary, describes whether the customer churned or not (Yes or No).

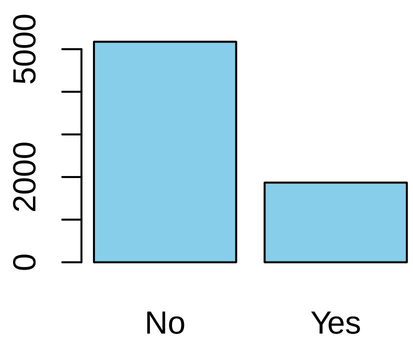
```
table(df$Churn)
```

```
##
##   No  Yes
## 5174 1869
```

```r
prop.table(table(df$Churn))
```

```
##
##        No       Yes
## 0.7346301 0.2653699
```

```r
barplot(table(df$Churn), col="skyblue")
```




```r
sum(is.na(df$Churn))
```

```
## [1] 0
```

3 Data preprocessing

3.0.1 Recode variables into correct type

We shall reconvert the type of certain variables that are encoded with wrong type. First, we convert the character variables (except the ID) into factors.

```r
char_cols <- which(sapply(df, is.character))
df[, char_cols[-1]]<- lapply(df[, char_cols[-1]], as.factor)
```

Also, we convert the numerical variable SeniorCitizen into a factor.

```r
df$SeniorCitizen<- factor(df$SeniorCitizen)
```

3.0.2 Data imputation

```
##   customerID        gender          SeniorCitizen    Partner
##   Mode :logical   Mode :logical   Mode :logical   Mode :logical
```

```
##  FALSE:7043      FALSE:7043      FALSE:7043      FALSE:7043
##
##  Dependents        tenure        PhoneService    MultipleLines
##  Mode :logical   Mode :logical   Mode :logical   Mode :logical
##  FALSE:7043      FALSE:7043      FALSE:7043      FALSE:7043
##
##  InternetService OnlineSecurity  OnlineBackup    DeviceProtection
##  Mode :logical   Mode :logical   Mode :logical   Mode :logical
##  FALSE:7043      FALSE:7043      FALSE:7043      FALSE:7043
##
##  TechSupport     StreamingTV     StreamingMovies  Contract
##  Mode :logical   Mode :logical   Mode :logical   Mode :logical
##  FALSE:7043      FALSE:7043      FALSE:7043      FALSE:7043
##
##  PaperlessBilling PaymentMethod   MonthlyCharges  TotalCharges
##  Mode :logical    Mode :logical   Mode :logical   Mode :logical
##  FALSE:7043       FALSE:7043      FALSE:7043      FALSE:7032
##                                                   TRUE :11
##    Churn
##  Mode :logical
##  FALSE:7043
##
```

Only the variable TotalCharges has NA's.

The missing data corresponds to the individuals that have not payed yet the charges of the current month, we can guess that are new clients of the company.

Duplicate values: no

```r
length(unique(df$customerID))
```

```
## [1] 7043
```

These NA exist because the costumer hasn't payed yet that month (tenure is 0). We convert these NA to 0.

```r
ll <- which(is.na(df$TotalCharges))
df[ll,"TotalCharges"] <- 0
```

3.0.3 Correlation between categorical

The categorical variables MultipleLines and PhoneService are 100% correlated. We might have multicollinearity between these two variables.

```r
contingency_table<-table(df$MultipleLines,df$PhoneService)
sqrt(chisq.test(contingency_table)$statistic / (sum(contingency_table) * (min(dim(contingency_table)) -
```

```
## X-squared
##         1
```

3.0.4 Profiling

```r
res.cat=catdes(df, 21)
res.cat$test.chi2
```

```
##                        p.value df
## Contract         5.863038e-258  2
## OnlineSecurity   2.661150e-185  2
## TechSupport      1.443084e-180  2
## InternetService  9.571788e-160  2
## PaymentMethod    3.682355e-140  3
## OnlineBackup     2.079759e-131  2
## DeviceProtection 5.505219e-122  2
## StreamingMovies   2.667757e-82  2
## StreamingTV       5.528994e-82  2
## PaperlessBilling  2.614597e-58  1
## Dependents        3.276083e-43  1
## SeniorCitizen     9.477904e-37  1
## Partner           1.519037e-36  1
## MultipleLines     3.464383e-03  2
```

```r
lapply(res.cat$category, head, n = 5)
```

```
## $No
##                                      Cla/Mod  Mod/Cla   Global       p.value
## Contract=Two year                   97.16814 31.83224 24.06645 3.588830e-187
## StreamingMovies=No internet service  92.59502 27.30963 21.66690  6.584621e-98
## StreamingTV=No internet service      92.59502 27.30963 21.66690  6.584621e-98
## TechSupport=No internet service      92.59502 27.30963 21.66690  6.584621e-98
## DeviceProtection=No internet service 92.59502 27.30963 21.66690  6.584621e-98
##                                        v.test
## Contract=Two year                    29.17894
## StreamingMovies=No internet service  20.99981
## StreamingTV=No internet service      20.99981
## TechSupport=No internet service      20.99981
## DeviceProtection=No internet service 20.99981
##
## $Yes
##                                Cla/Mod  Mod/Cla   Global       p.value
## Contract=Month-to-month        42.70968 88.55003 55.01917 3.620915e-283
## OnlineSecurity=No              41.76672 78.17014 49.66634 6.171504e-190
## TechSupport=No                 41.63547 77.36758 49.31137 1.899538e-183
## InternetService=Fiber optic    41.89276 69.39540 43.95854 2.289126e-148
## PaymentMethod=Electronic check 45.28541 57.30337 33.57944 1.790860e-136
##                                  v.test
## Contract=Month-to-month        35.95931
## OnlineSecurity=No              29.39603
## TechSupport=No                 28.88395
## InternetService=Fiber optic    25.94114
## PaymentMethod=Electronic check 24.86476
```

```r
lapply(res.cat$category, tail, n = 5)
```

```
## $No
```

```
##                                  Cla/Mod  Mod/Cla   Global       p.value
## PaymentMethod=Electronic check 54.71459 25.00966 33.57944 1.790860e-136
## InternetService=Fiber optic    58.10724 34.77000 43.95854 2.289126e-148
## TechSupport=No                 58.36453 39.17665 49.31137 1.899538e-183
## OnlineSecurity=No              58.23328 39.36993 49.66634 6.171504e-190
## Contract=Month-to-month        57.29032 42.90684 55.01917 3.620915e-283
##                                   v.test
## PaymentMethod=Electronic check -24.86476
## InternetService=Fiber optic    -25.94114
## TechSupport=No                 -28.88395
## OnlineSecurity=No              -29.39603
## Contract=Month-to-month        -35.95931
##
## $Yes
##                                        Cla/Mod  Mod/Cla   Global       p.value
## DeviceProtection=No internet service 7.404980 6.046014 21.66690  6.584621e-98
## OnlineBackup=No internet service     7.404980 6.046014 21.66690  6.584621e-98
## OnlineSecurity=No internet service   7.404980 6.046014 21.66690  6.584621e-98
## InternetService=No                   7.404980 6.046014 21.66690  6.584621e-98
## Contract=Two year                    2.831858 2.568218 24.06645 3.588830e-187
##                                         v.test
## DeviceProtection=No internet service -20.99981
## OnlineBackup=No internet service     -20.99981
## OnlineSecurity=No internet service   -20.99981
## InternetService=No                   -20.99981
## Contract=Two year                    -29.17894
```

```r
res.cat$quanti.var
```

```
##                      Eta2       P-value
## tenure         0.12406504 7.999058e-205
## TotalCharges   0.03933251  2.127212e-63
## MonthlyCharges 0.03738671  2.706646e-60
```

Regarding to the results of the test Chi^2 all correlations with the variables are significant since the $p-value$ is less than 0,05. Since the response variable is binary, we have different results for each answer and also for all outcomes of the categorical parameters.

The parameters that have a higher positive relation with the costumers that don't churn are the ones that have a negative relation when the response variable is "Yes". In the same vein, we can observe that the parameters that have a negative relation with the costumers that churn are "OnlineSecurity" and "TechSupport" when the answer is "No", the same parameters that have a positive relation when the costumers churn. We can see that the target answer "Yes" and "No" have an approximate opposite correlations with the explanatory variables.

3.1 Modelling

3.1.1 Data transformations:

Recall that the following variables:

- OnlineSecurity

- OnlineBackup
- DeviceProtection
- TechSupport
- StreamingTV
- StreamingMovies

are categorical variables with 3 levels: No/No internet service/Yes.

We observe that they contain "No internet service" as a response. We have a variable called *InternetService* that is a categorical variable with 3 levels: DSL/Fiber optic/No. Whenever *InternetService*="No" implies -> var="No internet service". Therefore we decided to transform the level "No internet service" into "No" in the 6 variables above since this variable will specify.

```
df$OnlineSecurity[df$OnlineSecurity=="No internet service"] <- "No"
df$OnlineBackup[df$OnlineBackup=="No internet service"] <- "No"
df$DeviceProtection[df$DeviceProtection=="No internet service"] <- "No"
df$TechSupport[df$TechSupport=="No internet service"] <- "No"
df$StreamingTV[df$StreamingTV=="No internet service"] <- "No"
df$StreamingMovies[df$StreamingMovies=="No internet service"] <- "No"
```

We saw that *MultipleLines* is 100% related with *PhoneService*. The reason is similar as the previous parameters: one answer of *MultipleLines* is "No phone service". We set this answer to "No" since we don't lose the information because it is contained inside the parameter *PhoneService*.

```
df$MultipleLines[df$MultipleLines=="No phone service"] <- "No"
```

3.1.2 Modelling:

```
set.seed(1234)
m <- floor(0.7*nrow(df))
train_d <- sample(seq_len(nrow(df)),size = m)

train <- df[train_d,]
test <- df[-train_d,]
```

Recall that the target variable is *Churn*.

3.1.3 Numerical Variables

Null Model

We start the modelling by the null model.

```
mod0 <- glm(Churn ~ 1, data=train, family=binomial)
mod0$deviance
```

```
## [1] 5694.218
```

We continue by adding the numerical variables and assessing the model.

```r
which(sapply(df, is.numeric))
```

```
##         tenure MonthlyCharges   TotalCharges
##              6             19             20
```

Tenure

```r
mod1 <- glm(Churn ~ tenure, data=train, family=binomial)
mod1$deviance;AIC(mod0,mod1) #summary(mod1)
```

```
## [1] 5040.677
```

```
##      df      AIC
## mod0  1 5696.218
## mod1  2 5044.677
```

```r
anova( mod0, mod1,  test="Chisq")
```

```
## Analysis of Deviance Table
##
## Model 1: Churn ~ 1
## Model 2: Churn ~ tenure
##   Resid. Df Resid. Dev Df Deviance  Pr(>Chi)
## 1      4929     5694.2
## 2      4928     5040.7  1   653.54 < 2.2e-16 ***
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
```

MonthlyCharges

```r
mod2 <- glm(Churn ~ tenure + MonthlyCharges, data=train, family=binomial)
mod2$deviance
```

```
## [1] 4467.45
```

```r
AIC(mod2) #4473.45
```

```
## [1] 4473.45
```

```r
anova( mod1, mod2,  test="Chisq")
```

```
## Analysis of Deviance Table
##
## Model 1: Churn ~ tenure
## Model 2: Churn ~ tenure + MonthlyCharges
##   Resid. Df Resid. Dev Df Deviance  Pr(>Chi)
## 1      4928     5040.7
## 2      4927     4467.5  1   573.23 < 2.2e-16 ***
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
```

TotalCharges

```
mod3 <- glm(Churn ~ tenure + MonthlyCharges + TotalCharges, data=train, family=binomial)
mod3$deviance
```

```
## [1] 4460.555
```

```
anova( mod2, mod3,  test="Chisq") #significant
```

```
## Analysis of Deviance Table
##
## Model 1: Churn ~ tenure + MonthlyCharges
## Model 2: Churn ~ tenure + MonthlyCharges + TotalCharges
##   Resid. Df Resid. Dev Df Deviance Pr(>Chi)
## 1      4927     4467.5
## 2      4926     4460.6  1   6.8951 0.008643 **
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
```

```
AIC(mod3) #4468.55
```

```
## [1] 4468.555
```

```
vif(mod3)
```

```
##         tenure MonthlyCharges   TotalCharges
##      14.730657       2.271293      18.869079
```

It is significant enough but we can also see that *TotalCharges* has a high VIF, so it has high multicollinearity. We decide to not include it in the model.

3.1.4 Inlfuential data

```
infl <- influence.measures(mod3)

sum(residuals(mod3,'deviance')^2)
```

```
## [1] 4460.555
```

```
sum(residuals(mod3,'pearson')^2)
```

```
## [1] 5196.056
```

```
influential_indices <- which(infl$is.inf == TRUE)
length(influential_indices)
```

```
## [1] 209
```

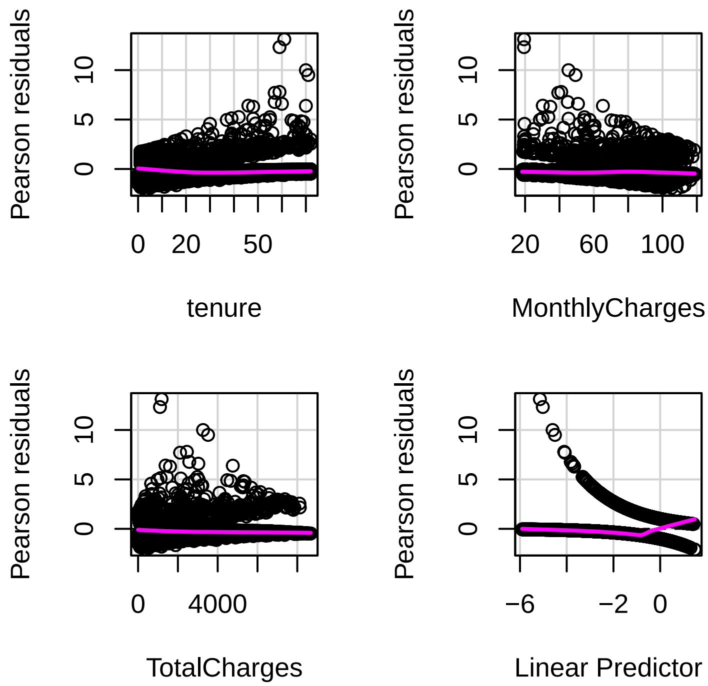
```r
length(train$customerID)
```

```
## [1] 4930
```

We have 209 influential points out of 4930.

3.1.5 Residuals

```r
par(mfrow = c(2, 2))
residualPlots(mod3)
```




```
##                 Test stat Pr(>|Test stat|)
## tenure            10.1732         0.001425 **
## MonthlyCharges     2.1562         0.141999
## TotalCharges       0.0045         0.946457
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
```

The residuals need to be nearer to the 0 and they have homocedasticity.

3.1.6 Categorical Variables

Now, we shall add the categorical variables. The order of addition is significant, therefore we start by adding the most correlated variables with the target.

**Contract*

```r
mod4 <- glm(Churn ~ tenure + MonthlyCharges + Contract, data=train, family=binomial)
AIC(mod4) #4302.2 better
```

```
## [1] 4302.234
```

```r
anova( mod3, mod4,  test="Chisq") #significant
```

```
## Analysis of Deviance Table
##
## Model 1: Churn ~ tenure + MonthlyCharges + TotalCharges
## Model 2: Churn ~ tenure + MonthlyCharges + Contract
##   Resid. Df Resid. Dev Df Deviance  Pr(>Chi)
## 1      4926     4460.6
## 2      4925     4292.2  1   168.32 < 2.2e-16 ***
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
```

```r
vif(mod4)
```

```
##                    GVIF Df GVIF^(1/(2*Df))
## tenure         1.707900  1        1.306867
## MonthlyCharges 1.300967  1        1.140599
## Contract       1.361428  2        1.080186
```

We add the parameter because it improves the model.

InternetService

```r
mod5 <- glm(Churn ~ tenure + MonthlyCharges + Contract + InternetService, data=train, family=binomial)
AIC(mod5) #4254.1 better
```

```
## [1] 4254.114
```

```r
anova( mod4, mod5,  test="Chisq") #significant
```

```
## Analysis of Deviance Table
##
## Model 1: Churn ~ tenure + MonthlyCharges + Contract
## Model 2: Churn ~ tenure + MonthlyCharges + Contract + InternetService
##   Resid. Df Resid. Dev Df Deviance  Pr(>Chi)
## 1      4925     4292.2
## 2      4923     4240.1  2    52.12 4.811e-12 ***
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
```

```r
vif(mod5)
```

```
##                     GVIF Df GVIF^(1/(2*Df))
## tenure          1.738643  1        1.318576
## MonthlyCharges  6.009378  1        2.451403
## Contract        1.450931  2        1.097518
## InternetService 5.338238  2        1.520021
```

StreamingMovies

```
mod6 <- glm(Churn ~ tenure + MonthlyCharges + Contract + InternetService +
              StreamingMovies, data=train, family=binomial)
AIC(mod6) #4238.6 better
```

```
## [1] 4238.552
```

```
anova( mod5, mod6,  test="Chisq") #significant
```

```
## Analysis of Deviance Table
##
## Model 1: Churn ~ tenure + MonthlyCharges + Contract + InternetService
## Model 2: Churn ~ tenure + MonthlyCharges + Contract + InternetService +
##     StreamingMovies
##   Resid. Df Resid. Dev Df Deviance Pr(>Chi)
## 1      4923     4240.1
## 2      4922     4222.6  1   17.563 2.78e-05 ***
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
```

```
vif(mod6)
```

```
##                     GVIF Df GVIF^(1/(2*Df))
## tenure          1.734387  1        1.316961
## MonthlyCharges  9.114445  1        3.019014
## Contract        1.447519  2        1.096872
## InternetService 6.680296  2        1.607677
## StreamingMovies 1.878425  1        1.370556
```

The model has improved but the VIF is becoming higher.

StreamingTV

```
mod7 <- glm(Churn ~ tenure + MonthlyCharges + Contract + InternetService +
              StreamingMovies + StreamingTV, data=train, family=binomial)
AIC(mod7) #4213.5 better
```

```
## [1] 4213.55
```

```
anova( mod6, mod7,  test="Chisq") #significant
```

```
## Analysis of Deviance Table
##
## Model 1: Churn ~ tenure + MonthlyCharges + Contract + InternetService +
##     StreamingMovies
## Model 2: Churn ~ tenure + MonthlyCharges + Contract + InternetService +
##     StreamingMovies + StreamingTV
##   Resid. Df Resid. Dev Df Deviance  Pr(>Chi)
## 1      4922     4222.6
## 2      4921     4195.5  1   27.002 2.033e-07 ***
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
```

```r
vif(mod7)
```

```
##                      GVIF Df GVIF^(1/(2*Df))
## tenure            1.732269  1        1.316157
## MonthlyCharges   12.166459  1        3.488045
## Contract          1.443988  2        1.096203
## InternetService   7.954251  2        1.679383
## StreamingMovies   1.860165  1        1.363878
## StreamingTV       1.906895  1        1.380904
```

MonthlyCharges has a high VIF. We'll may need to add transformations or maybe discard this variable. For now, we will keep the parameters that we have been adding.

TechSupport

```r
mod8 <- glm(Churn ~ tenure + MonthlyCharges + Contract + InternetService +
      StreamingMovies + StreamingTV + TechSupport, data=train, family=binomial)
#summary(mod8) #4208.3 better
AIC(mod8)
```

```
## [1] 4208.273
```

```r
anova( mod7, mod8,  test="Chisq") #significant
```

```
## Analysis of Deviance Table
##
## Model 1: Churn ~ tenure + MonthlyCharges + Contract + InternetService +
##     StreamingMovies + StreamingTV
## Model 2: Churn ~ tenure + MonthlyCharges + Contract + InternetService +
##     StreamingMovies + StreamingTV + TechSupport
##   Resid. Df Resid. Dev Df Deviance Pr(>Chi)
## 1      4921     4195.5
## 2      4920     4188.3  1   7.2764 0.006987 **
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
```

```r
vif(mod8)
```

```
##                      GVIF Df GVIF^(1/(2*Df))
## tenure            1.732344  1        1.316185
## MonthlyCharges   13.838376  1        3.719997
## Contract          1.475851  2        1.102201
## InternetService   9.342986  2        1.748322
## StreamingMovies   1.893830  1        1.376165
## StreamingTV       1.943568  1        1.394119
## TechSupport       1.294163  1        1.137613
```

Including *TechSupport* improves the model.

DeviceProtection

```r
mod9 <- glm(Churn ~ tenure + MonthlyCharges + Contract + InternetService +
            StreamingMovies + StreamingTV + TechSupport + DeviceProtection,
            data=train, family=binomial)
summary(mod9) #4209.3 worse
```

```
##
## Call:
## glm(formula = Churn ~ tenure + MonthlyCharges + Contract + InternetService +
##     StreamingMovies + StreamingTV + TechSupport + DeviceProtection,
##     family = binomial, data = train)
##
## Coefficients:
##                             Estimate Std. Error z value Pr(>|z|)
## (Intercept)                  0.20725    0.24332   0.852 0.394345
## tenure                      -0.03217    0.00250 -12.868  < 2e-16 ***
## MonthlyCharges              -0.01417    0.00558  -2.539 0.011129 *
## ContractOne year            -0.84846    0.12453  -6.813 9.54e-12 ***
## ContractTwo year            -1.71130    0.21068  -8.123 4.55e-16 ***
## InternetServiceFiber optic  1.49636    0.20259   7.386 1.51e-13 ***
## InternetServiceNo           -1.33473    0.19328  -6.906 5.00e-12 ***
## StreamingMoviesYes           0.41040    0.10661   3.850 0.000118 ***
## StreamingTVYes               0.51843    0.10817   4.793 1.64e-06 ***
## TechSupportYes              -0.27817    0.10447  -2.663 0.007751 **
## DeviceProtectionYes          0.09141    0.09477   0.965 0.334789
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## (Dispersion parameter for binomial family taken to be 1)
##
##     Null deviance: 5694.2  on 4929  degrees of freedom
## Residual deviance: 4187.3  on 4919  degrees of freedom
## AIC: 4209.3
##
## Number of Fisher Scoring iterations: 6
```

```r
AIC(mod9)
```

```
## [1] 4209.343
```

```r
anova( mod8, mod9,  test="Chisq") #not significant
```

```
## Analysis of Deviance Table
##
## Model 1: Churn ~ tenure + MonthlyCharges + Contract + InternetService +
##     StreamingMovies + StreamingTV + TechSupport
## Model 2: Churn ~ tenure + MonthlyCharges + Contract + InternetService +
##     StreamingMovies + StreamingTV + TechSupport + DeviceProtection
##   Resid. Df Resid. Dev Df Deviance Pr(>Chi)
## 1      4920     4188.3
## 2      4919     4187.3  1  0.93092   0.3346
```

We don't add the variable to the model. It does not improve it.

OnlineBackup

```
mod10 <- glm(Churn ~ tenure + MonthlyCharges + Contract + InternetService +
               StreamingMovies + StreamingTV + TechSupport + OnlineBackup,
             data=train, family=binomial)
AIC(mod10) #4209.6 worse
```

```
## [1] 4209.632
```

```
anova( mod8, mod10,  test="Chisq") #not significant
```

```
## Analysis of Deviance Table
##
## Model 1: Churn ~ tenure + MonthlyCharges + Contract + InternetService +
##     StreamingMovies + StreamingTV + TechSupport
## Model 2: Churn ~ tenure + MonthlyCharges + Contract + InternetService +
##     StreamingMovies + StreamingTV + TechSupport + OnlineBackup
##   Resid. Df Resid. Dev Df Deviance Pr(>Chi)
## 1      4920     4188.3
## 2      4919     4187.6  1  0.64158   0.4231
```

We don't add the variable to the model. It does not improve it.

OnlineSecurity

```
mod11 <- glm(Churn ~ tenure + MonthlyCharges + Contract + InternetService +
               StreamingMovies + StreamingTV + TechSupport + OnlineSecurity,
             data=train, family=binomial)
AIC(mod11) #4199 better
```

```
## [1] 4198.953
```

```
anova( mod8, mod11,  test="Chisq") #significant
```

```
## Analysis of Deviance Table
##
## Model 1: Churn ~ tenure + MonthlyCharges + Contract + InternetService +
##     StreamingMovies + StreamingTV + TechSupport
## Model 2: Churn ~ tenure + MonthlyCharges + Contract + InternetService +
##     StreamingMovies + StreamingTV + TechSupport + OnlineSecurity
##   Resid. Df Resid. Dev Df Deviance  Pr(>Chi)
## 1      4920     4188.3
## 2      4919     4177.0  1   11.321 0.0007665 ***
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
```

```
vif(mod11)
```

```
##                      GVIF Df GVIF^(1/(2*Df))
## tenure           1.744624  1        1.320842
## MonthlyCharges  15.487373  1        3.935400
```

```
## Contract         1.492903  2        1.105371
## InternetService 10.866851  2        1.815624
## StreamingMovies  1.971177  1        1.403986
## StreamingTV      2.028530  1        1.424265
## TechSupport      1.296059  1        1.138446
## OnlineSecurity   1.242751  1        1.114787
```

We keep the variable. We still have multicollinearity, but we'll deal with it later.

PaperlessBilling

```r
mod12 <- glm(Churn ~ tenure + MonthlyCharges + Contract + InternetService +
               StreamingMovies + StreamingTV + TechSupport + OnlineSecurity +
               PaperlessBilling, data=train, family=binomial)
summary(mod12) #4184.5 better
```

```
##
## Call:
## glm(formula = Churn ~ tenure + MonthlyCharges + Contract + InternetService +
##     StreamingMovies + StreamingTV + TechSupport + OnlineSecurity +
##     PaperlessBilling, family = binomial, data = train)
##
## Coefficients:
##                             Estimate Std. Error z value Pr(>|z|)
## (Intercept)                -0.206715   0.251517  -0.822 0.411150
## tenure                     -0.031980   0.002512 -12.730  < 2e-16 ***
## MonthlyCharges             -0.006893   0.005737  -1.202 0.229554
## ContractOne year           -0.774511   0.125366  -6.178 6.49e-10 ***
## ContractTwo year           -1.575801   0.211901  -7.436 1.03e-13 ***
## InternetServiceFiber optic  1.162390   0.211629   5.493 3.96e-08 ***
## InternetServiceNo          -1.216241   0.195326  -6.227 4.76e-10 ***
## StreamingMoviesYes          0.328093   0.109142   3.006 0.002646 **
## StreamingTVYes              0.412453   0.111023   3.715 0.000203 ***
## TechSupportYes             -0.293252   0.105072  -2.791 0.005255 **
## OnlineSecurityYes          -0.325252   0.105781  -3.075 0.002107 **
## PaperlessBillingYes         0.354796   0.087670   4.047 5.19e-05 ***
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## (Dispersion parameter for binomial family taken to be 1)
##
##     Null deviance: 5694.2  on 4929  degrees of freedom
## Residual deviance: 4160.5  on 4918  degrees of freedom
## AIC: 4184.5
##
## Number of Fisher Scoring iterations: 6
```

```r
AIC(mod12)
```

```
## [1] 4184.475
```

```r
anova( mod11, mod12,  test="Chisq") #significant
```

```
## Analysis of Deviance Table
##
## Model 1: Churn ~ tenure + MonthlyCharges + Contract + InternetService +
##     StreamingMovies + StreamingTV + TechSupport + OnlineSecurity
## Model 2: Churn ~ tenure + MonthlyCharges + Contract + InternetService +
##     StreamingMovies + StreamingTV + TechSupport + OnlineSecurity +
##     PaperlessBilling
##   Resid. Df Resid. Dev Df Deviance  Pr(>Chi)
## 1      4919     4177.0
## 2      4918     4160.5  1   16.478 4.923e-05 ***
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
```

```r
vif(mod12)
```

```
##                       GVIF Df GVIF^(1/(2*Df))
## tenure            1.760119  1        1.326695
## MonthlyCharges   15.519259  1        3.939449
## Contract          1.507661  2        1.108092
## InternetService  10.973792  2        1.820075
## StreamingMovies   1.970408  1        1.403712
## StreamingTV       2.035605  1        1.426746
## TechSupport       1.298079  1        1.139333
## OnlineSecurity    1.247294  1        1.116823
## PaperlessBilling  1.111928  1        1.054480
```

We keep the variable because it improves the model.

Dependents

```r
mod13 <- glm(Churn ~ tenure + MonthlyCharges + Contract + InternetService +
               StreamingMovies + StreamingTV + TechSupport + OnlineSecurity +
               PaperlessBilling + Dependents, data=train, family=binomial)
summary(mod13) #4177.2 better
```

```
##
## Call:
## glm(formula = Churn ~ tenure + MonthlyCharges + Contract + InternetService +
##     StreamingMovies + StreamingTV + TechSupport + OnlineSecurity +
##     PaperlessBilling + Dependents, family = binomial, data = train)
##
## Coefficients:
##                              Estimate Std. Error z value Pr(>|z|)
## (Intercept)                 -0.160331   0.252462  -0.635  0.52538
## tenure                      -0.031654   0.002520 -12.559  < 2e-16 ***
## MonthlyCharges              -0.006595   0.005749  -1.147  0.25137
## ContractOne year            -0.746604   0.125870  -5.932 3.00e-09 ***
## ContractTwo year            -1.536143   0.212595  -7.226 4.99e-13 ***
## InternetServiceFiber optic   1.133942   0.212173   5.344 9.07e-08 ***
## InternetServiceNo           -1.193933   0.195766  -6.099 1.07e-09 ***
```

```
## StreamingMoviesYes          0.317729   0.109348   2.906  0.00366 **
## StreamingTVYes              0.412210   0.111213   3.706  0.00021 ***
## TechSupportYes             -0.287327   0.105193  -2.731  0.00631 **
## OnlineSecurityYes          -0.317077   0.105920  -2.994  0.00276 **
## PaperlessBillingYes         0.351625   0.087803   4.005 6.21e-05 ***
## DependentsYes              -0.291003   0.096298  -3.022  0.00251 **
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## (Dispersion parameter for binomial family taken to be 1)
##
##     Null deviance: 5694.2  on 4929  degrees of freedom
## Residual deviance: 4151.2  on 4917  degrees of freedom
## AIC: 4177.2
##
## Number of Fisher Scoring iterations: 6
```

```r
AIC(mod13)
```

```
## [1] 4177.206
```

```r
anova( mod12, mod13,  test="Chisq") #significant
```

```
## Analysis of Deviance Table
##
## Model 1: Churn ~ tenure + MonthlyCharges + Contract + InternetService +
##     StreamingMovies + StreamingTV + TechSupport + OnlineSecurity +
##     PaperlessBilling
## Model 2: Churn ~ tenure + MonthlyCharges + Contract + InternetService +
##     StreamingMovies + StreamingTV + TechSupport + OnlineSecurity +
##     PaperlessBilling + Dependents
##   Resid. Df Resid. Dev Df Deviance Pr(>Chi)
## 1      4918     4160.5
## 2      4917     4151.2  1   9.2692  0.00233 **
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
```

```r
vif(mod13)
```

```
##                       GVIF Df GVIF^(1/(2*Df))
## tenure            1.773404  1        1.331692
## MonthlyCharges   15.562560  1        3.944941
## Contract          1.522708  2        1.110847
## InternetService  10.992492  2        1.820849
## StreamingMovies   1.973305  1        1.404744
## StreamingTV       2.037770  1        1.427505
## TechSupport       1.299374  1        1.139901
## OnlineSecurity    1.247956  1        1.117120
## PaperlessBilling  1.112626  1        1.054811
## Dependents        1.027601  1        1.013706
```

We keep the variable because it improves the model.

MultipleLines

```r
mod14 <- glm(Churn ~ tenure + MonthlyCharges + Contract + InternetService +
               StreamingMovies + StreamingTV + TechSupport + OnlineSecurity +
               PaperlessBilling + Dependents + MultipleLines,
             data=train, family=binomial)
AIC(mod14) #4162.2 better
```

```
## [1] 4162.18
```

```r
anova( mod13, mod14,  test="Chisq") #significant
```

```
## Analysis of Deviance Table
##
## Model 1: Churn ~ tenure + MonthlyCharges + Contract + InternetService +
##     StreamingMovies + StreamingTV + TechSupport + OnlineSecurity +
##     PaperlessBilling + Dependents
## Model 2: Churn ~ tenure + MonthlyCharges + Contract + InternetService +
##     StreamingMovies + StreamingTV + TechSupport + OnlineSecurity +
##     PaperlessBilling + Dependents + MultipleLines
##   Resid. Df Resid. Dev Df Deviance  Pr(>Chi)
## 1      4917     4151.2
## 2      4916     4134.2  1   17.026 3.688e-05 ***
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
```

```r
vif(mod14)
```

```
##                       GVIF Df GVIF^(1/(2*Df))
## tenure            1.860860  1        1.364133
## MonthlyCharges   19.785122  1        4.448047
## Contract          1.529039  2        1.112000
## InternetService  12.562934  2        1.882664
## StreamingMovies   2.104685  1        1.450753
## StreamingTV       2.150829  1        1.466570
## TechSupport       1.346109  1        1.160219
## OnlineSecurity    1.283323  1        1.132838
## PaperlessBilling  1.113149  1        1.055059
## Dependents        1.028391  1        1.014096
## MultipleLines     1.749163  1        1.322559
```

We keep the variable because it improves the model.

SeniorCitizen

```r
mod15 <- glm(Churn ~ tenure + MonthlyCharges + Contract + InternetService +
               StreamingMovies + StreamingTV + TechSupport + OnlineSecurity +
               PaperlessBilling + Dependents + MultipleLines + SeniorCitizen,
             data=train, family=binomial)
AIC(mod15) #4155.7 better
```

```
## [1] 4155.702
```

```r
anova( mod14, mod15,  test="Chisq") #significant
```

```
## Analysis of Deviance Table
##
## Model 1: Churn ~ tenure + MonthlyCharges + Contract + InternetService +
##     StreamingMovies + StreamingTV + TechSupport + OnlineSecurity +
##     PaperlessBilling + Dependents + MultipleLines
## Model 2: Churn ~ tenure + MonthlyCharges + Contract + InternetService +
##     StreamingMovies + StreamingTV + TechSupport + OnlineSecurity +
##     PaperlessBilling + Dependents + MultipleLines + SeniorCitizen
##   Resid. Df Resid. Dev Df Deviance Pr(>Chi)
## 1      4916     4134.2
## 2      4915     4125.7  1   8.4782 0.003594 **
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
```

```r
vif(mod15)
```

```
##                       GVIF Df GVIF^(1/(2*Df))
## tenure            1.889241  1        1.374497
## MonthlyCharges   19.790331  1        4.448632
## Contract          1.536772  2        1.113403
## InternetService  12.635139  2        1.885363
## StreamingMovies   2.104216  1        1.450592
## StreamingTV       2.148543  1        1.465791
## TechSupport       1.353673  1        1.163474
## OnlineSecurity    1.286526  1        1.134251
## PaperlessBilling  1.114284  1        1.055597
## Dependents        1.056349  1        1.027789
## MultipleLines     1.752169  1        1.323695
## SeniorCitizen     1.113813  1        1.055374
```

We keep the variable because it improves the model.

Partner

```r
mod16 <- glm(Churn ~ tenure + MonthlyCharges + Contract + InternetService +
               StreamingMovies + StreamingTV + TechSupport + OnlineSecurity +
               PaperlessBilling + Dependents + MultipleLines + SeniorCitizen +
               Partner, data=train, family=binomial)
AIC(mod16) #4157.7 worse
```

```
## [1] 4157.677
```

```r
anova( mod15, mod16,  test="Chisq") #not significant
```

```
## Analysis of Deviance Table
##
## Model 1: Churn ~ tenure + MonthlyCharges + Contract + InternetService +
##     StreamingMovies + StreamingTV + TechSupport + OnlineSecurity +
##     PaperlessBilling + Dependents + MultipleLines + SeniorCitizen
```

```
## Model 2: Churn ~ tenure + MonthlyCharges + Contract + InternetService +
##     StreamingMovies + StreamingTV + TechSupport + OnlineSecurity +
##     PaperlessBilling + Dependents + MultipleLines + SeniorCitizen +
##     Partner
##   Resid. Df Resid. Dev Df Deviance Pr(>Chi)
## 1      4915     4125.7
## 2      4914     4125.7  1 0.024971   0.8744
```

We don't keep the variable because it does not improve the model.

PaymentMethod

```r
mod17 <- glm(Churn ~ tenure + MonthlyCharges + Contract + InternetService +
               StreamingMovies + StreamingTV + TechSupport + OnlineSecurity +
               PaperlessBilling + Dependents + MultipleLines + SeniorCitizen +
               PaymentMethod, data=train, family=binomial)
AIC(mod17) #4139.4 better
```

```
## [1] 4139.434
```

```r
anova( mod15, mod17,  test="Chisq") #significant
```

```
## Analysis of Deviance Table
##
## Model 1: Churn ~ tenure + MonthlyCharges + Contract + InternetService +
##     StreamingMovies + StreamingTV + TechSupport + OnlineSecurity +
##     PaperlessBilling + Dependents + MultipleLines + SeniorCitizen
## Model 2: Churn ~ tenure + MonthlyCharges + Contract + InternetService +
##     StreamingMovies + StreamingTV + TechSupport + OnlineSecurity +
##     PaperlessBilling + Dependents + MultipleLines + SeniorCitizen +
##     PaymentMethod
##   Resid. Df Resid. Dev Df Deviance  Pr(>Chi)
## 1      4915     4125.7
## 2      4912     4103.4  3   22.269 5.735e-05 ***
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
```

```r
vif(mod17)
```

```
##                       GVIF Df GVIF^(1/(2*Df))
## tenure            1.963626  1        1.401295
## MonthlyCharges   19.895259  1        4.460410
## Contract          1.543913  2        1.114694
## InternetService  13.046889  2        1.900539
## StreamingMovies   2.110866  1        1.452882
## StreamingTV       2.164001  1        1.471054
## TechSupport       1.357356  1        1.165056
## OnlineSecurity    1.291867  1        1.136603
## PaperlessBilling  1.120742  1        1.058651
## Dependents        1.057502  1        1.028349
## MultipleLines     1.753352  1        1.324142
## SeniorCitizen     1.116591  1        1.056689
## PaymentMethod     1.332467  3        1.049001
```

We keep the variable because it improves the model.

PhoneService

```
mod18 <- glm(Churn ~ tenure + MonthlyCharges + Contract + InternetService +
               StreamingMovies + StreamingTV + TechSupport + OnlineSecurity +
               PaperlessBilling + Dependents + MultipleLines + SeniorCitizen +
               PaymentMethod + PhoneService, data=train, family=binomial)
AIC(mod18)#4139.4 it does not change anything
```

```
## [1] 4139.379
```

```
anova( mod17, mod18,  test="Chisq") #not significant
```

```
## Analysis of Deviance Table
##
## Model 1: Churn ~ tenure + MonthlyCharges + Contract + InternetService +
##     StreamingMovies + StreamingTV + TechSupport + OnlineSecurity +
##     PaperlessBilling + Dependents + MultipleLines + SeniorCitizen +
##     PaymentMethod
## Model 2: Churn ~ tenure + MonthlyCharges + Contract + InternetService +
##     StreamingMovies + StreamingTV + TechSupport + OnlineSecurity +
##     PaperlessBilling + Dependents + MultipleLines + SeniorCitizen +
##     PaymentMethod + PhoneService
##   Resid. Df Resid. Dev Df Deviance Pr(>Chi)
## 1      4912     4103.4
## 2      4911     4101.4  1    2.055   0.1517
```

We don't include the parameter because it does not improve the model.

3.1.7 Inlfuential data

We check the influential data after including all categorical variables .

```
infl_2 <- influence.measures(mod17)

sum(residuals(mod17,'deviance')^2)
```

```
## [1] 4103.434
```

```
sum(residuals(mod17,'pearson')^2)
```

```
## [1] 4919.679
```

```
influential_indices_2 <- which(infl_2$is.inf == TRUE)
length(influential_indices_2)
```

```
## [1] 98
```

```r
length(train$customerID)
```

```
## [1] 4930
```

The influential data has reduced until 98 tuples.

3.1.8 Interactions

We need to search for interactions. Possible interactions:

```r
mod19 <- glm(Churn ~ tenure + MonthlyCharges + Contract + InternetService +
               StreamingMovies + StreamingTV + TechSupport + OnlineSecurity +
               PaperlessBilling + Dependents * MultipleLines + SeniorCitizen +
               PaymentMethod, data=train, family=binomial)
 #4140.4 worse
AIC(mod19)
```

3.1.8.1 Dependents and Multiple Lines

```
## [1] 4140.355
```

```r
anova( mod17, mod19,  test="Chisq") #not significant
```

```
## Analysis of Deviance Table
##
## Model 1: Churn ~ tenure + MonthlyCharges + Contract + InternetService +
##     StreamingMovies + StreamingTV + TechSupport + OnlineSecurity +
##     PaperlessBilling + Dependents + MultipleLines + SeniorCitizen +
##     PaymentMethod
## Model 2: Churn ~ tenure + MonthlyCharges + Contract + InternetService +
##     StreamingMovies + StreamingTV + TechSupport + OnlineSecurity +
##     PaperlessBilling + Dependents * MultipleLines + SeniorCitizen +
##     PaymentMethod
##   Resid. Df Resid. Dev Df Deviance Pr(>Chi)
## 1      4912     4103.4
## 2      4911     4102.4  1   1.0787    0.299
```

We don't include the interaction since it is not significative

MonthlyCharges and InternetService

```r
mod20 <- glm(Churn ~ tenure + InternetService * MonthlyCharges + Contract +
               StreamingMovies + StreamingTV + TechSupport + OnlineSecurity +
               PaperlessBilling + Dependents + MultipleLines + SeniorCitizen +
               PaymentMethod, data=train, family=binomial)
AIC(mod20) #4133.7 better
```

```
## [1] 4133.664
```

```r
anova( mod17, mod20,  test="Chisq") #significant
```

```
## Analysis of Deviance Table
##
## Model 1: Churn ~ tenure + MonthlyCharges + Contract + InternetService +
##     StreamingMovies + StreamingTV + TechSupport + OnlineSecurity +
##     PaperlessBilling + Dependents + MultipleLines + SeniorCitizen +
##     PaymentMethod
## Model 2: Churn ~ tenure + InternetService * MonthlyCharges + Contract +
##     StreamingMovies + StreamingTV + TechSupport + OnlineSecurity +
##     PaperlessBilling + Dependents + MultipleLines + SeniorCitizen +
##     PaymentMethod
##   Resid. Df Resid. Dev Df Deviance Pr(>Chi)
## 1      4912     4103.4
## 2      4910     4093.7  2   9.7694 0.007561 **
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
```

```r
vif(mod20)
```

```
## there are higher-order terms (interactions) in this model
## consider setting type = 'predictor'; see ?vif
```

```
##                                       GVIF Df GVIF^(1/(2*Df))
## tenure                            2.079881  1        1.442179
## InternetService                9738.807709  2        9.934052
## MonthlyCharges                   21.386127  1        4.624514
## Contract                          1.550405  2        1.115864
## StreamingMovies                   2.374759  1        1.541025
## StreamingTV                       2.416906  1        1.554640
## TechSupport                       1.374225  1        1.172273
## OnlineSecurity                    1.300790  1        1.140522
## PaperlessBilling                  1.124965  1        1.060644
## Dependents                        1.056690  1        1.027954
## MultipleLines                     1.897486  1        1.377493
## SeniorCitizen                     1.115802  1        1.056315
## PaymentMethod                     1.346214  3        1.050797
## InternetService:MonthlyCharges 11466.767397  2       10.348091
```

This interaction is significative

SeniorCitizen and PaymentMethod

```r
mod21 <- glm(Churn ~ tenure + InternetService + MonthlyCharges + Contract + StreamingMovies + Streaming
AIC(mod21) #4133 better and also better than mod20
```

```
## [1] 4133.038
```

```r
anova( mod17, mod21,  test="Chisq") #significant
```

```
## Analysis of Deviance Table
##
## Model 1: Churn ~ tenure + MonthlyCharges + Contract + InternetService +
##     StreamingMovies + StreamingTV + TechSupport + OnlineSecurity +
##     PaperlessBilling + Dependents + MultipleLines + SeniorCitizen +
##     PaymentMethod
## Model 2: Churn ~ tenure + InternetService + MonthlyCharges + Contract +
##     StreamingMovies + StreamingTV + TechSupport + OnlineSecurity +
##     PaperlessBilling + Dependents + MultipleLines + SeniorCitizen *
##     PaymentMethod
##   Resid. Df Resid. Dev Df Deviance Pr(>Chi)
## 1      4912     4103.4
## 2      4909     4091.0  3   12.396 0.006144 **
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
```

```r
anova( mod20, mod21,  test="Chisq") #not significant
```

```
## Analysis of Deviance Table
##
## Model 1: Churn ~ tenure + InternetService * MonthlyCharges + Contract +
##     StreamingMovies + StreamingTV + TechSupport + OnlineSecurity +
##     PaperlessBilling + Dependents + MultipleLines + SeniorCitizen +
##     PaymentMethod
## Model 2: Churn ~ tenure + InternetService + MonthlyCharges + Contract +
##     StreamingMovies + StreamingTV + TechSupport + OnlineSecurity +
##     PaperlessBilling + Dependents + MultipleLines + SeniorCitizen *
##     PaymentMethod
##   Resid. Df Resid. Dev Df Deviance Pr(>Chi)
## 1      4910     4093.7
## 2      4909     4091.0  1   2.6261   0.1051
```

```r
vif(mod21) #better multicollinearity
```

```
## there are higher-order terms (interactions) in this model
## consider setting type = 'predictor'; see ?vif
```

```
##                                   GVIF Df GVIF^(1/(2*Df))
## tenure                        1.973899  1        1.404955
## InternetService              13.127210  2        1.903457
## MonthlyCharges               19.972402  1        4.469049
## Contract                      1.548154  2        1.115459
## StreamingMovies               2.114568  1        1.454155
## StreamingTV                   2.168544  1        1.472598
## TechSupport                   1.359278  1        1.165881
## OnlineSecurity                1.292280  1        1.136785
## PaperlessBilling              1.120630  1        1.058598
## Dependents                    1.058287  1        1.028731
## MultipleLines                 1.759302  1        1.326387
## SeniorCitizen                 6.564344  1        2.562098
## PaymentMethod                 2.413718  3        1.158193
## SeniorCitizen:PaymentMethod 10.225907  3        1.473274
```

```r
mod22 <- glm(Churn ~ tenure + InternetService * MonthlyCharges + Contract + StreamingMovies + Streaming
AIC(mod22) #4126.8 better
```

```
## [1] 4126.835
```

```r
anova( mod21, mod22,  test="Chisq") #significant
```

```
## Analysis of Deviance Table
##
## Model 1: Churn ~ tenure + InternetService + MonthlyCharges + Contract +
##     StreamingMovies + StreamingTV + TechSupport + OnlineSecurity +
##     PaperlessBilling + Dependents + MultipleLines + SeniorCitizen *
##     PaymentMethod
## Model 2: Churn ~ tenure + InternetService * MonthlyCharges + Contract +
##     StreamingMovies + StreamingTV + TechSupport + OnlineSecurity +
##     PaperlessBilling + Dependents + MultipleLines + SeniorCitizen *
##     PaymentMethod
##   Resid. Df Resid. Dev Df Deviance Pr(>Chi)
## 1      4909     4091.0
## 2      4907     4080.8  2   10.203 0.006088 **
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
```

```r
anova( mod20, mod22,  test="Chisq") #significant
```

```
## Analysis of Deviance Table
##
## Model 1: Churn ~ tenure + InternetService * MonthlyCharges + Contract +
##     StreamingMovies + StreamingTV + TechSupport + OnlineSecurity +
##     PaperlessBilling + Dependents + MultipleLines + SeniorCitizen +
##     PaymentMethod
## Model 2: Churn ~ tenure + InternetService * MonthlyCharges + Contract +
##     StreamingMovies + StreamingTV + TechSupport + OnlineSecurity +
##     PaperlessBilling + Dependents + MultipleLines + SeniorCitizen *
##     PaymentMethod
##   Resid. Df Resid. Dev Df Deviance Pr(>Chi)
## 1      4910     4093.7
## 2      4907     4080.8  3   12.829 0.005021 **
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
```

```r
vif(mod22)
```

```
## there are higher-order terms (interactions) in this model
## consider setting type = 'predictor'; see ?vif
```

```
##                                       GVIF Df GVIF^(1/(2*Df))
## tenure                            2.092433  1        1.446525
## InternetService                9747.368394  2        9.936235
## MonthlyCharges                   21.496711  1        4.636455
```

```
## Contract                          1.554570  2        1.116613
## StreamingMovies                   2.379677  1        1.542620
## StreamingTV                       2.420865  1        1.555913
## TechSupport                       1.375906  1        1.172990
## OnlineSecurity                    1.300799  1        1.140526
## PaperlessBilling                  1.124887  1        1.060607
## Dependents                        1.057390  1        1.028295
## MultipleLines                     1.905667  1        1.380459
## SeniorCitizen                     6.580622  1        2.565272
## PaymentMethod                     2.445976  3        1.160759
## InternetService:MonthlyCharges 11487.448457  2       10.352754
## SeniorCitizen:PaymentMethod      10.277317  3        1.474506
```

Having both interactions improves the model but VIF gets worse. The best model is with SeniorCitizen and PaymentMethod interaction (mod21)

Second Order variable

```r
mod23 <- glm(Churn ~ tenure + I(tenure^2) + InternetService + MonthlyCharges +
               Contract + StreamingMovies + StreamingTV + TechSupport +
               OnlineSecurity + PaperlessBilling + Dependents + MultipleLines +
               SeniorCitizen * PaymentMethod, data=train, family=binomial)
AIC(mod23) #4088.4 better
```

```
## [1] 4088.366
```

```r
anova( mod21, mod23,  test="Chisq") #significant
```

```
## Analysis of Deviance Table
##
## Model 1: Churn ~ tenure + InternetService + MonthlyCharges + Contract +
##     StreamingMovies + StreamingTV + TechSupport + OnlineSecurity +
##     PaperlessBilling + Dependents + MultipleLines + SeniorCitizen *
##     PaymentMethod
## Model 2: Churn ~ tenure + I(tenure^2) + InternetService + MonthlyCharges +
##     Contract + StreamingMovies + StreamingTV + TechSupport +
##     OnlineSecurity + PaperlessBilling + Dependents + MultipleLines +
##     SeniorCitizen * PaymentMethod
##   Resid. Df Resid. Dev Df Deviance  Pr(>Chi)
## 1      4909     4091.0
## 2      4908     4044.4  1   46.672 8.392e-12 ***
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
```

```r
vif(mod23)
```

```
## there are higher-order terms (interactions) in this model
## consider setting type = 'predictor'; see ?vif
```

```
##                                    GVIF Df GVIF^(1/(2*Df))
## tenure                        15.110913  1        3.887276
## I(tenure^2)                   14.413478  1        3.796509
```

```
## InternetService            13.143356  2        1.904042
## MonthlyCharges             20.658589  1        4.545172
## Contract                    1.830861  2        1.163225
## StreamingMovies             2.155609  1        1.468199
## StreamingTV                 2.220993  1        1.490300
## TechSupport                 1.373947  1        1.172155
## OnlineSecurity              1.306102  1        1.142848
## PaperlessBilling            1.124076  1        1.060225
## Dependents                  1.060211  1        1.029666
## MultipleLines               1.824384  1        1.350697
## SeniorCitizen               6.421969  1        2.534160
## PaymentMethod               2.503172  3        1.165239
## SeniorCitizen:PaymentMethod 10.118072  3        1.470674
```

```
mod23.1 <- glm(Churn ~ tenure + I(tenure^2) + InternetService + Contract +
                 StreamingMovies + StreamingTV + TechSupport + OnlineSecurity +
                 PaperlessBilling + Dependents + MultipleLines +
                 SeniorCitizen * PaymentMethod, data=train, family=binomial)
AIC(mod23.1) #4093.9 worse
```

```
## [1] 4093.873
```

```
anova( mod23, mod23.1,  test="Chisq") #significant
```

```
## Analysis of Deviance Table
##
## Model 1: Churn ~ tenure + I(tenure^2) + InternetService + MonthlyCharges +
##     Contract + StreamingMovies + StreamingTV + TechSupport +
##     OnlineSecurity + PaperlessBilling + Dependents + MultipleLines +
##     SeniorCitizen * PaymentMethod
## Model 2: Churn ~ tenure + I(tenure^2) + InternetService + Contract + StreamingMovies +
##     StreamingTV + TechSupport + OnlineSecurity + PaperlessBilling +
##     Dependents + MultipleLines + SeniorCitizen * PaymentMethod
##   Resid. Df Resid. Dev Df Deviance Pr(>Chi)
## 1      4908     4044.4
## 2      4909     4051.9 -1  -7.5068 0.006147 **
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
```

```
vif(mod23.1) #better vif
```

```
## there are higher-order terms (interactions) in this model
## consider setting type = 'predictor'; see ?vif
```

```
##                                  GVIF Df GVIF^(1/(2*Df))
## tenure                      15.094283  1        3.885136
## I(tenure^2)                 14.395726  1        3.794170
## InternetService              1.753349  2        1.150713
## Contract                     1.832458  2        1.163479
## StreamingMovies              1.439408  1        1.199753
## StreamingTV                  1.476549  1        1.215133
```

```
## TechSupport                  1.176693  1        1.084755
## OnlineSecurity               1.145979  1        1.070504
## PaperlessBilling             1.123469  1        1.059938
## Dependents                   1.059050  1        1.029102
## MultipleLines                1.406194  1        1.185831
## SeniorCitizen                6.416355  1        2.533052
## PaymentMethod                2.500773  3        1.165053
## SeniorCitizen:PaymentMethod 10.110887  3        1.470499
```

Removing *MonthlyCharges* from the model is getting a bit worse the AIC but the change is significant and it improves the VIF.

For improving the multicollinearity we add log in *tenure*

```r
mod23.4 <- glm(Churn ~ log(tenure + 0.01) + I(tenure^2) + InternetService +
                 Contract + StreamingMovies + StreamingTV + TechSupport +
                 OnlineSecurity + PaperlessBilling + Dependents + MultipleLines
               + SeniorCitizen * PaymentMethod, data=train, family=binomial)
AIC(mod23.4) #4059.53
```

```
## [1] 4059.531
```

```r
vif(mod23.4)
```

```
## there are higher-order terms (interactions) in this model
## consider setting type = 'predictor'; see ?vif

##                                  GVIF Df GVIF^(1/(2*Df))
## log(tenure + 0.01)           2.500964  1        1.581444
## I(tenure^2)                  2.794150  1        1.671571
## InternetService              1.770563  2        1.153527
## Contract                     1.731667  2        1.147139
## StreamingMovies              1.429558  1        1.195641
## StreamingTV                  1.458661  1        1.207750
## TechSupport                  1.172948  1        1.083027
## OnlineSecurity               1.140765  1        1.068066
## PaperlessBilling             1.125341  1        1.060821
## Dependents                   1.057858  1        1.028522
## MultipleLines                1.385364  1        1.177015
## SeniorCitizen                6.404190  1        2.530650
## PaymentMethod                2.532835  3        1.167529
## SeniorCitizen:PaymentMethod 10.154436  3        1.471553
```

We keep this last model because we have the best AIC with the best VIF.

3.1.9 Inlfuential data

We check the influential data after including the interactions and the second order variable.

```r
infl_3 <- influence.measures(mod23.4)
sum(residuals(mod23.4,'deviance')^2)
```

```
## [1] 4017.531
```

```r
sum(residuals(mod23.4,'pearson')^2)
```

```
## [1] 4952.141
```

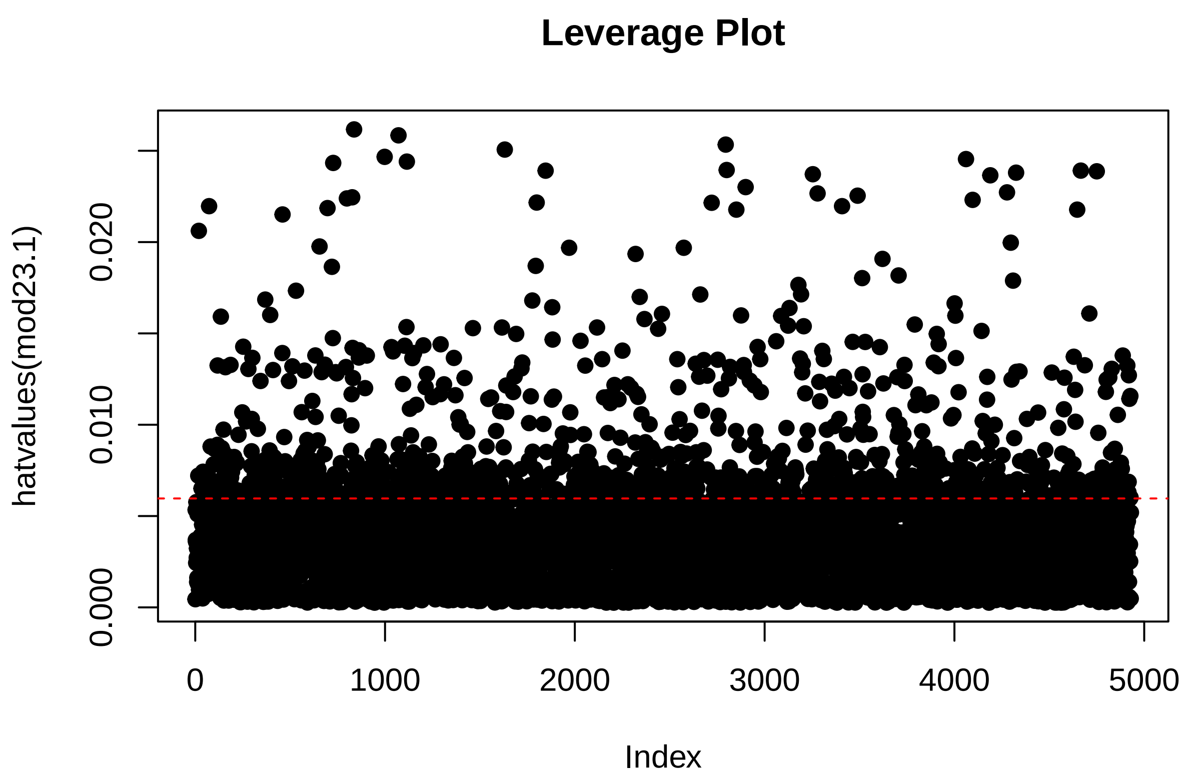
```r
influential_indices_3 <- which(infl_3$is.inf == TRUE)
length(influential_indices_3)
```

```
## [1] 399
```

```r
length(train$customerID)
```

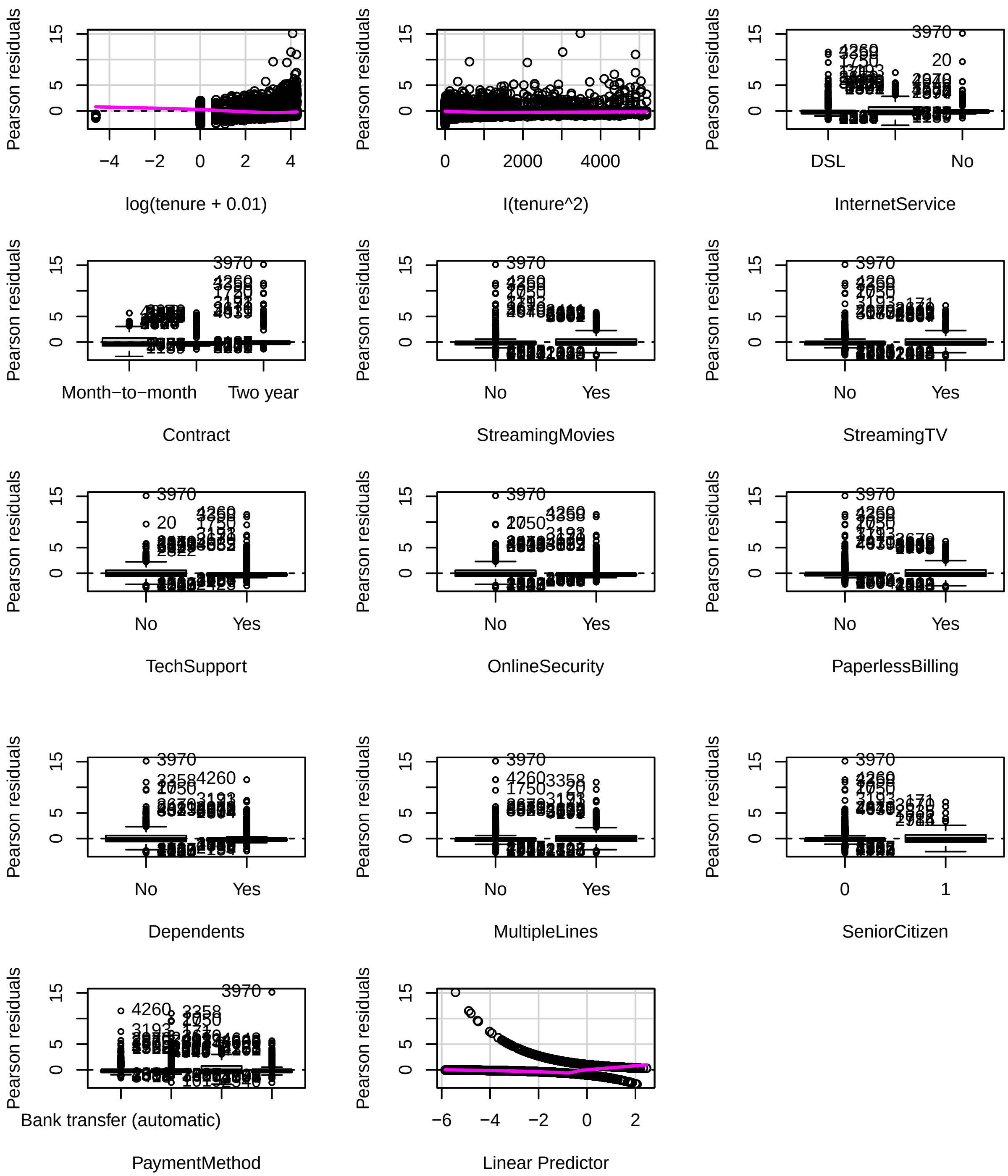
```
## [1] 4930
```

```r
#Leverage values
plot(hatvalues(mod23.1), pch = 19, main = "Leverage Plot")
abline(h = 2 * ncol(model.matrix(mod23.1))/length(df$customerID),
       col = "red", lty = 2)
```



We have more influential data than before, 399 tuples. We see that they are distributed randomly. We consider to not delete this data because it gives us important information for the model.

3.1.10 Residuals



```
##                       Test stat Pr(>|Test stat|)
## log(tenure + 0.01)    7.0074         0.008117 **
## I(tenure^2)           0.4388         0.507725
## InternetService
## Contract
## StreamingMovies
## StreamingTV
## TechSupport
## OnlineSecurity
## PaperlessBilling
## Dependents
## MultipleLines
## SeniorCitizen
## PaymentMethod
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
```

We see that we have improved the residuals of the model. We can observe that we have homoscedasticity because they are randomly distributed considering that the model is binary.

3.1.11 Predictions

```
#selecting the parameters that we have in the model
test_data <- test[c(3,5,6,8,9,10,13,14,15,16,17,18)]
pred_prob <- predict(mod23.4, newdata = test_data, type="response")
churn_pred<- ifelse(pred_prob>0.5,"Yes","No")
table(churn_pred)
```

```
## churn_pred
##   No  Yes
## 1677  436
```

```
table(test$Churn)
```

```
##
##   No  Yes
## 1547  566
```

```
#Confusion table
tt <- table(churn_pred, test$Churn);tt
```

```
##
## churn_pred   No  Yes
##        No  1409  268
##        Yes  138  298
```

```
100*sum(diag(tt))/sum(tt) #80.79
```

```
## [1] 80.78561
```

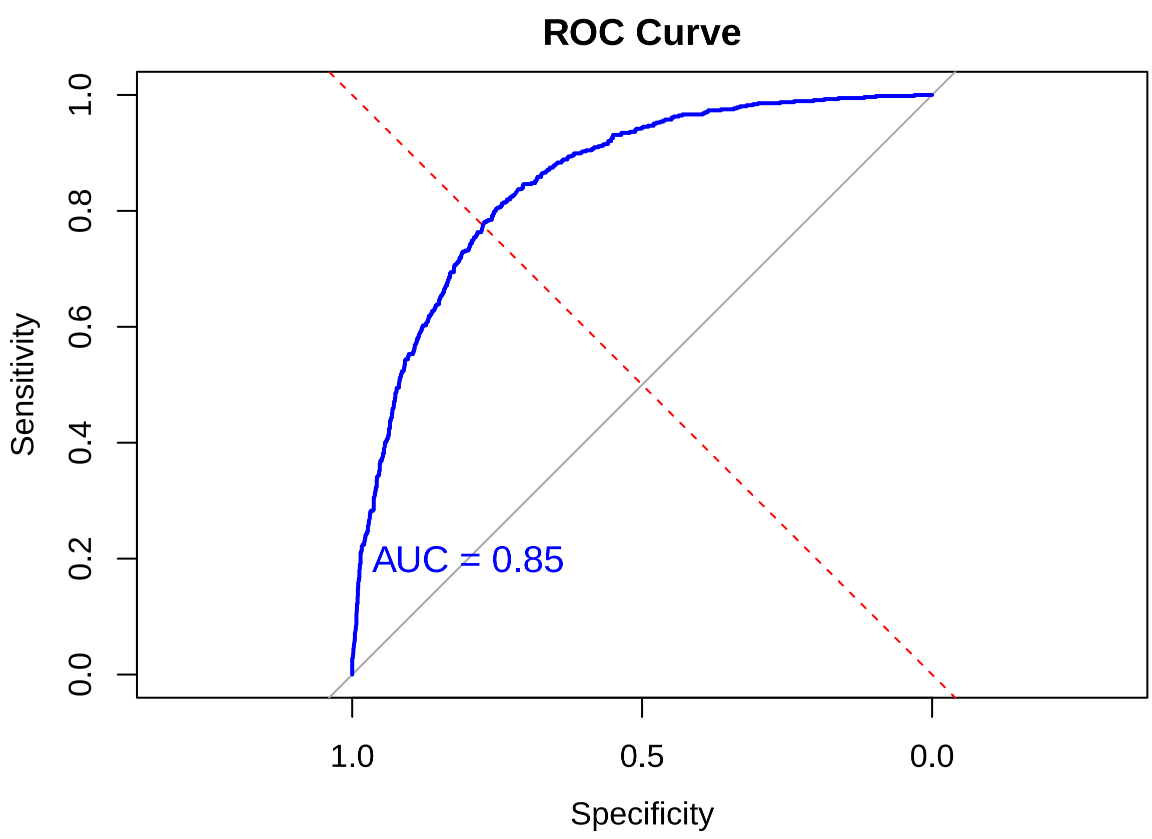
The accuracy of our model is good, it is 80.79.

```
roc_curve <- roc(test$Churn, pred_prob)
```

```
## Setting levels: control = No, case = Yes
```

```
## Setting direction: controls < cases
```

```
# Plot the ROC curve
plot(roc_curve, main = "ROC Curve", col = "blue", lwd = 2)
# Add diagonal reference line for comparison
abline(a = 0, b = 1, lty = 2, col = "red")
# Add AUC (Area Under the Curve) value to the plot
text(0.8, 0.2, paste("AUC =", round(auc(roc_curve), 2)), col = "blue", cex = 1.2)
```



Our Area Under the Curve for ROC curve is 0.85 so it is high.

#Interpretation

3.2 Final Model

Our **final model** is:

$$
\begin{aligned}
Y = &-0.58 - 0.5 \cdot log(\text{tenure} + 0.01) + 0.00005 \cdot \text{tenure}^2 \\
&+ 0.54 \cdot \text{InternetServiceFiber optic} - 0.97 \cdot \text{InternetServiceNo} \\
&- 0.75 \cdot \text{ContractOne year} - 1.90 \cdot \text{ContractTwo year} \\
&+ 0.26 \cdot \text{StreamingMoviesYes} + 0.33 \cdot \text{StreamingTVYes} \\
&- 0.22 \cdot \text{TechSupportYes} - 0.28 \cdot \text{Online SecurityYes} \\
&+ 0.33 \cdot \text{PaperlessBillingYes} - 0.23 \cdot \text{DependentsYes} \\
&+ 0.32 \cdot \text{MultipleLinesYes} - 0.15 \cdot \text{SeniorCitizen1} \\
&- 0.25 \cdot \text{PaymentMethodCredit card} + 0.27 \cdot \text{PaymentMethodElectronic check} \\
&- 0.25 \cdot \text{PaymentMethodMailed check} \\
&+ 0.87 \cdot \text{SeniorCitizen1:PaymentMethodCredit card} \\
&+ 0.28 \cdot \text{SeniorCitizen1: PaymentMethodElectronic check} \\
&+ 1.10 \cdot \text{SeniorCitizen1:PaymentMethodMailed check}
\end{aligned}
$$

4 Annex

4.1 Univariate

```r
names(train)
```

```
##  [1] "customerID"       "gender"           "SeniorCitizen"    "Partner"
##  [5] "Dependents"       "tenure"           "PhoneService"     "MultipleLines"
##  [9] "InternetService"  "OnlineSecurity"   "OnlineBackup"     "DeviceProtection"
## [13] "TechSupport"      "StreamingTV"      "StreamingMovies"  "Contract"
## [17] "PaperlessBilling" "PaymentMethod"    "MonthlyCharges"   "TotalCharges"
## [21] "Churn"
```

```r
mod <- glm(Churn ~ gender, data=train, family=binomial)
summary(mod)
```

```
##
## Call:
## glm(formula = Churn ~ gender, family = binomial, data = train)
##
## Coefficients:
##             Estimate Std. Error z value Pr(>|z|)
## (Intercept) -1.00637    0.04542 -22.158   <2e-16 ***
## genderMale  -0.03499    0.06460  -0.542    0.588
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## (Dispersion parameter for binomial family taken to be 1)
##
##     Null deviance: 5694.2  on 4929  degrees of freedom
## Residual deviance: 5693.9  on 4928  degrees of freedom
## AIC: 5697.9
##
## Number of Fisher Scoring iterations: 4
```

```r
mod2 <- glm(Churn ~ SeniorCitizen, data=train, family=binomial)
summary(mod2)
```

```
##
## Call:
## glm(formula = Churn ~ SeniorCitizen, family = binomial, data = train)
##
## Coefficients:
##                Estimate Std. Error z value Pr(>|z|)
## (Intercept)    -1.19026    0.03682  -32.33   <2e-16 ***
## SeniorCitizen1  0.88226    0.08027   10.99   <2e-16 ***
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## (Dispersion parameter for binomial family taken to be 1)
```

```
##
##     Null deviance: 5694.2  on 4929  degrees of freedom
## Residual deviance: 5577.9  on 4928  degrees of freedom
## AIC: 5581.9
##
## Number of Fisher Scoring iterations: 4
```

```r
mod3 <- glm(Churn ~ Partner, data=train, family=binomial)
summary(mod3)
```

```
##
## Call:
## glm(formula = Churn ~ Partner, family = binomial, data = train)
##
## Coefficients:
##             Estimate Std. Error z value Pr(>|z|)
## (Intercept) -0.70909    0.04215  -16.82   <2e-16 ***
## PartnerYes  -0.71326    0.06676  -10.68   <2e-16 ***
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## (Dispersion parameter for binomial family taken to be 1)
##
##     Null deviance: 5694.2  on 4929  degrees of freedom
## Residual deviance: 5576.5  on 4928  degrees of freedom
## AIC: 5580.5
##
## Number of Fisher Scoring iterations: 4
```

```r
mod4 <- glm(Churn ~ Dependents, data=train, family=binomial)
summary(mod4)
```

```
##
## Call:
## glm(formula = Churn ~ Dependents, family = binomial, data = train)
##
## Coefficients:
##               Estimate Std. Error z value Pr(>|z|)
## (Intercept)   -0.78158    0.03662  -21.34   <2e-16 ***
## DependentsYes -0.97564    0.08228  -11.86   <2e-16 ***
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## (Dispersion parameter for binomial family taken to be 1)
##
##     Null deviance: 5694.2  on 4929  degrees of freedom
## Residual deviance: 5534.9  on 4928  degrees of freedom
## AIC: 5538.9
##
## Number of Fisher Scoring iterations: 4
```

```r
mod5 <- glm(Churn ~ tenure, data=train, family=binomial)
summary(mod5)
```

```
##
## Call:
## glm(formula = Churn ~ tenure, family = binomial, data = train)
##
## Coefficients:
##              Estimate Std. Error z value Pr(>|z|)
## (Intercept)  0.010348   0.050517   0.205    0.838
## tenure      -0.038339   0.001679 -22.837   <2e-16 ***
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## (Dispersion parameter for binomial family taken to be 1)
##
##     Null deviance: 5694.2  on 4929  degrees of freedom
## Residual deviance: 5040.7  on 4928  degrees of freedom
## AIC: 5044.7
##
## Number of Fisher Scoring iterations: 4
```

```r
mod6 <- glm(Churn ~ PhoneService, data=train, family=binomial)
summary(mod6)
```

```
##
## Call:
## glm(formula = Churn ~ PhoneService, family = binomial, data = train)
##
## Coefficients:
##                 Estimate Std. Error z value Pr(>|z|)
## (Intercept)      -1.1415     0.1076 -10.611   <2e-16 ***
## PhoneServiceYes   0.1299     0.1128   1.151     0.25
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## (Dispersion parameter for binomial family taken to be 1)
##
##     Null deviance: 5694.2  on 4929  degrees of freedom
## Residual deviance: 5692.9  on 4928  degrees of freedom
## AIC: 5696.9
##
## Number of Fisher Scoring iterations: 4
```

```r
mod7 <- glm(Churn ~ MultipleLines, data=train, family=binomial)
summary(mod7)
```

```
##
## Call:
## glm(formula = Churn ~ MultipleLines, family = binomial, data = train)
##
```

```
## Coefficients:
##                  Estimate Std. Error z value Pr(>|z|)
## (Intercept)      -1.12350    0.04348 -25.841  < 2e-16 ***
## MultipleLinesYes  0.23006    0.06505   3.537 0.000405 ***
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## (Dispersion parameter for binomial family taken to be 1)
##
##     Null deviance: 5694.2  on 4929  degrees of freedom
## Residual deviance: 5681.7  on 4928  degrees of freedom
## AIC: 5685.7
##
## Number of Fisher Scoring iterations: 4
```

```r
mod8 <- glm(Churn ~ InternetService, data=train, family=binomial)
summary(mod8)
```

```
##
## Call:
## glm(formula = Churn ~ InternetService, family = binomial, data = train)
##
## Coefficients:
##                            Estimate Std. Error z value Pr(>|z|)
## (Intercept)                -1.47098    0.06258 -23.506   <2e-16 ***
## InternetServiceFiber optic  1.13842    0.07611  14.957   <2e-16 ***
## InternetServiceNo          -1.11658    0.13582  -8.221   <2e-16 ***
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## (Dispersion parameter for binomial family taken to be 1)
##
##     Null deviance: 5694.2  on 4929  degrees of freedom
## Residual deviance: 5132.9  on 4927  degrees of freedom
## AIC: 5138.9
##
## Number of Fisher Scoring iterations: 5
```

```r
mod9 <- glm(Churn ~ OnlineSecurity, data=train, family=binomial)
summary(mod9)
```

```
##
## Call:
## glm(formula = Churn ~ OnlineSecurity, family = binomial, data = train)
##
## Coefficients:
##                   Estimate Std. Error z value Pr(>|z|)
## (Intercept)       -0.79719    0.03633  -21.94   <2e-16 ***
## OnlineSecurityYes -0.96472    0.08405  -11.48   <2e-16 ***
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## (Dispersion parameter for binomial family taken to be 1)
```

```
##
##     Null deviance: 5694.2  on 4929  degrees of freedom
## Residual deviance: 5544.3  on 4928  degrees of freedom
## AIC: 5548.3
##
## Number of Fisher Scoring iterations: 4
```

```r
mod10 <- glm(Churn ~ OnlineBackup, data=train, family=binomial)
summary(mod10)
```

```
##
## Call:
## glm(formula = Churn ~ OnlineBackup, family = binomial, data = train)
##
## Coefficients:
##                 Estimate Std. Error z value Pr(>|z|)
## (Intercept)     -0.91109    0.03891 -23.414  < 2e-16 ***
## OnlineBackupYes -0.34507    0.07016  -4.919 8.72e-07 ***
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## (Dispersion parameter for binomial family taken to be 1)
##
##     Null deviance: 5694.2  on 4929  degrees of freedom
## Residual deviance: 5669.4  on 4928  degrees of freedom
## AIC: 5673.4
##
## Number of Fisher Scoring iterations: 4
```

```r
mod11 <- glm(Churn ~ DeviceProtection, data=train, family=binomial)
summary(mod11)
```

```
##
## Call:
## glm(formula = Churn ~ DeviceProtection, family = binomial, data = train)
##
## Coefficients:
##                     Estimate Std. Error z value Pr(>|z|)
## (Intercept)         -0.93239    0.03909 -23.852  < 2e-16 ***
## DeviceProtectionYes -0.27669    0.06963  -3.973 7.09e-05 ***
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## (Dispersion parameter for binomial family taken to be 1)
##
##     Null deviance: 5694.2  on 4929  degrees of freedom
## Residual deviance: 5678.1  on 4928  degrees of freedom
## AIC: 5682.1
##
## Number of Fisher Scoring iterations: 4
```

```r
mod12 <- glm(Churn ~ TechSupport, data=train, family=binomial)
summary(mod12)
```

```
##
## Call:
## glm(formula = Churn ~ TechSupport, family = binomial, data = train)
##
## Coefficients:
##                Estimate Std. Error z value Pr(>|z|)
## (Intercept)    -0.80594    0.03674  -21.94   <2e-16 ***
## TechSupportYes -0.86397    0.08058  -10.72   <2e-16 ***
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## (Dispersion parameter for binomial family taken to be 1)
##
##     Null deviance: 5694.2  on 4929  degrees of freedom
## Residual deviance: 5566.6  on 4928  degrees of freedom
## AIC: 5570.6
##
## Number of Fisher Scoring iterations: 4
```

```r
mod13 <- glm(Churn ~ StreamingTV, data=train, family=binomial)
summary(mod13)
```

```
##
## Call:
## glm(formula = Churn ~ StreamingTV, family = binomial, data = train)
##
## Coefficients:
##                Estimate Std. Error z value Pr(>|z|)
## (Intercept)    -1.14795    0.04263 -26.931  < 2e-16 ***
## StreamingTVYes  0.30561    0.06551   4.665 3.09e-06 ***
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## (Dispersion parameter for binomial family taken to be 1)
##
##     Null deviance: 5694.2  on 4929  degrees of freedom
## Residual deviance: 5672.6  on 4928  degrees of freedom
## AIC: 5676.6
##
## Number of Fisher Scoring iterations: 4
```

```r
mod14 <- glm(Churn ~ StreamingMovies, data=train, family=binomial)
summary(mod14)
```

```
##
## Call:
## glm(formula = Churn ~ StreamingMovies, family = binomial, data = train)
##
```

```
## Coefficients:
##                     Estimate Std. Error z value Pr(>|z|)
## (Intercept)         -1.12512    0.04254 -26.449  < 2e-16 ***
## StreamingMoviesYes   0.24849    0.06550   3.794 0.000148 ***
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## (Dispersion parameter for binomial family taken to be 1)
##
##     Null deviance: 5694.2  on 4929  degrees of freedom
## Residual deviance: 5679.9  on 4928  degrees of freedom
## AIC: 5683.9
##
## Number of Fisher Scoring iterations: 4
```

```r
mod15 <- glm(Churn ~ Contract, data=train, family=binomial)
summary(mod15)
```

```
##
## Call:
## glm(formula = Churn ~ Contract, family = binomial, data = train)
##
## Coefficients:
##                   Estimate Std. Error z value Pr(>|z|)
## (Intercept)       -0.30975    0.03876  -7.992 1.33e-15 ***
## ContractOne year -1.73958    0.10521 -16.535  < 2e-16 ***
## ContractTwo year -3.29329    0.18611 -17.695  < 2e-16 ***
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## (Dispersion parameter for binomial family taken to be 1)
##
##     Null deviance: 5694.2  on 4929  degrees of freedom
## Residual deviance: 4736.2  on 4927  degrees of freedom
## AIC: 4742.2
##
## Number of Fisher Scoring iterations: 6
```

```r
mod16 <- glm(Churn ~ PaperlessBilling, data=train, family=binomial)
summary(mod16)
```

```
##
## Call:
## glm(formula = Churn ~ PaperlessBilling, family = binomial, data = train)
##
## Coefficients:
##                     Estimate Std. Error z value Pr(>|z|)
## (Intercept)         -1.62562    0.06013  -27.04   <2e-16 ***
## PaperlessBillingYes  0.93196    0.07182   12.98   <2e-16 ***
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## (Dispersion parameter for binomial family taken to be 1)
```

```
##
##     Null deviance: 5694.2  on 4929  degrees of freedom
## Residual deviance: 5512.4  on 4928  degrees of freedom
## AIC: 5516.4
##
## Number of Fisher Scoring iterations: 4
```

```
mod17 <- glm(Churn ~ PaymentMethod, data=train, family=binomial)
summary(mod17)
```

```
##
## Call:
## glm(formula = Churn ~ PaymentMethod, family = binomial, data = train)
##
## Coefficients:
##                                       Estimate Std. Error z value Pr(>|z|)
## (Intercept)                           -1.59686    0.08266 -19.319   <2e-16 ***
## PaymentMethodCredit card (automatic) -0.15101    0.11847  -1.275    0.202
## PaymentMethodElectronic check         1.40923    0.09627  14.638   <2e-16 ***
## PaymentMethodMailed check             0.13813    0.11233   1.230    0.219
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## (Dispersion parameter for binomial family taken to be 1)
##
##     Null deviance: 5694.2  on 4929  degrees of freedom
## Residual deviance: 5246.3  on 4926  degrees of freedom
## AIC: 5254.3
##
## Number of Fisher Scoring iterations: 4
```

```
mod18 <- glm(Churn ~ MonthlyCharges, data=train, family=binomial)
summary(mod18)
```

```
##
## Call:
## glm(formula = Churn ~ MonthlyCharges, family = binomial, data = train)
##
## Coefficients:
##                 Estimate Std. Error z value Pr(>|z|)
## (Intercept)    -2.120267   0.090047  -23.55   <2e-16 ***
## MonthlyCharges  0.016008   0.001166   13.73   <2e-16 ***
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## (Dispersion parameter for binomial family taken to be 1)
##
##     Null deviance: 5694.2  on 4929  degrees of freedom
## Residual deviance: 5491.4  on 4928  degrees of freedom
## AIC: 5495.4
##
## Number of Fisher Scoring iterations: 4
```

```r
mod19 <- glm(Churn ~ TotalCharges, data=train, family=binomial)
summary(mod19)
```

```
##
## Call:
## glm(formula = Churn ~ TotalCharges, family = binomial, data = train)
##
## Coefficients:
##                Estimate Std. Error z value Pr(>|z|)
## (Intercept)  -5.713e-01  4.451e-02  -12.84   <2e-16 ***
## TotalCharges -2.257e-04  1.726e-05  -13.07   <2e-16 ***
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## (Dispersion parameter for binomial family taken to be 1)
##
##     Null deviance: 5694.2  on 4929  degrees of freedom
## Residual deviance: 5494.9  on 4928  degrees of freedom
## AIC: 5498.9
##
## Number of Fisher Scoring iterations: 4
```

```r
AIC(mod, mod1,mod2,mod3,mod4,mod5,mod6,mod7,mod8,mod9,mod10,mod11,mod12, mod13,mod14)
```

```
##       df      AIC
## mod    2 5697.925
## mod1   2 5044.677
## mod2   2 5581.910
## mod3   2 5580.505
## mod4   2 5538.857
## mod5   2 5044.677
## mod6   2 5696.868
## mod7   2 5685.746
## mod8   3 5138.946
## mod9   2 5548.342
## mod10  2 5673.442
## mod11  2 5682.144
## mod12  2 5570.586
## mod13  2 5676.581
## mod14  2 5683.895
```