# **Customer Retention Prediction Challenge**

## The Case of a High-Street Barber Chain

#### 1. Background

At Meizhi, we advise our client companies on how to drive business growth with a data approach. The dataset used in this case is a simulation of the kind of data that a tech-savvy high-street barber chain has accumulated over the course of expanding its business.

#### 2. Database Connections

1. Type: MySQL

2. Host: 47.100.4.142

3. Port: 3306

4. Username: model

5. Password: ModelPwd123

6. Database: model

#### 3. Dataset

1. orders

| Field        | Туре       | Comment   |
|--------------|------------|---|
| index        | bigint(20) | 主键  |
| order_no     | bigint(20) | 订单号   |
| customer_id  | int(11)    | 用户id  |
| store_id     | int(11)    | 门店id  |
| admin_id     | int(11)    | 发型师id   |
| all_price    | float      | 应付金额  |
| coupon_price | float      | 优惠金额  |
| pay_price    | float      | 实付金额  |
| status       | int(11)    | 订单状态(0是产生了没有支付,1是支付了没有服务,2是服务等待评价,负数的都是退款,3是评价完成,4是历史遗留的一个功能评价后分享给好友) |

# Thursday, 1 November 2018

| type             | int(11)  | 订单类型(服务订单:<br>1,2,3,5,7,10,20,26,28,4,8,9,13,1<br>4,15,19,25,27,29,30,32; 产品<br>订单:<br>11,12,16,17,21,22,23,24,31) |
|------------------|----------|--|
| pay_time         | datetime | 付款时间   |
| serve_start_time | datetime | 服务开始时间   |
| serve_end_time   | datetime | 服务结束时间   |
| appointment_time | datetime | 预约时间   |

### 2. customers

| Field                | Туре     | Comment                     |
|----------------------|----------|-----------------------------|
| customer_id          | int(11)  | 用户id                        |
| customer_create_time | datetime | 用户创建时间                      |
| sex                  | int(11)  | 用户性别(0未知 1男 2女)             |
| age_group            | int(11)  | 用户年龄区间(1小孩 2青年 3<br>中年 4老人) |
| hair_cut_num         | int(11)  | 用户累计剪发次数                    |

## 3. stores

| Field       | Туре     | Comment                     |
|-------------|----------|-----------------------------|
| store_id    | int(11)  | 门店id                        |
| seat        | int(11)  | 门店座位数                       |
| province_id | int(11)  | 省份id(2北京 25上海 31杭州<br>32重庆) |
| start_time  | time     | 营业开始时间                      |
| end_time    | time     | 营业结束时间                      |
| open_time   | datetime | 门店开业时间                      |
| is_temp     | char(20) | 1代表TRUE,0代表FALSE            |

# 4. stylists

| Field      | Туре    | Comment |
|------------|---------|---------|
| stylist_id | int(11) | 发型师id   |

# Thursday, 1 November 2018

| sex        | int(11)  | 发型师性别   |
|------------|----------|---------|
| class      | int(11)  | 发型师等级   |
| birthday   | date     | 发型师生日   |
| entry_time | datetime | 发型师入职时间 |

## 5. coupon\_use\_details

| Field        | Туре  | Comment  |
|--------------|---|--|
| coupon_id    | bigint(20)  | 卡券id   |
| user_id      | int(10)   | 用户id   |
| card_type    | enum('GENERAL_COUPON','G<br>IFT','DISCOUNT','CASH','FIXE<br>D','GROUPON') | GENERAL_COUPON: 优惠<br>券, GIFT: 兑换券,<br>DISCOUNT: 折扣券, CASH:<br>代金券, GROUPON: 团购券', |
| coupon_price | double  | 卡券金额   |
| get_time     | datetime  | 用户领取优惠券时间  |
| use_time     | datetime  | 用户使用优惠券时间  |
| use_status   | int(10)   | 使用状态 0.未领取 1.已领取 2.<br>已使用 3.已作废   |
| order_no     | text  | 使用的订单号   |
| send_type    | int(10)   | 代金券发放类型: 1.网页领取 2.推送 3.老用户分享4.新用户下单反馈老用户   |
| use_type     | tinyint(1)  | 优惠券类型 1剪发服务优惠券 2<br>商品的优惠券   |

### 6. comments

| Field           | Туре        | Comment    |
|-----------------|-------------|------------|
| user_id         | int(20)     | 用户id       |
| comment_char_no | int(11)     | 评价内容字数     |
| comment_star    | int(11)     | 评价星级(1-5星) |
| order_no        | varchar(20) | 订单号        |
| judgement_label | text        | 评价标签       |

### 4. Questions

- 1. Please use at least two different machine learning models to predict customer retention. Compare and contrast the models while staying very careful of the following aspects:
  - 1. How should retention be defined in order to make business sense?
  - 2. What metrics/aspects should be used in assessing the model?
  - 3. How much does each step in each model such as the model sensitivity to the various parameters contribute to reducing/explaining the unexplained?
  - 4. From a business sense, is there a model that is truly superior, i.e., not only may the model have greater empirical explaining power per the dataset given but also the working detail of the model fits the hairstyling business logic?
- 2. Please submit your solution in the form of an essay alongside your codes. There is no time limit you decide what time frame you need to present your best capabilities.