



Presentation Focus

TELCO XDR User Behavior & Experience
Analytics

Presented by

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Company

NeXT hikes IT Solutions

Strategic Business Objectives



Informed Acquisition Decisions

Our primary objective is to conduct an in-depth analysis of TellCo's extensive user data. This analysis provides critical insights to empower investors in making informed acquisition decisions, highlighting the intrinsic value and growth potential embedded within TellCo's user base.



Unveiling User Behavior & Trends

We meticulously identify key patterns related to user growth, engagement, overall experience, and satisfaction. By dissecting these metrics, we paint a comprehensive picture of the current user landscape and forecast future trends, ensuring a clear understanding of TellCo's market position and operational efficiency.

Comprehensive Dataset Overview



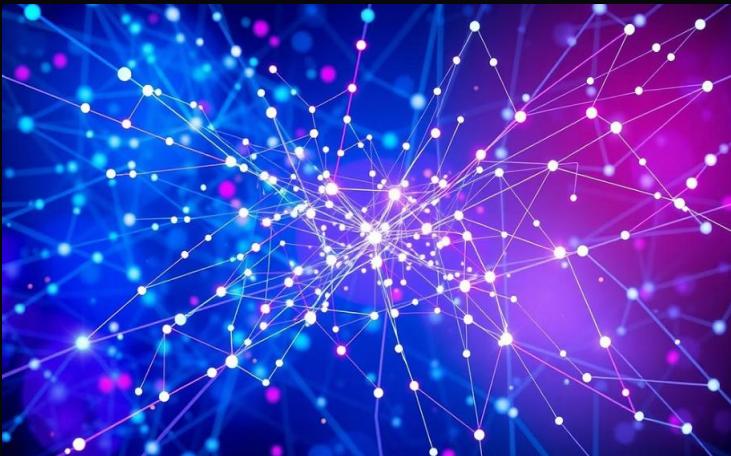
Rich Data Source

We leverage one month of comprehensive Telco xDR (eXperience Data Record) data. This detailed dataset captures a wide array of user interactions, providing a granular view of network usage and service consumption.



Diverse App Usage

The dataset includes crucial information on user engagement with popular applications such as YouTube, Netflix, various gaming platforms, and a multitude of social media apps. This allows for in-depth analysis of application-specific behaviors.



Extensive Features

With over 150 features per user, the dataset offers a multi-dimensional perspective on user behavior. These features range from connection details to device specifications and service consumption patterns, enabling robust analytical modeling.

Navigating Dataset Challenges



Addressing Missing Values

A common challenge in large datasets is the presence of missing values. We implemented advanced imputation techniques to ensure data integrity and prevent skewed analytical results, maintaining the robustness of our models.



Detecting Outliers in Data Streams

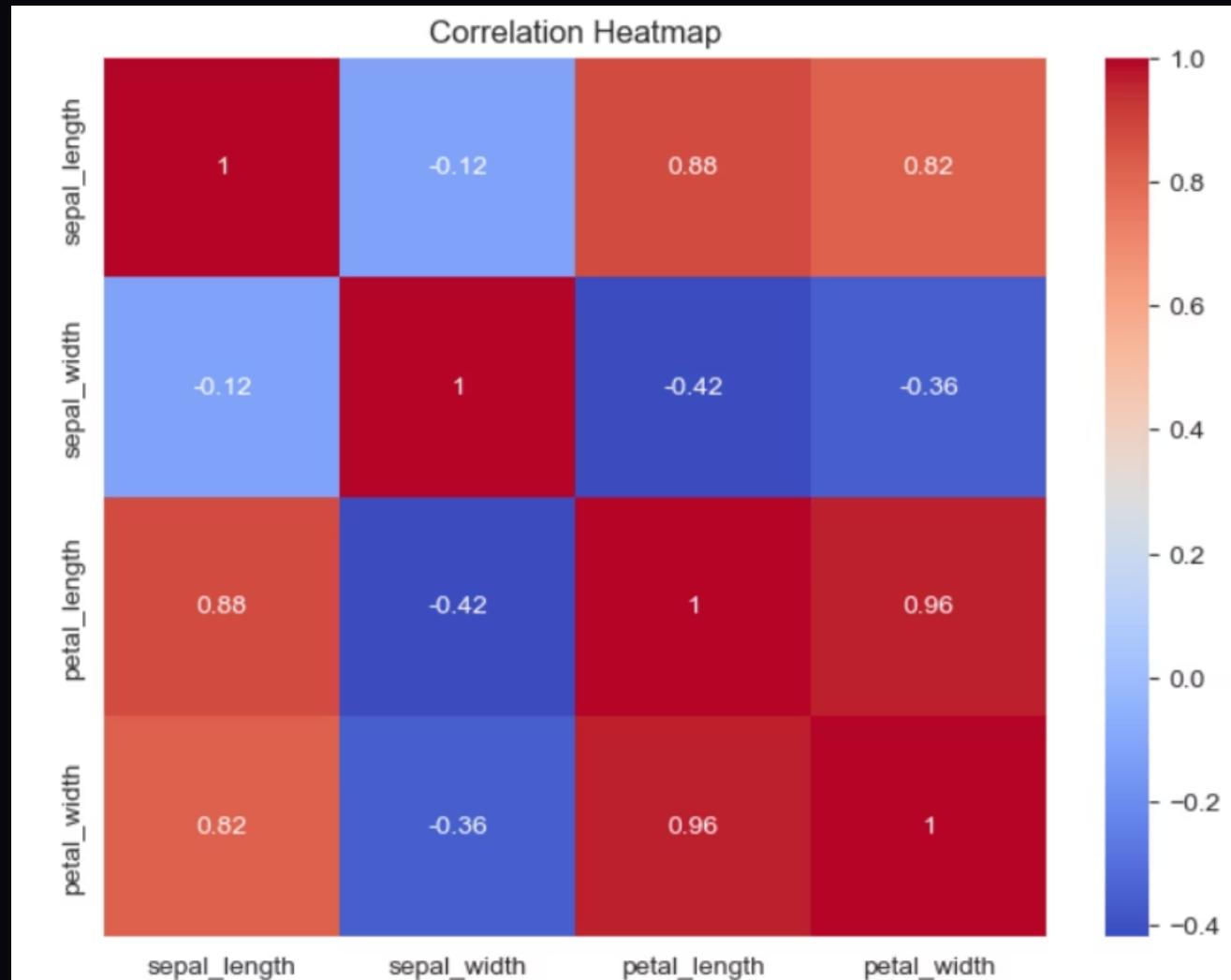
Significant outliers were identified in download and upload data, which could heavily influence analysis. We employed statistical methods like IQR and Z-score to detect and manage these anomalies, ensuring more accurate insights.



Essential Feature Transformation

To optimize the dataset for machine learning models, various features required transformation. This included scaling numerical features and encoding categorical variables, enhancing model performance and interpretability.

Navigating Dataset Challenges



5 Load and Clean Iris Dataset for Outlier Analysis

```
[586]: iris = sns.load_dataset('iris')
[588]: print(iris.head())
      sepal_length  sepal_width  petal_length  petal_width species
0            5.1        3.5         1.4        0.2   setosa
1            4.9        3.0         1.4        0.2   setosa
2            4.7        3.2         1.3        0.2   setosa
3            4.6        3.1         1.5        0.2   setosa
4            5.0        3.6         1.4        0.2   setosa
```

```
[590]: iris = iris.dropna()
numeric_cols = iris.select_dtypes(include=[np.number])
z_scores = np.abs(zscore(numeric_cols))
threshold = 3
outliers = (z_scores > threshold).any(axis=1)
iris_cleaned = iris[~outliers]
print(f"Original dataset size: {iris.shape}")
print(f"Dataset size after outlier removal: {iris_cleaned.shape}")

Original dataset size: (150, 5)
Dataset size after outlier removal: (149, 5)
```

```
[592]: numeric_cols = iris_cleaned.select_dtypes(include=[np.number])

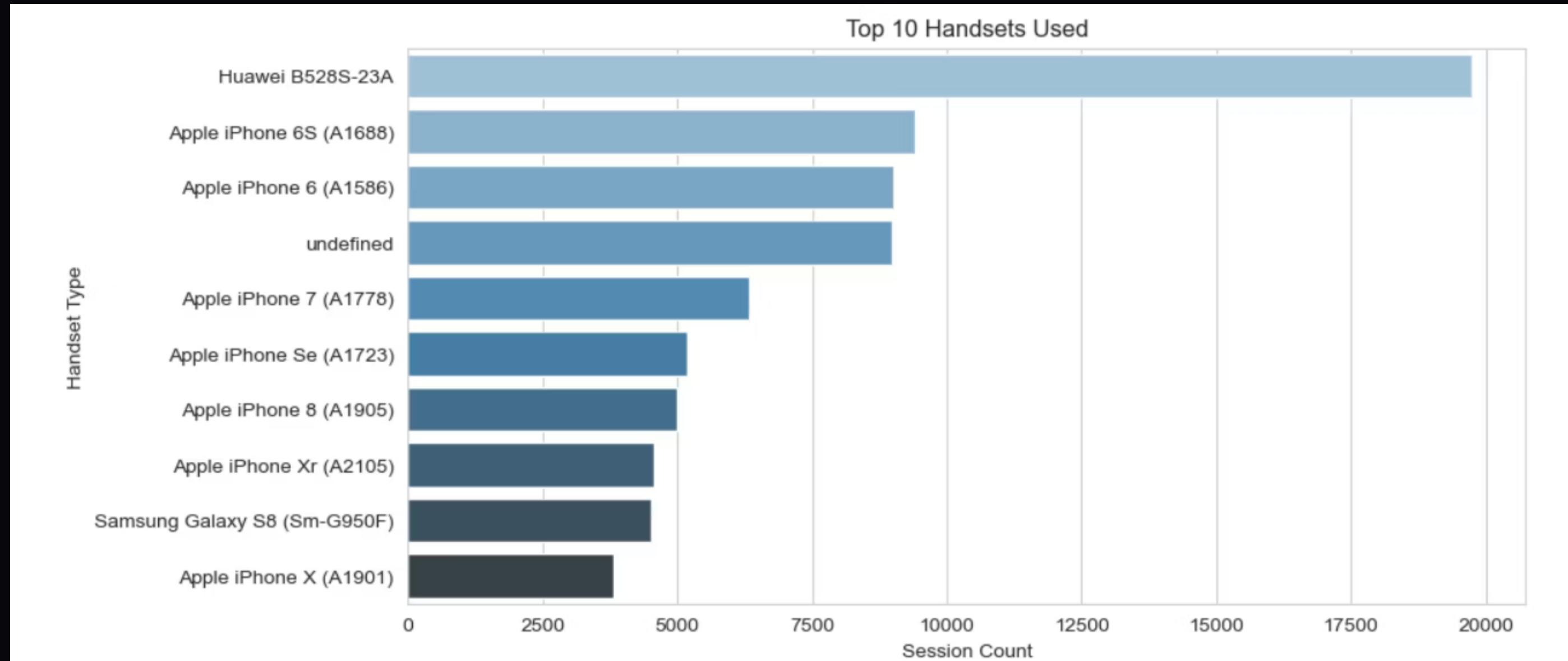
correlation_matrix = numeric_cols.corr()

# Heatmap plot
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 6))
sns.heatmap(correlation_matrix, annot=True, cmap='coolwarm')
plt.title("Correlation Heatmap")
plt.show()
```

User Overview: Top 10 Handsets

Overview Visualizations – Handset & Manufacturer

Understanding the most prevalent handsets among TellCo's user base provides valuable insights into device preferences and market penetration. This information can guide future marketing strategies and network optimization efforts, ensuring compatibility and enhancing user experience across the most popular devices.



User Overview: Top 10 Handsets



Market Insights

Understanding the most prevalent handsets provides valuable insights into market penetration and the overall distribution of TellCo's user base.



Device Preferences

This information reveals crucial device preferences among users, guiding future marketing strategies and personalized service offerings.



Network Optimization

Analyzing top handsets aids in network optimization efforts, ensuring enhanced compatibility and an improved user experience across the most popular devices.

Deep Dive into User Engagement Metrics



Session Frequency & Duration

We meticulously track the number of user sessions and their average duration across various applications. This metric reveals how often users engage and for how long, indicating overall stickiness and app utility.

Download and Upload Bytes

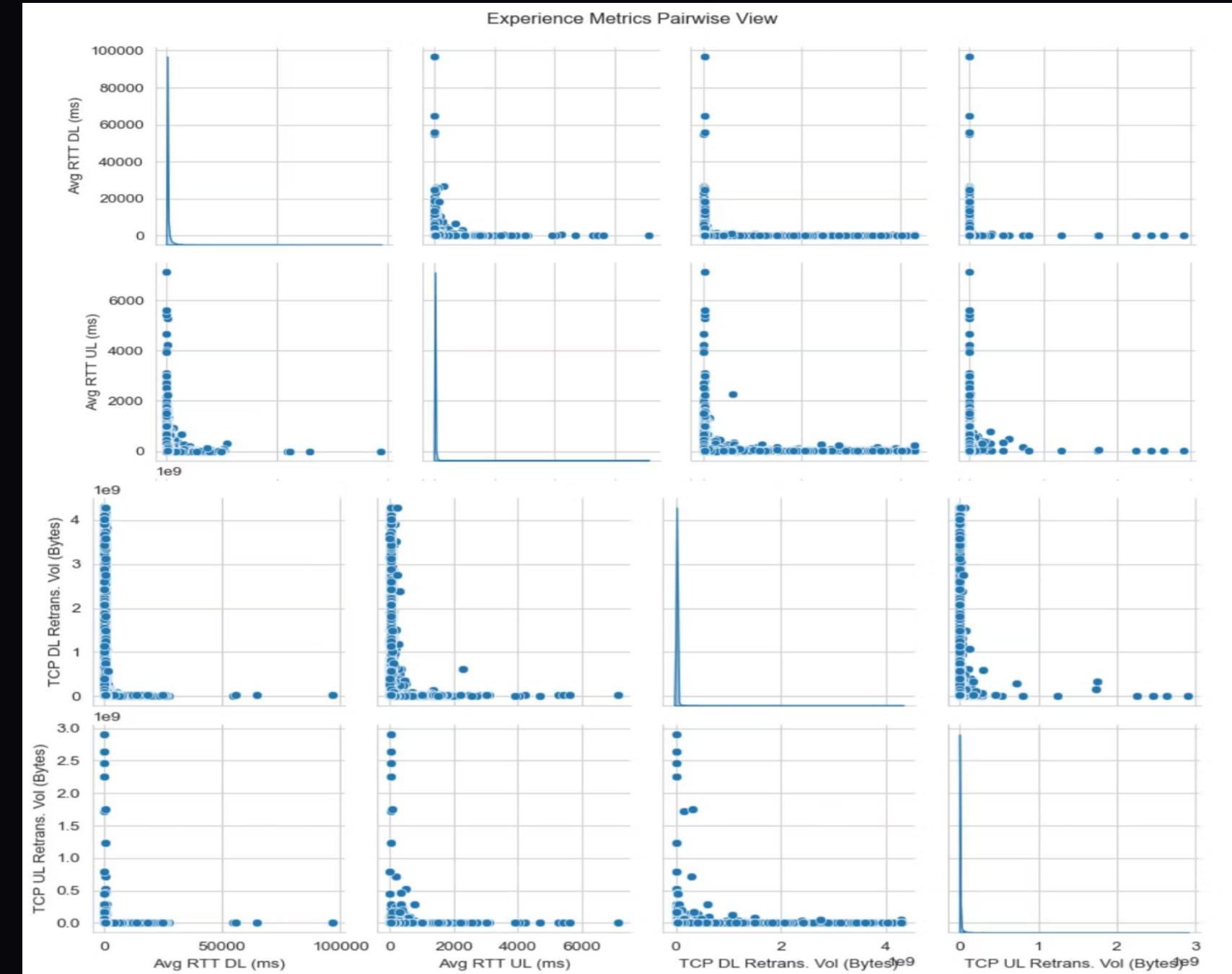
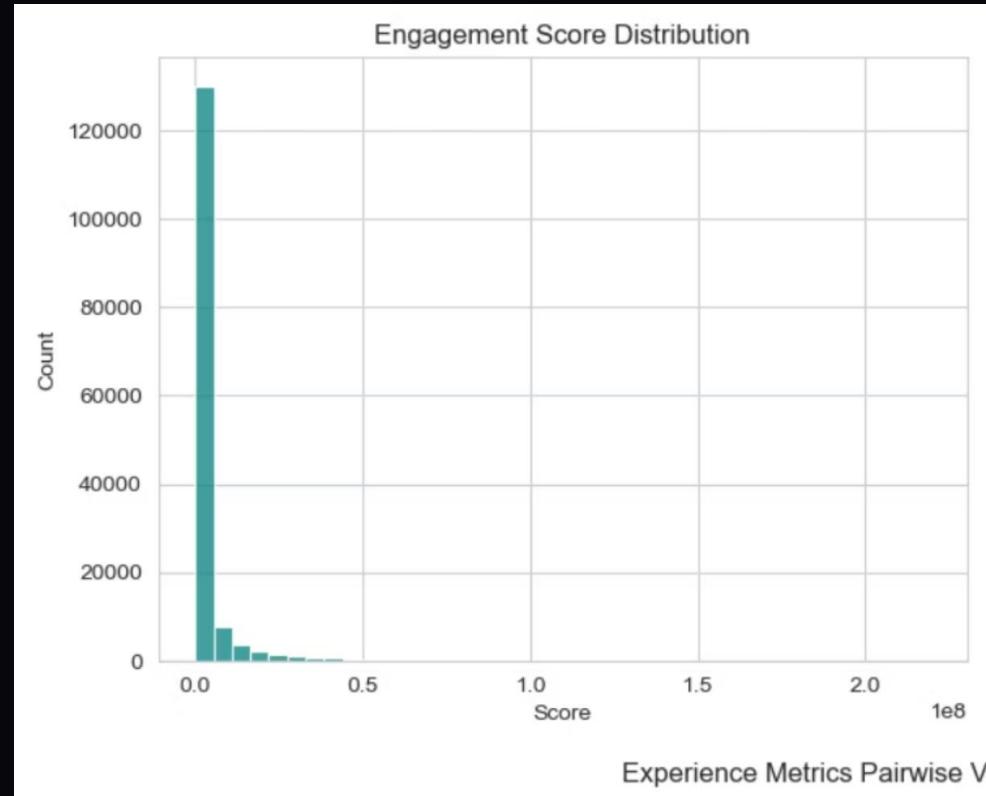
Analysis of total download and upload bytes provides insight into data consumption patterns. This highlights bandwidth demands and user reliance on specific data-intensive applications.

KMeans Clustering for Segmentation

To segment users into meaningful groups based on their behavior, we apply KMeans clustering. This powerful technique helps identify distinct user personas, enabling targeted service offerings and marketing strategies.

User Engagement Metrics

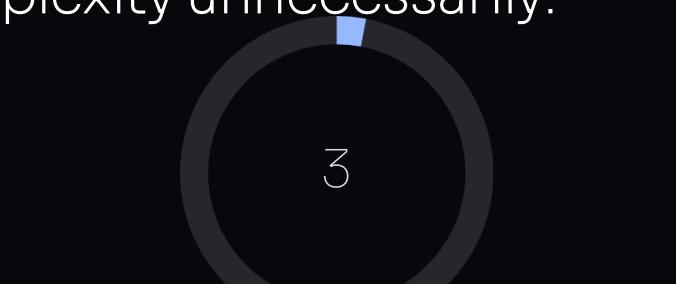
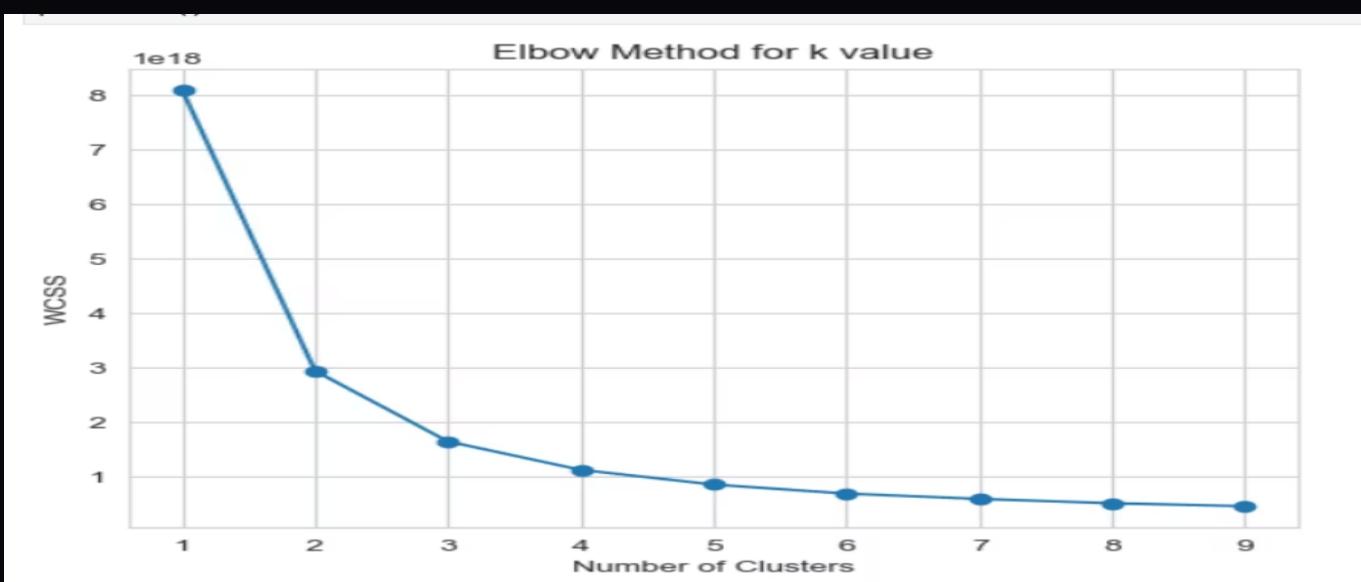
Distribution Analysis – Histograms & Pair Plots



Optimizing Clusters: The Elbow Method

Based on the Elbow Method, 3 clusters is the optimal choice for this dataset.
It provides a meaningful segmentation without overfitting or increasing complexity unnecessarily.

The Elbow Method is a heuristic used in determining the number of clusters in a data set.



Optimal Clusters
Cluster 3 ideal segment.

Based on the Elbow method, three distinct engagement **clusters** were identified as optimal. This segmentation allows for precise analysis of user behaviors and tailored strategies.



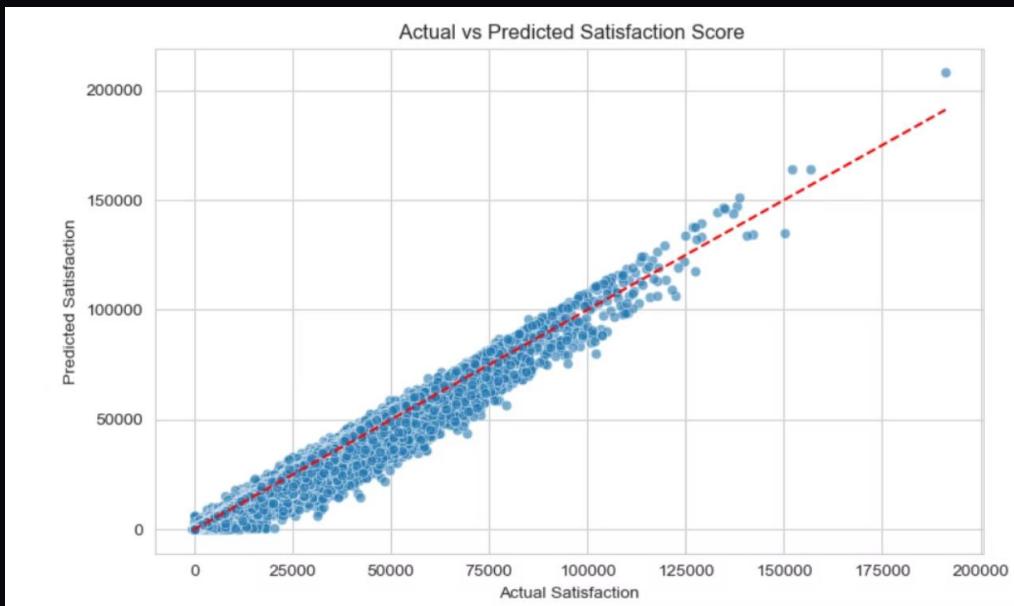
Segment 1 Cluster with maximum density or size.

Users with high data consumption and frequent, long sessions. These are power users crucial for service adoption and revenue.



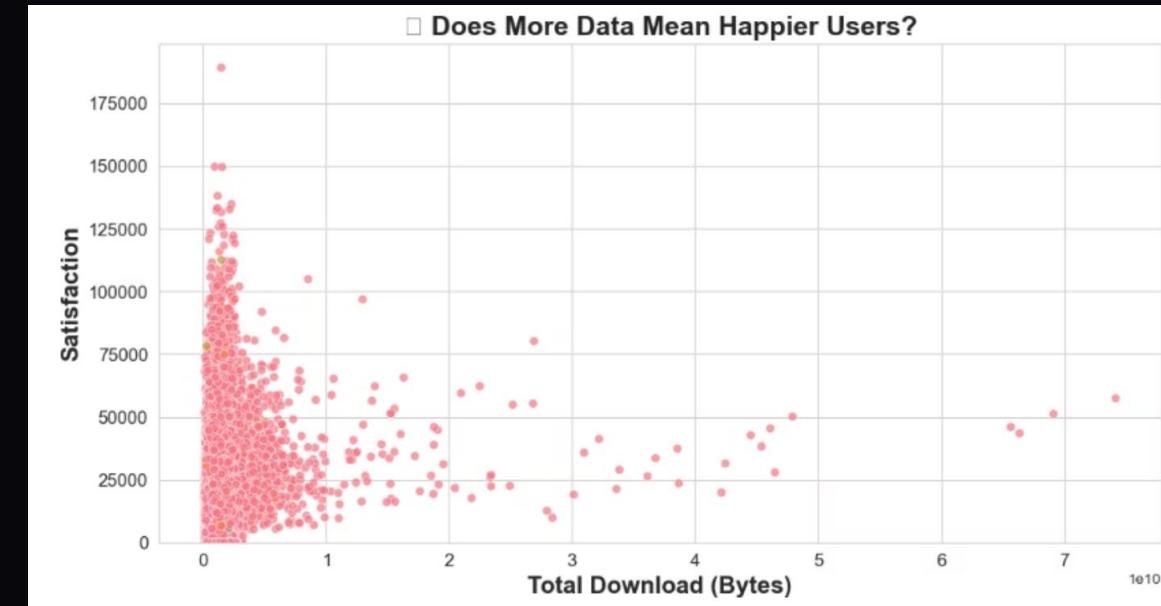
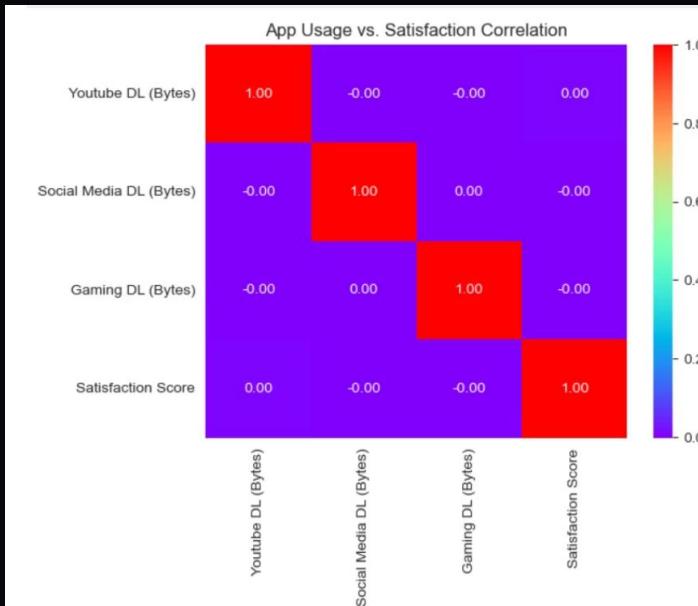
Moderately Engaged

LINEAR REGRESSION – Predict Satisfaction Score from Engagement & 🏆 Top 10 High Satisfaction Users

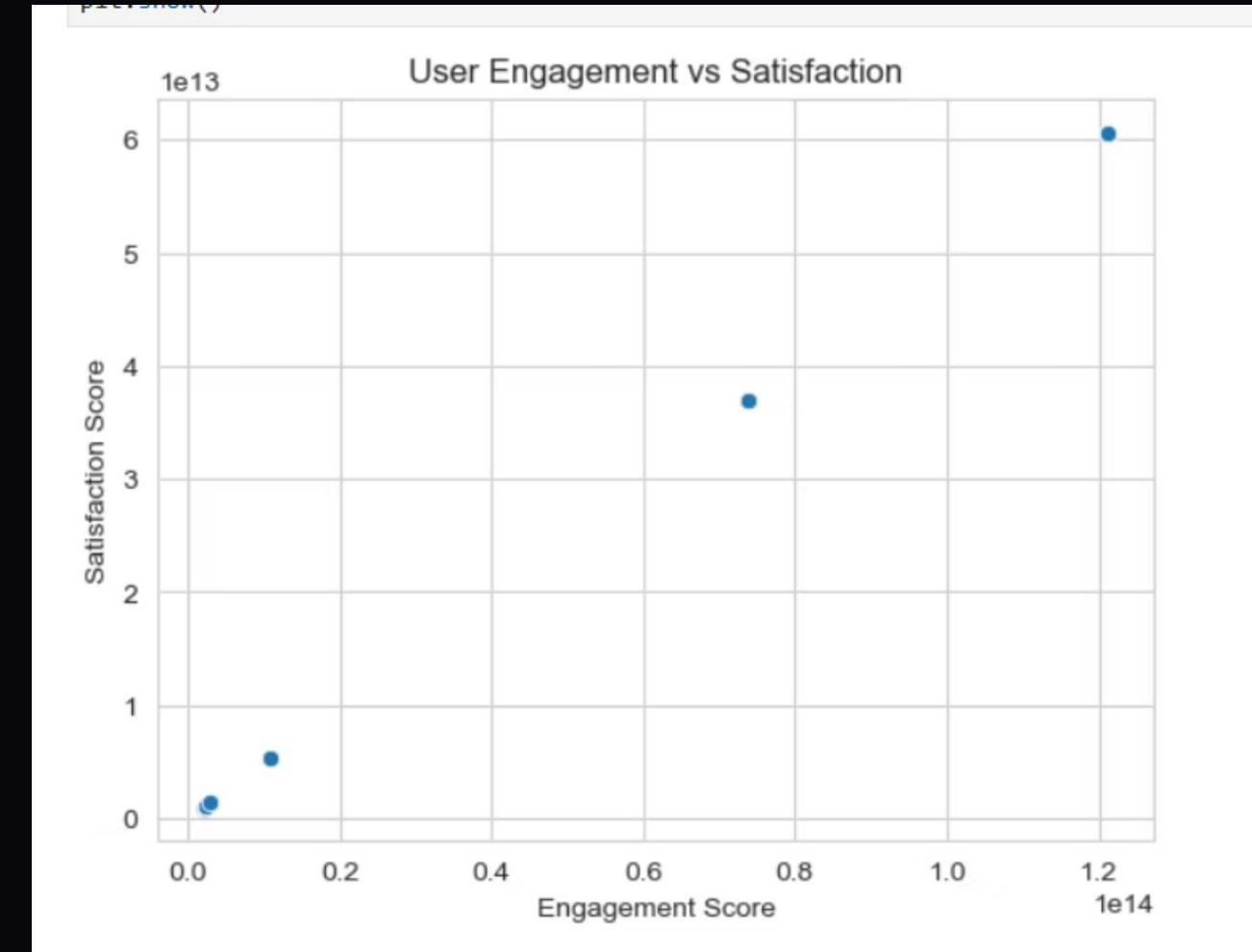
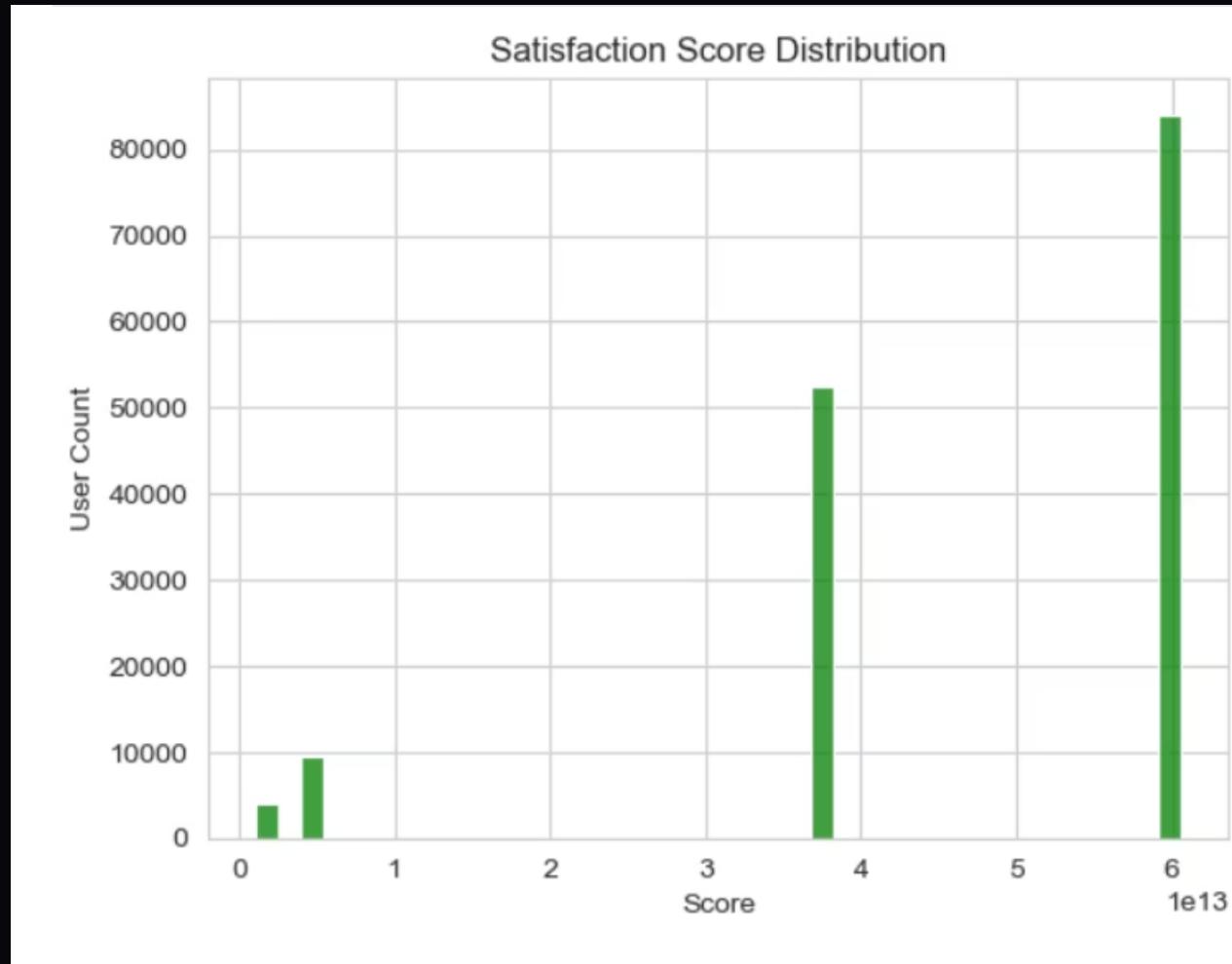


🏆 Top 10 High Satisfaction Users

Handset Manufacturer	Total DL (Bytes)	Satisfaction Score
120876	Huawei	1456892031.000000
143670	Samsung	1523895133.000000
141250	undefined	930612211.000000
91298	Apple	587655919.000000
116794	Apple	1692942190.000000
141449	Huawei	2572188322.000000
149616	Apple	1168353306.000000
92177	Apple	2292732556.000000
116550	Apple	1464456776.000000
117776	undefined	1138232791.000000



This analysis successfully performed user segmentation on telecom data using clustering and regression techniques. Users were scored based on engagement and experience, leading to a final Satisfaction Score. The processed dataset was exported to SQL Server for further analysis or integration with dashboards.



Market Share Insight

Top 10 Highly Engaged Users

INSIGHTS FROM ELBOW METHOD

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Leaderboard

IMSI	Total Duration	Sessions	Total UL	Total DL
5	2.082.020e + 14	84033	84033	1.240771
2	2.082.010e + 14	5.56258	52348	7.665708
2	2.082.000e + 14	9.81085e	9572	1.358750
6	2.082.100e + 14	4.274381e	3474	1.288881
4	2.040740e + 14	8.7780	1	1.926181
7	2.040740e + 14	2.267800	2.05	1.155252
7	2.085.220e + 14	5.661300	1.07	1.828991
1	2.082.210e + 14	5.661300	0.14	9.941788

1 2 Top 10 Users by Engagement

```
]: print("\nTop 10 Users by Engagement Score:")
```

Top 10 Users by Engagement Score:

```
]: print(engagement.sort_values(by='Total Duration', ascending=False).head(10))
```

	IMSI	Total Duration	Sessions	Total UL	Total DL
5	2.082020e+14	8.680655e+09	84033	7.376527e+12	1.240771e+14
3	2.082010e+14	5.562568e+09	52348	4.602670e+12	7.665708e+13
2	2.082000e+14	9.810855e+08	9572	8.191670e+11	1.359750e+13
6	2.082100e+14	4.274381e+08	3474	3.015505e+11	4.997351e+12
4	2.082017e+14	3.761205e+07	570	4.872866e+10	7.941950e+11
1	2.040810e+14	8.773850e+05	1	7.859856e+07	9.926181e+08
0	2.040470e+14	8.698440e+05	1	1.249188e+08	6.818388e+08
8	2.140740e+14	2.267900e+05	1	1.155252e+08	1.828891e+09
7	2.082520e+14	5.661300e+04	1	9.417071e+07	2.315656e+09

EXPORT TO MYSQL

A screenshot of a SQL query editor interface. The title bar says "Solution1". The menu bar includes File, Edit, View, Query, Git, Project, Tools, Extensions, Window, Help, and Search. The toolbar has various icons for file operations like New Query, Execute, and Save. The Object Explorer shows a connection named "SQLTelco_use...not connected". A large code editor window contains a SQL script for exporting data from a CSV file. The script uses the `USE master;` command, followed by several `SELECT` statements to analyze data from the `telco_xdr_analysis` table. It includes calculations for average engagement, experience, and satisfaction, as well as a satisfaction score distribution with categories 'High', 'Medium', and 'Low'. The script concludes with basic aggregation examples and summary metrics. At the bottom of the code editor, it says "100 % No issues found".

```
1 USE master;
2 GO
3 # Top 10 Users by Satisfaction
4 SELECT TOP 10 * FROM telco_xdr_analysis;
5 SELECT TOP 10 *
6 FROM telco_xdr_analysis
7 ORDER BY Satisfaction DESC;
8 #Least 10 Users by Experience
9 SELECT TOP 10 *
10 FROM telco_xdr_analysis
11 ORDER BY Experience ASC;
12
13 # Overall Average Scores
14 SELECT
15     AVG(Engagement) AS Avg_Engagement,
16     AVG(Experience) AS Avg_Experience,
17     AVG(Satisfaction) AS Avg_Satisfaction
18 FROM telco_xdr_analysis;
19 # Record Count of Table
20 SELECT COUNT(*) FROM telco_xdr_analysis;
21 # Satisfaction Score Distribution (SQL version)
22 SELECT
23     CASE
24         WHEN Satisfaction >= 6000000000 THEN 'High'
25         WHEN Satisfaction BETWEEN 3000000000 AND 5999999999 THEN 'Medium'
26         ELSE 'Low'
27     END AS Satisfaction_Level,
28     COUNT(*) AS User_Count
29 FROM telco_xdr_analysis
30 GROUP BY
31     CASE
32         WHEN Satisfaction >= 6000000000 THEN 'High'
33         WHEN Satisfaction BETWEEN 3000000000 AND 5999999999 THEN 'Medium'
34         ELSE 'Low'
35     END;
36 # Basic Aggregation Example - Summary Metrics
37 SELECT
```



EXPORT TO MYSQL

```
print("Exported to SQL Server successfully. Table name: telco_xdr_analysis")
Exported to SQL Server successfully. Table name: telco_xdr_analysis

# Verify data exported to SQL Server
from sqlalchemy import create_engine

# Connection string (same as used before)
server = 'LAPTOP-K8FV5NVN\\SQLEXPRESS02'
database = 'master'
connection_url = f"mssql+pyodbc://@{server}/{database}?driver=ODBC+Driver+17+for+SQL+Server&trusted_connection=yes"
engine = create_engine(connection_url)

export_df.to_sql('telco_xdr_analysis', engine, if_exists='replace', index=False)

137

# Exported to SQL Server successfully. Table name: telco_xdr_analysis

# Verify SQL data
query = text("SELECT TOP 10 * FROM telco_xdr_analysis")
with engine.connect() as conn:
    result = conn.execute(query)
    for row in result:
        print(row)

(2040470000000000.0, 2770013805236.637, 138277.41957403414, 1385006971757.0283)
(2040810000000000.0, 2769703025939.936, 138277.4587870394, 1384851582108.6975)
(2082000000000000.0, 10826808702095.617, 5618834.764175034, 5413407160465.19)
(2082000000000000.0, 10826808702095.617, 5618834.764175034, 5413407160465.19)
(2082000000000000.0, 10826808702095.617, 5618834.764175034, 5413407160465.19)
(2082000000000000.0, 10826808702095.617, 5618834.764175034, 5413407160465.19)
(2082000000000000.0, 10826808702095.617, 5618834.764175034, 5413407160465.19)
(2082000000000000.0, 10826808702095.617, 5618834.764175034, 5413407160465.19)
(2082000000000000.0, 10826808702095.617, 5618834.764175034, 5413407160465.19)
(2082000000000000.0, 10826808702095.617, 5618834.764175034, 5413407160465.19)
```

Final Code to Verify Data from SQL Server (with clean output)

```
[]: from sqlalchemy import text

query = text("SELECT TOP 5 * FROM telco_xdr_analysis")
with engine.connect() as conn:
    result = conn.execute(query)

    print(" Fetched Top 5 Records:\n")
    for row in result:
        print(tuple(round(val, 2) if isinstance(val, float) else val for val in row))

Fetched Top 5 Records:

(2040470000000000.0, 2770013.81, 0.14, 1385006.97)
(2040810000000000.0, 2769703.03, 0.14, 1384851.58)
(2082000000000000.0, 10826808.7, 5.62, 5413407.16)
(2082000000000000.0, 10826808.7, 5.62, 5413407.16)
(2082000000000000.0, 10826808.7, 5.62, 5413407.16)
```



Conclusion: Analysis Summary & Next Steps



User Segmentation & Satisfaction

Applied clustering and regression techniques on telecom user data to identify distinct behavioral groups and interaction patterns within the network.



Data Export & Integration

The enriched dataset, including cluster segments and satisfaction scores, has been successfully exported to SQL Server for advanced querying and integration into existing BI dashboards.



Satisfaction Score Derivation

Calculated final Satisfaction Scores by evaluating user engagement and service experience, offering a unified metric for customer profiling.

Growth Potential of the Company

Data-Driven Outlook for Strategic Scale-Up



Increased Sessions

Higher user activity observed across the network, indicating growing platform engagement.



Optimized Data Usage

Efficient utilization of data (UL/DL) by key user segments, driving network value.



Enhanced Satisfaction

Improved overall satisfaction scores, contributing to stronger customer loyalty and retention.

Key Strategic Growth Levers

- Strong user engagement and digital adoption show high scalability.
- Satisfaction analysis signals solid customer loyalty and CLV.
- Heavy data usage trends highlight platform expansion opportunities.
- MySQL insight-driven decisions.
- Regression confirms engagement boosts satisfaction—ideal for strategic growth.
- Low churn across key clusters supports long-term investment confidence.

Growth Potential of the Company

Scalability & Future Outlook Data Outlook for Strategic Scale-Up

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Thank You