

## Losing bank customers:

- Importing the dataset and do usual exploratory analysis steps like checking the structure & characteristics of the dataset.

SELECT

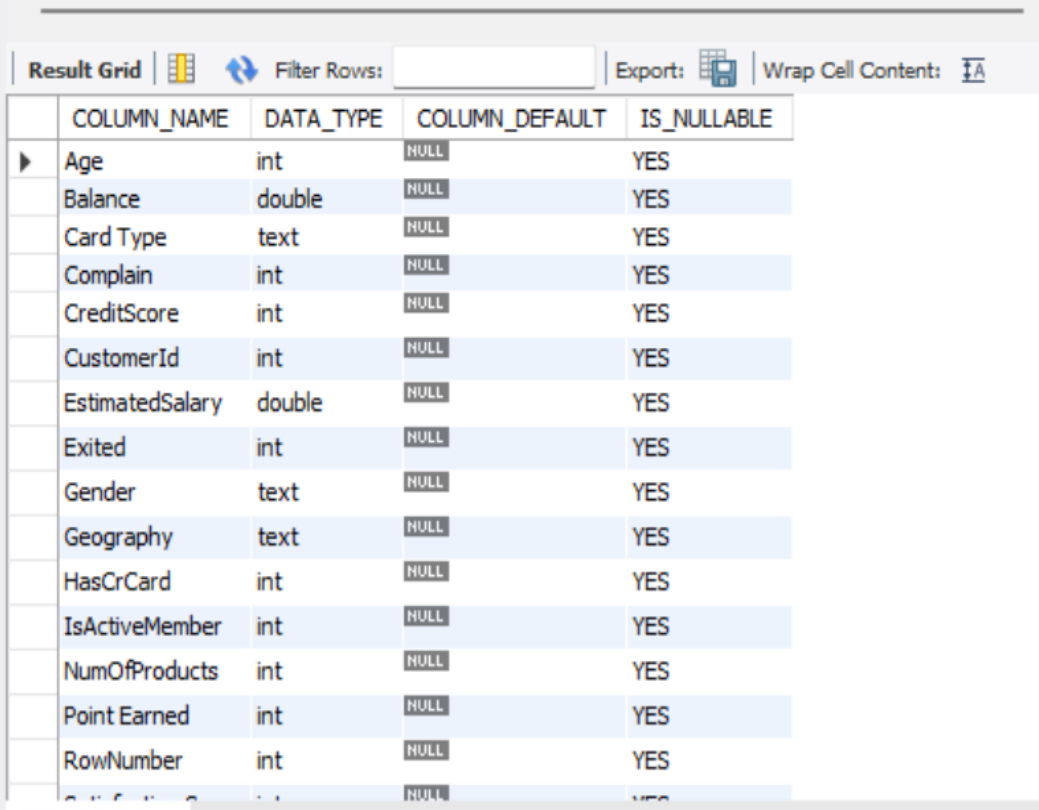
COLUMN\_NAME,DATA\_TYPE,COLUMN\_DEFAULT,IS\_NULLABLE

FROM

INFORMATION\_SCHEMA.COLUMNS

WHERE

TABLE\_NAME = 'bank\_records' AND TABLE\_SCHEMA = 'bank\_customer\_churn';

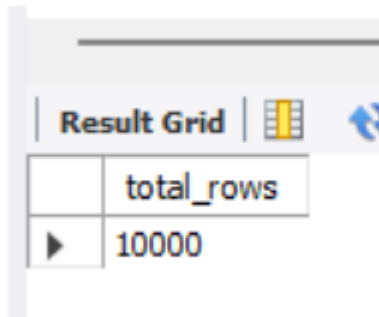


	COLUMN_NAME	DATA_TYPE	COLUMN_DEFAULT	IS_NULLABLE
▶	Age	int	NULL	YES
	Balance	double	NULL	YES
	Card Type	text	NULL	YES
	Complain	int	NULL	YES
	CreditScore	int	NULL	YES
	CustomerId	int	NULL	YES
	EstimatedSalary	double	NULL	YES
	Exited	int	NULL	YES
	Gender	text	NULL	YES
	Geography	text	NULL	YES
	HasCrCard	int	NULL	YES
	IsActiveMember	int	NULL	YES
	NumOfProducts	int	NULL	YES
	Point Earned	int	NULL	YES
	RowNumber	int	NULL	YES
	CustomerId	int	NULL	YES

- Check the total Count of rows and no of columns we are dealing with.

Total\_rows:

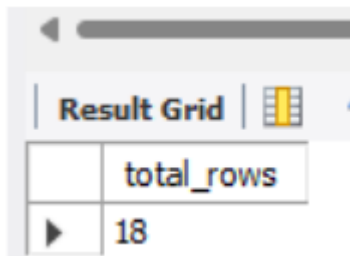
select count(\*) as total\_rows from bank\_records



	total_rows
▶	10000

Total\_columns:

```
select count(*) as total_columns
from INFORMATION_SCHEMA.COLUMNS
WHERE TABLE_NAME = 'bank_records'
and table_schema = 'bank_customer_churn'
```

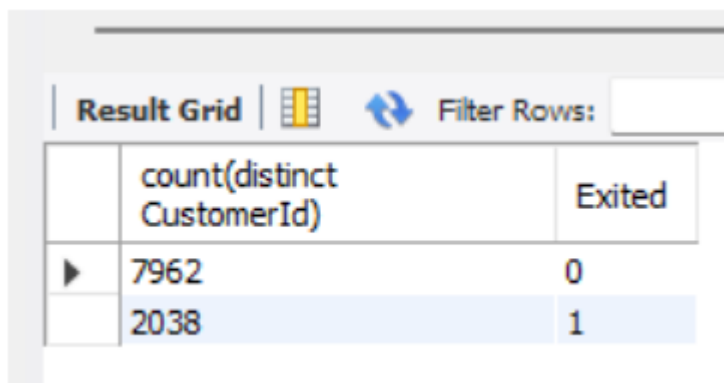


	total_rows
▶	18

## Performing Basic Exploring data analysis:

- **Lets check the Customer with exited.**

```
select count(distinct CustomerId),Exited
from bank_records
group by Exited
```



	count(distinct CustomerId)	Exited
▶	7962	0
	2038	1

- **Now it will make more sense when we add the Complaint with Exited.**

```
select count(distinct CustomerId),Exited,Complain
from bank_records
```

group by Exited,Complain

5

	count(distinct CustomerId)	Exited	Complain
▶	7952	0	0
	10	0	1
	4	1	0
	2034	1	1

**Observation:** Out of 2038 customer churned there were 2034 customer who complained

➤ **Now Let's check the satisfaction score with exited.**

with cte as (select `Satisfaction Score`,Exited,count(Exited) as Total\_Exited

from bank\_records

group by `Satisfaction Score`,Exited

order by 1)

select

`Satisfaction Score`,group\_concat(Exited) as Exited,group\_concat(Total\_Exited)

from cte

group by `Satisfaction Score` order by 1

	Satisfaction Score	Exited	group_concat(Total_Exited)
▶	1	0,1	1545,387
	2	0,1	1575,439
	3	0,1	1641,401
	4	0,1	1594,414
	5	0,1	1607,397

➤ **Let's check the Credit card holder status with Exited.**

select Exited, HasCrCard, count(HasCrCard) as has\_credit\_card

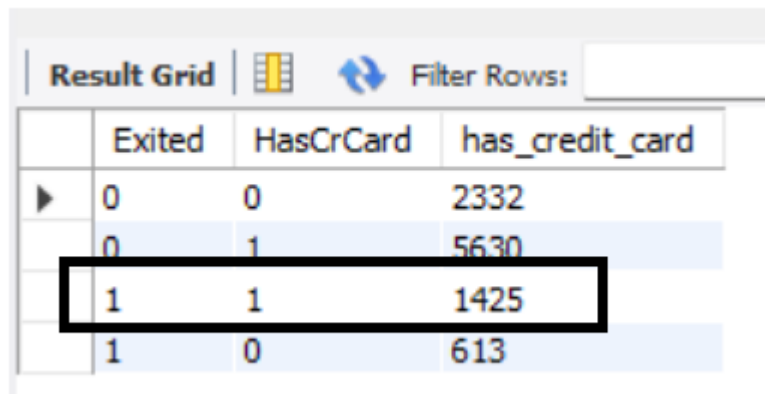
Email: [nikhil.basude@gmail.com](mailto:nikhil.basude@gmail.com)

YouTube: <https://www.youtube.com/@DataGuruji360>

from bank\_records

group by HasCrCard,Exited

order by 1



The screenshot shows a 'Result Grid' with a 'Filter Rows' button. The table has columns: Exited, HasCrCard, and has\_credit\_card. The data is grouped by HasCrCard and Exited. The row for (1, 1) is highlighted with a black box.

	Exited	HasCrCard	has_credit_card
▶	0	0	2332
	0	1	5630
	1	1	1425
	1	0	613

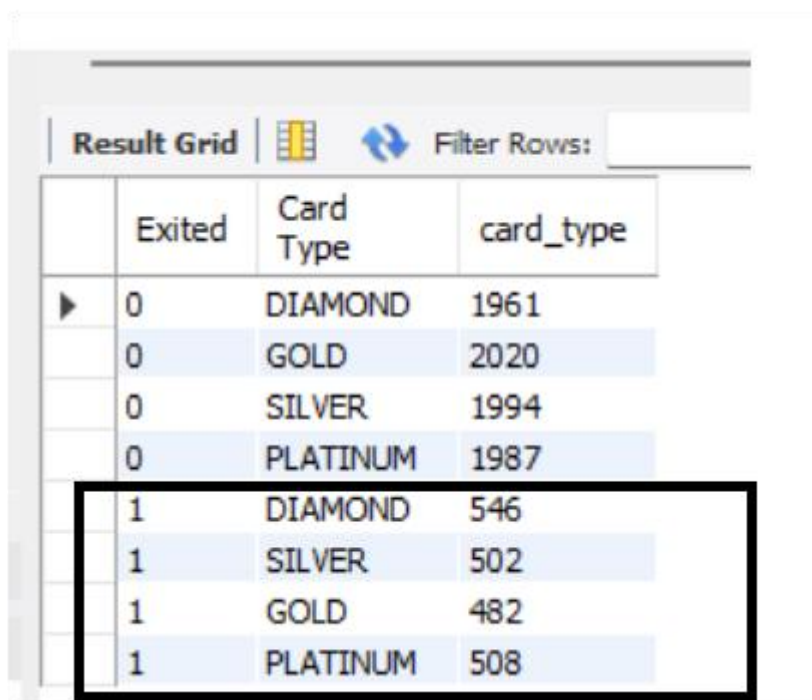
**Observation:** from above observation it is cleared that people who have no card and exited were 613 and people with card and exited were 1425 which shows people having card exited more than who have no cards.

➤ **Let's check the card type and Exited.**

select Exited, `Card Type`, count(`Card Type`) as card\_type

from bank\_records

group by `Card Type`, Exited order by 1



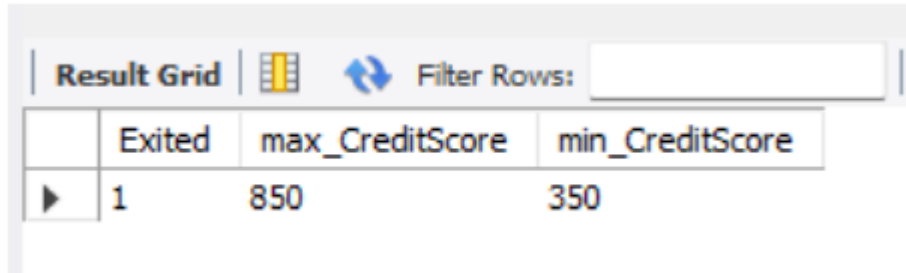
The screenshot shows a 'Result Grid' with a 'Filter Rows' button. The table has columns: Exited, Card Type, and card\_type. The data is grouped by Card Type and Exited. The rows for (1, DIAMOND), (1, SILVER), (1, GOLD), and (1, PLATINUM) are highlighted with a black box.

	Exited	Card Type	card_type
▶	0	DIAMOND	1961
	0	GOLD	2020
	0	SILVER	1994
	0	PLATINUM	1987
	1	DIAMOND	546
	1	SILVER	502
	1	GOLD	482
	1	PLATINUM	508

**Observation:** from above observation we can see almost all different type of Card Type holders have Equally churned out

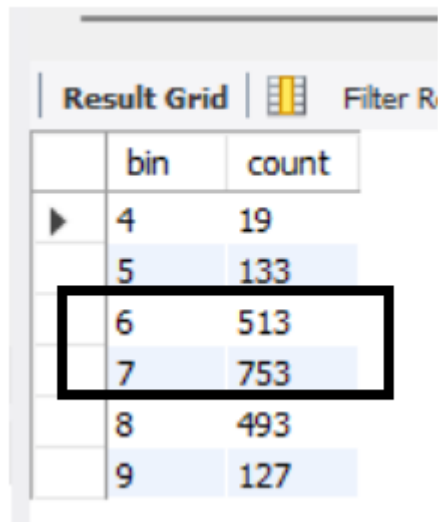
➤ **Let's check the credit score with Exited.**

```
select Exited,max(CreditScore) as max_CreditScore, min(CreditScore) as min_CreditScore
from bank_records
where Exited = 1
group by Exited
```



	Exited	max_CreditScore	min_CreditScore
▶	1	850	350

```
with cte as (select CreditScore,
                    case
                        when CreditScore between 300 and 400 then 4
                        when CreditScore between 401 and 500 then 5
                        when CreditScore between 501 and 600 then 6
                        when CreditScore between 601 and 700 then 7
                        when CreditScore between 701 and 800 then 8
                        when CreditScore between 801 and 900 then 9
                    end as bin
from bank_records
where Exited = 1)
select bin, count(CreditScore) as `count` from cte group by bin order by 1
```

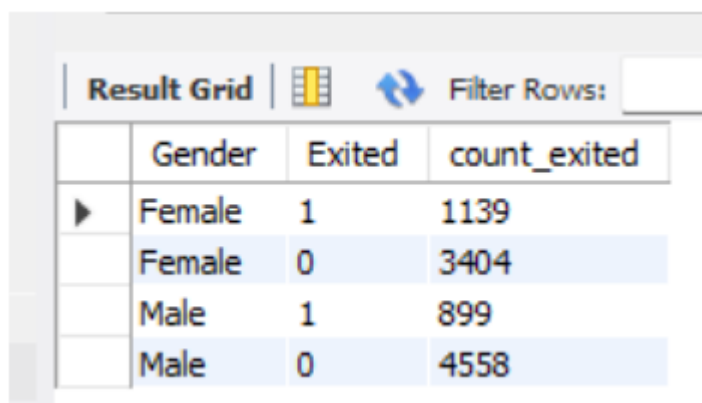


	bin	count
▶	4	19
	5	133
	6	513
	7	753
	8	493
	9	127

**Observation:** people with credit score in between 500 - 600 and 600-700 left the banking service the most

## ➤ Gender Vs Exited

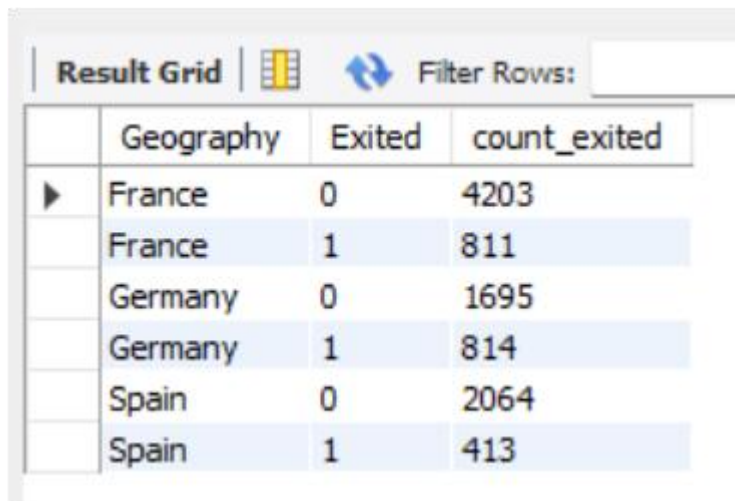
```
select Gender, Exited, count(Exited) count_exited
from bank_records
group by 1,2;
```



	Gender	Exited	count_exited
▶	Female	1	1139
	Female	0	3404
	Male	1	899
	Male	0	4558

## ➤ Geography Vs Exited.

```
select Geography, Exited, count(Exited) count_exited
from bank_records
group by 1,2 order by 1,2;
```

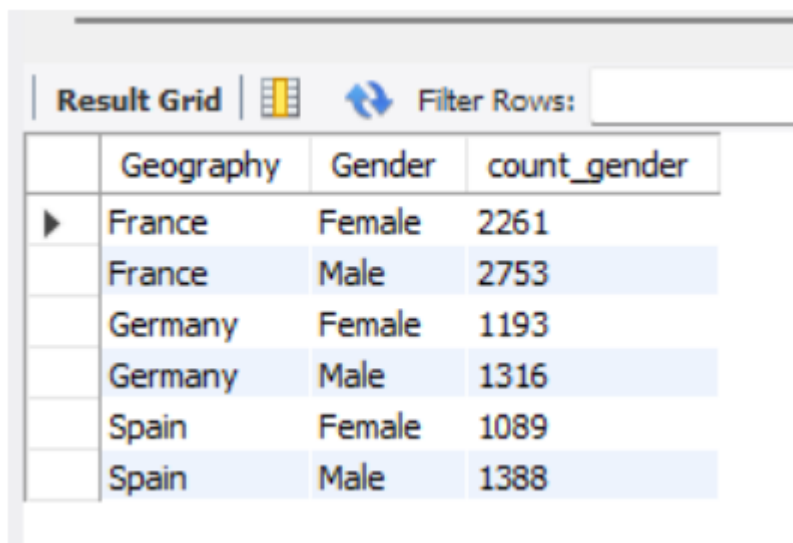


The screenshot shows a 'Result Grid' with a 'Filter Rows' input field. The table has four columns: Geography, Exited, and count\_exited. The data is grouped by Geography and Exited status.

	Geography	Exited	count_exited
▶	France	0	4203
	France	1	811
	Germany	0	1695
	Germany	1	814
	Spain	0	2064
	Spain	1	413

## ➤ Gender Vs Geography

```
select Geography, Gender, count(Gender) count_gender  
from bank_records  
group by 1,2 order by 1,2;
```





The screenshot shows a 'Result Grid' with a 'Filter Rows' input field. The table has four columns: Geography, Gender, and count\_gender. The data is grouped by Geography and Gender.

	Geography	Gender	count_gender
▶	France	Female	2261
	France	Male	2753
	Germany	Female	1193
	Germany	Male	1316
	Spain	Female	1089
	Spain	Male	1388



## ➤ Gender Vs Geography Vs Exited.

```
select Geography, Gender, Exited, count(Gender) count  
from bank_records  
group by 1,2,3 order by 1,3;
```

Result Grid     Filter Rows: <input type="text"/>				
	Geography	Gender	Exited	count
▶	France	Female	0	1801
	France	Male	0	2402
	France	Female	1	460
	France	Male	1	351
	Germany	Male	0	950
	Germany	Female	0	745
	Germany	Female	1	448
	Germany	Male	1	366
	Spain	Female	0	858
	Spain	Male	0	1206
	Spain	Male	1	182
	Spain	Female	1	231

➤ **Gender Vs Credit card holder.**

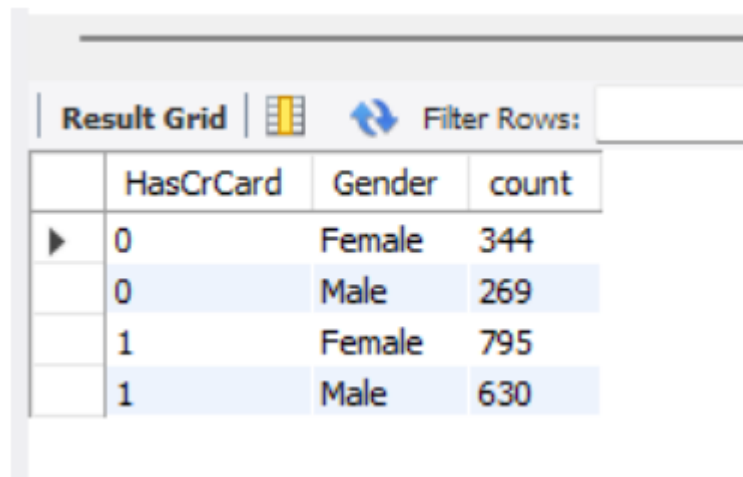
```
select Gender,HasCrCard,count(HasCrCard) as count
from bank_records
group by Gender,HasCrCard order by 1,2;
```

Result Grid     Filter Rows: <input type="text"/>			
	Gender	HasCrCard	count
▶	Female	0	1351
	Female	1	3192
	Male	0	1594
	Male	1	3863

➤ **Customer Chunk has credit card.**

```
select HasCrCard,Gender,count(Exited) as count
from bank_records
where Exited = 1
group by HasCrCard,Gender order by 1,2;
```

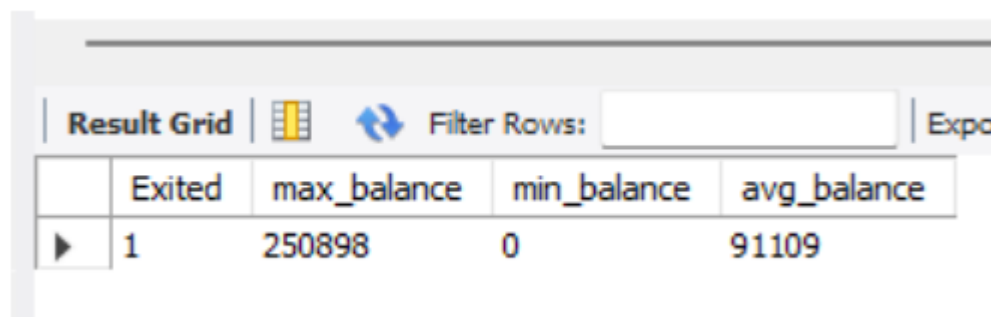




	HasCrCard	Gender	count
▶	0	Female	344
	0	Male	269
	1	Female	795
	1	Male	630

➤ **Customer Chunk Vs Balance:**

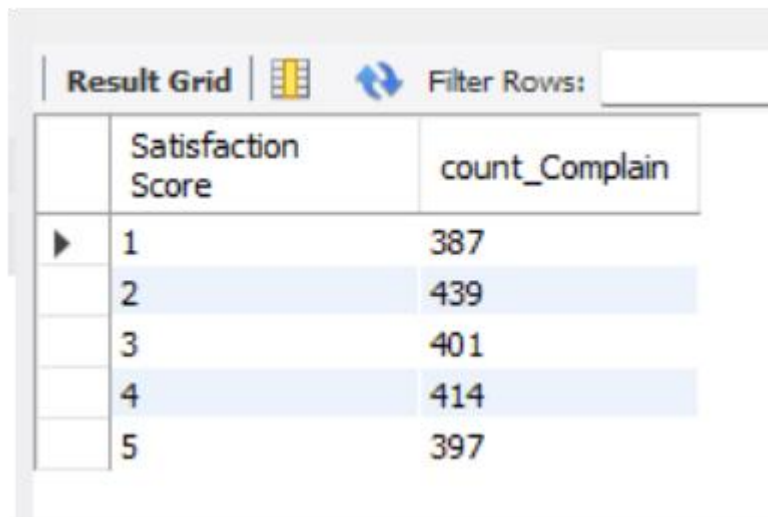
```
select Exited, round(max(Balance)) as max_balance, min(Balance) as min_balance,  
round(avg(Balance)) as avg_balance  
from bank_records  
where Exited = 1  
group by Exited;
```



	Exited	max_balance	min_balance	avg_balance
▶	1	250898	0	91109

➤ **Let's check the Complaint and Satisfaction Score Vs Exited.**

```
select `Satisfaction Score`, count(Complain) count_Complain  
from bank_records  
where Exited = 1  
group by `Satisfaction Score` order by 1;
```



	Satisfaction Score	count_Complain
▶	1	387
	2	439
	3	401
	4	414
	5	397

**Observation:** people who raised the complaint and churned = 1 and their satisfaction score were 1, 2, 3, 4, 5

## ➤ customer retention strategies

### Creating View for Exited =1

Create view bank\_data\_for\_chunk as

```
select CustomerId,Tenure,NumOfProducts,EstimatedSalary,Balance
from bank_records
where Exited =1 ;
```

### Alter view for creating new columns i.e spent:

CREATE

ALGORITHM = UNDEFINED

DEFINER = `root`@`localhost`

SQL SECURITY DEFINER

VIEW `bank\_data\_for\_chunk` AS

SELECT

`bank\_records`.`CustomerId` AS `CustomerId`,

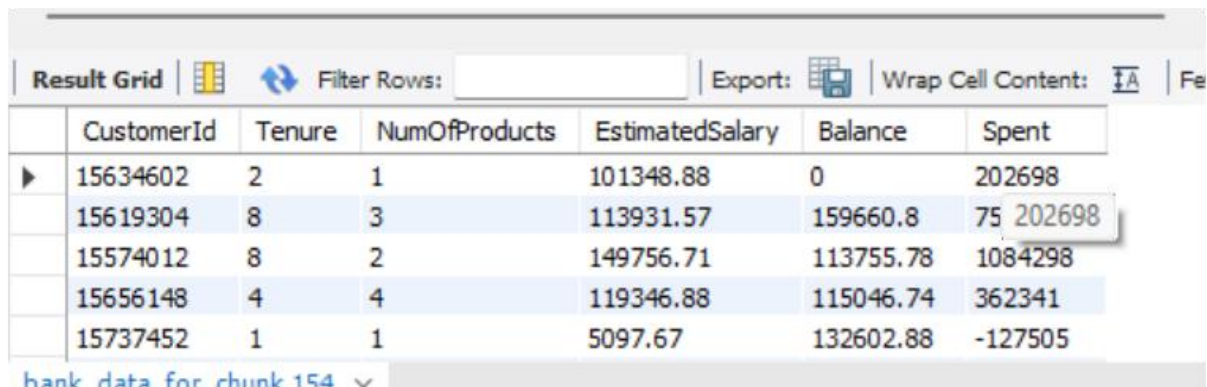
`bank\_records`.`Tenure` AS `Tenure`,

`bank\_records`.`NumOfProducts` AS `NumOfProducts`,

`bank\_records`.`EstimatedSalary` AS `EstimatedSalary`,

`bank\_records`.`Balance` AS `Balance`,

```
((`bank_records`.`EstimatedSalary` * `bank_records`.`Tenure`) - `bank_records`.`Balance`) AS  
`Spent`  
  
FROM  
  
`bank_records`  
  
WHERE  
  
(`bank_records`.`Exited` = 1)
```

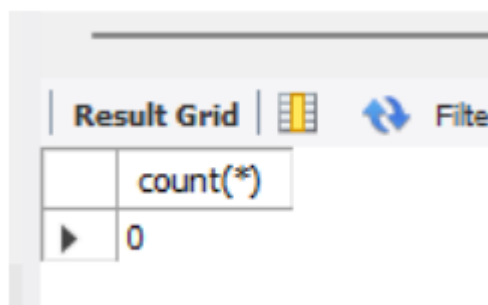


	CustomerId	Tenure	NumOfProducts	EstimatedSalary	Balance	Spent
▶	15634602	2	1	101348.88	0	202698
	15619304	8	3	113931.57	159660.8	75 202698
	15574012	8	2	149756.71	113755.78	1084298
	15656148	4	4	119346.88	115046.74	362341
	15737452	1	1	5097.67	132602.88	-127505

bank\_data\_for\_chunk 154

➤ **Let's check for the negative balance data.**

```
select count(*) from bank_data_for_chunk where Balance < 0;
```



	count(*)
▶	0

**Observation:** we don't have any negative balance account it shows we have no customer who have defaulted while exiting the bank after using its service.

➤ **Let's check who's spent is in Negative.**

```
select *,count(*) over() as total from bank_data_for_chunk where Spent < 0 ;
```

Result Grid							
		Filter Rows:			Export:	Wrap Cell Content:	
	CustomerId	Tenure	NumOfProducts	EstimatedSalary	Balance	Spent	total
▶	15737452	1	1	5097.67	132602.88	-127505	350
	15794171	0	1	27822.99	134264.04	-134264	350
	15569590	1	1	40014.76	98495.72	-58481	350
	15703793	2	4	28373.86	133745.44	-76998	350
	15782688	0	1	46824.08	148507.24	-148507	350
	15594408	2	1	75161.25	213146.2	-62824	350
	15640905	1	2	8590.83	129490.36	-120900	350
	15658929	0	1	55582.54	133702.89	-133703	350
	15651022	10	1	5472.7	129608.57	-74882	350

**Observation:** The above analysis shows the out of total people who left 350 are of people whose balance were more than their estimated salary according to Their bank tenure usage which speaks that apart from their estimated salary they have had more balance not from salary but from other assets.

**bank is at loss for loosing such customers**

## ➤ Customer count with exited and has complain.

select Exited,Complain,`Card Type`,count(\*) as count

from bank\_records

where Exited = 1 and Complain = 1

group by Exited,Complain,`Card Type` order by 1,2,3

Result Grid				
		Filter Rows:		
		Export:	Wrap Cell Content:	
	Exited	Complain	Card Type	count
▶	1	1	DIAMOND	545
	1	1	GOLD	481
	1	1	PLATINUM	508
	1	1	SILVER	500

## ➤ Let's check the Exited, Complain Vs card type Vs Satisfaction\_Score.

with cte as (select Exited,Complain,`Card Type`,`Satisfaction Score`,count(\*) as count

from bank\_records

where Exited = 1 and Complain = 1

Email: [nikhil.basude@gmail.com](mailto:nikhil.basude@gmail.com)

YouTube: <https://www.youtube.com/@DataGuruji360>



## Nikhilkumar Basude Data Analyst

group by Exited,Complain,`Card Type`, `Satisfaction Score` order by 1,2,3,4)

select Exited,Complain,`Card Type`, group\_concat(`Satisfaction Score`) as `Satisfaction Score`,  
group\_concat(`count`) as cnt

from cte

group by Exited,Complain,`Card Type`;

Result Grid					
		Filter Rows:			Export:  Wrap Cell Content: 
	Exited	Complain	Card Type	Satisfaction Score	cnt
▶	1	1	DIAMOND	1,2,3,4,5	109,109,109,103,115
	1	1	GOLD	1,2,3,4,5	80,108,85,111,97
	1	1	PLATINUM	1,2,3,4,5	98,106,113,96,95
	1	1	SILVER	1,2,3,4,5	99,114,94,103,90

**Observation:** satisfaction score for Customer who churned out and have complained to banking services were visualize as below shown

### ➤ Age Group Vs chunked customer:

with cte as (select Age,

case

when Age between 0 and 20 then 1

when Age between 21 and 40 then 2

when Age between 41 and 60 then 3

when Age between 61 and 80 then 4

when Age between 81 and 100 then 5

end as bin,

count(Exited) as cnt

from bank\_records

where Exited = 1

group by Age order by 2 desc)

select bin, sum(cnt) from cte group by bin

Email: [nikhil.basude@gmail.com](mailto:nikhil.basude@gmail.com)

YouTube: <https://www.youtube.com/@DataGuruji360>

Result Grid			Filter Rows:
	bin	sum(cnt)	
▶	5	1	
	4	114	
	3	1236	
	2	682	
	1	5	

**Observation:** The chunk rate is more in the 2 and 3 mean 20 to 60 age group.

### Overall Observation:

The Customer churning are dependent on Variables like Credit Score ,Age and Geography Tenure has no relation with customer who churned

### Recommendation:

Focus on Customer with Credit score between 600-700 as they are more likely to churn. Keep a guard rail check on the 30-40 year of age people as they are loyal customers the Age from 40 – 50 were the mostly who churned so incentivize them too so they not churned in future Gender has an impact on churning so and incentives for gender can benefits the customer Focus on credit card service and bring innovation as people who left were most of who have credit card with them

### Observation & Recommendation:

The Customer churning are dependent on Variables like Credit Score ,Age and Geography, Balance Tenure has no relation with customer who churned