CUSTOMER DATA MANAGEMENT AND ANALYSIS DEPI

TEAM MEMBERS GROUP 1

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SQL Queries for Data

Purpose of the Task: The goal is to perform a series of SQL queries to manage, extract, and analyze customer data.

Categories of Queries:

- Data Extraction Queries
- Data Update Queries
- Data Analysis Queries
- Bake Analysis Queries (combining multiple aspects of analysis)

Data Extraction Queries

SQL queries used to retrieve important customer data from the database.

- a. Extract all customer information
- b. Extract the top 10 customers with the highest total revenue
- c. Extract the average revenue per user (ARPU) for each region

```
☐ SELECT * FROM telecom_customer_churn;

☐ SELECT TOP 10 customer_id, total_revenue

FROM telecom_customer_churn

ORDER BY total_revenue DESC;

☐ SELECT City, AVG(total_revenue) AS ARPU

FROM telecom_customer_churn

GROUP BY City;
```

Data Update Queries

SQL queries for updating the existing data to reflect changes in customer status or revenue.

- a. Update the churn status of a customer
- b. Update the total revenue of a customer

```
UPDATE telecom_customer_churn
SET Married = '0'
WHERE customer_id = '0003-MKNFE';

UPDATE telecom_customer_churn
SET total_revenue = 1000
WHERE customer_id = '0002-ORFBO';
```

Data Analysis Queries

SQL queries that analyze customer behavior, revenue, and other important metrics.

- a. Analyze the churn rate by region
- b. Analyze the average revenue per user (ARPU) by plan type
- c. Analyze the correlation between total revenue and churn status

Bake Analysis Queries

More complex queries that combine different data points for deeper insights.

a. Analyze the top 10 customers with the highest total revenue and churn status

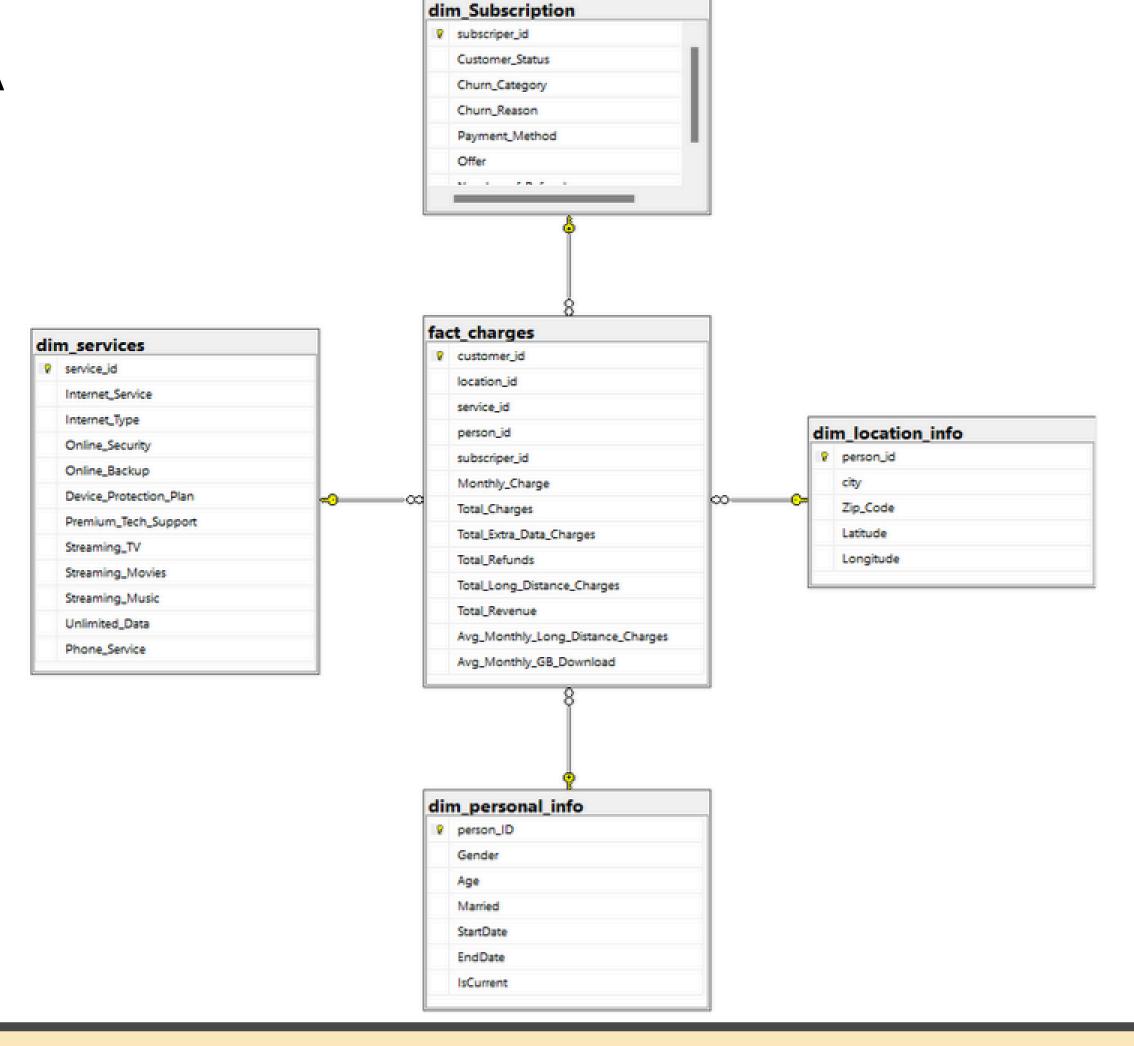
b. Analyze the average revenue per user (ARPU) by region and churn status

☐ SELECT TOP 10 customer_id, total_revenue, Churn_Category
FROM telecom_customer_churn
ORDER BY total_revenue DESC;

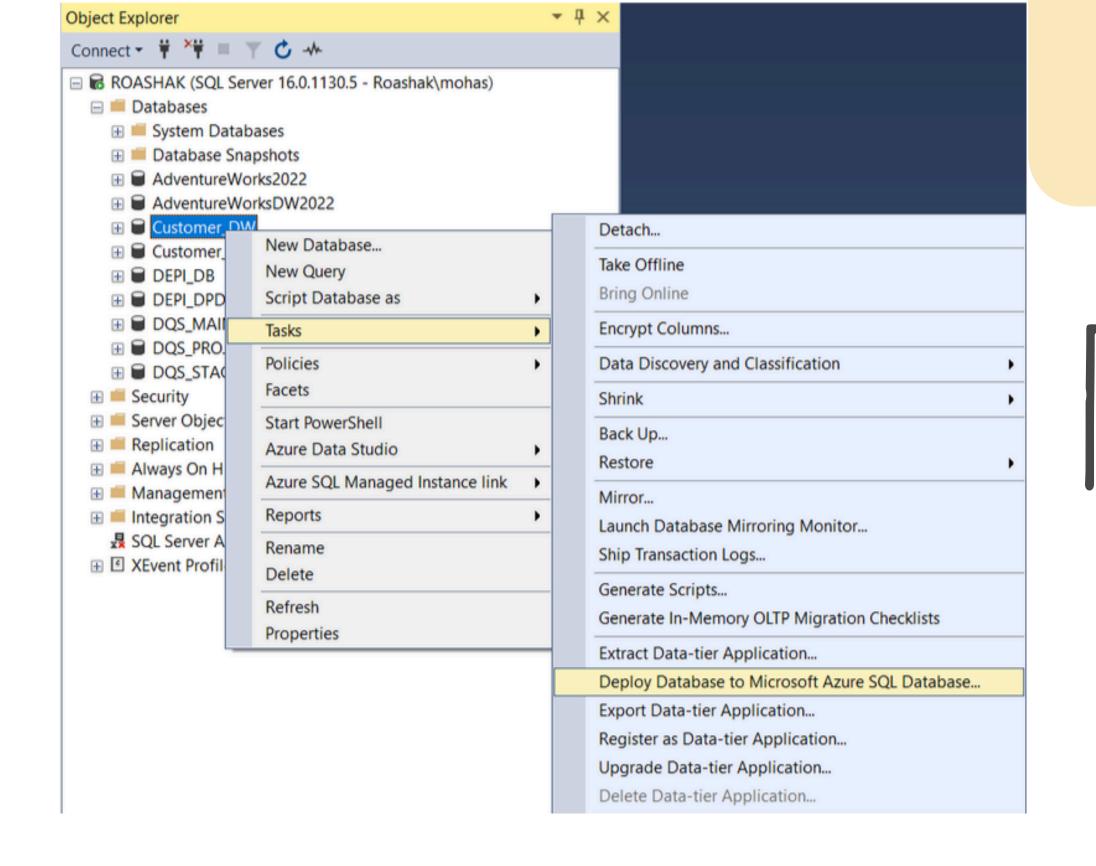
☐ SELECT City, Churn_Category, AVG(total_revenue) AS ARPU
FROM telecom_customer_churn
GROUP BY City, Churn Category;

- deploying the Data ware house on azure
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- building the pipeline on the cloud

SCHEMA



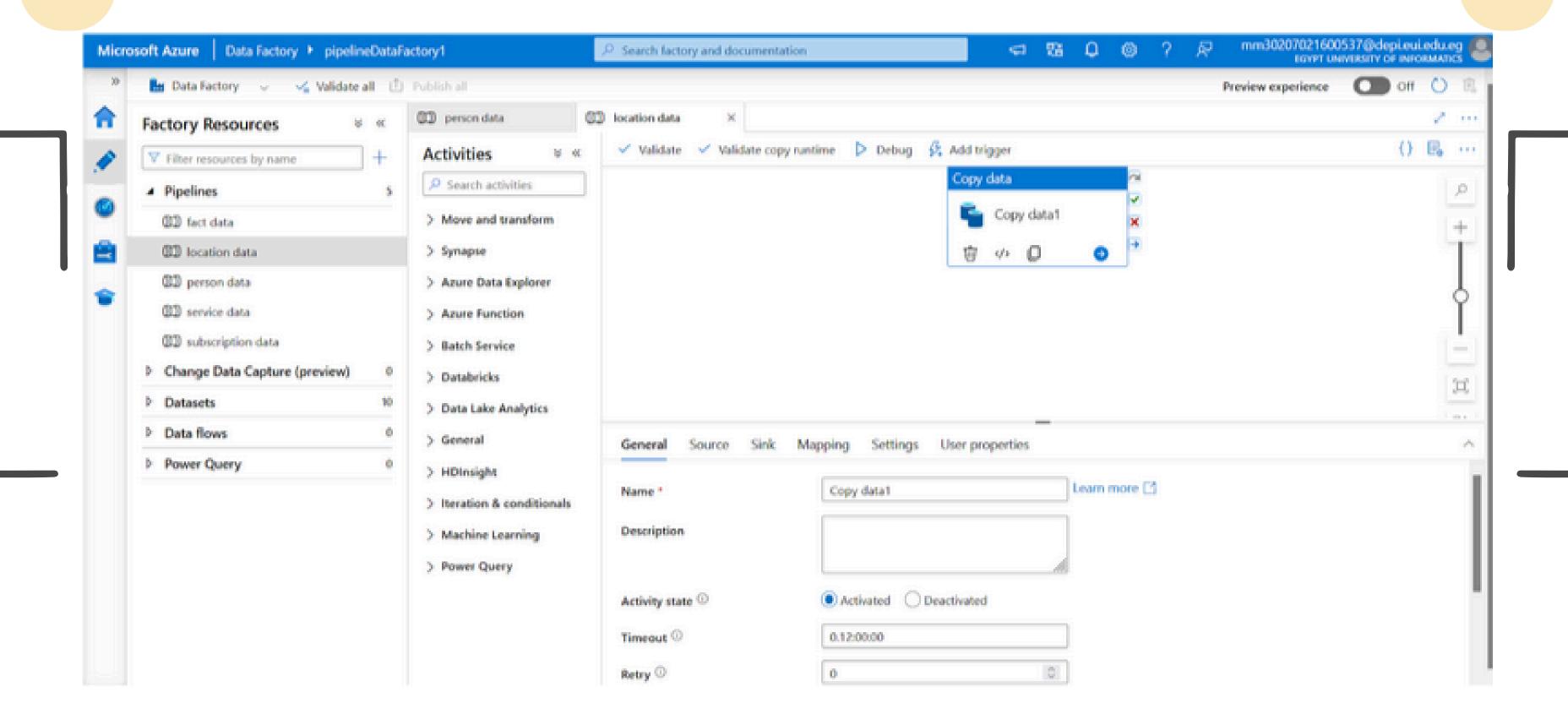
DEPLOYING





Customer_sorce (group1server/Customer_sorce) SQL database Central US ***

AZURE



Machine Learning

Objective: Predict customer churn using machine learning to help telecom companies retain customers by identifying those most likely to leave.

Data Source: Data extracted from the telecom_customer_churn table in Azure SQL Server.

Tools & Technologies:

- Python: Data analysis and model building
- SQL Server: Database management
- scikit-learn: Machine learning algorithms

Data Exploration & Cleaning

Data Overview:

- Key columns: Age, Monthly_Charge, Total_Charges,
 Churn_Status
- Categorical features: Gender, Marital Status, Churn_Category

Data Cleaning:

- Handled missing values by removing null rows.
- Encoded categorical variables using one-hot encoding.

Initial Observations:

 Customers with higher Monthly Charges show higher churn rates.

Data Visualization

Correlation Analysis:

 Strong positive correlation between Monthly_Charge and Total_Charges.

Churn Analysis:

Boxplots reveal that customers paying more tend to churn.

Demographics:

Gender and marital status distributions are balanced.

Model Building & Tuning

Initial Model: Built a Random Forest Classifier and evaluated it using cross-validation.

Refined Model: Applied Gradient Boosting with GridSearchCV for hyperparameter tuning.

Best parameters:

- o n_estimators: 300
- learning_rate: 0.1
- o max_depth: 3

Preprocessing: Scaled numerical features for consistency across variables.

Results & Model Evaluation

Performance Metrics:

- Best accuracy achieved with Gradient Boosting: 100%.
- Precision, Recall, and F1-Score for churn prediction were all strong.

Key Takeaway: The tuned Gradient Boosting model can effectively predict customer churn, providing actionable insights for customer retention strategies.

```
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy score, classification report
       # Predict and evaluate
       y pred gs = grid search.predict(X test)
       print("Gradient Boosting Classification Report:")
       print(classification report(y test, y pred gs))
Gradient Boosting Classification Report:
                           recall f1-score support
                   1.00
                                       1.00
                                                  477
                                       1.00
                                                  477
                   1.00
                            1.00
                                       1.00
                                                  477
weighted avg
```

Key Steps:

- Data Loading from SQL Server
- Data Preprocessing
- Model Training with Logistic Regression
- MLOps Integration (Model Logging & Registration)

Data Source:

SQL Server database containing telecom customer information.

Preprocessing Steps:

- Handling missing data
- Converting customer status into binary target (Churn/Not Churn)
- One-hot encoding categorical columns

Model:

Logistic Regression

Process:

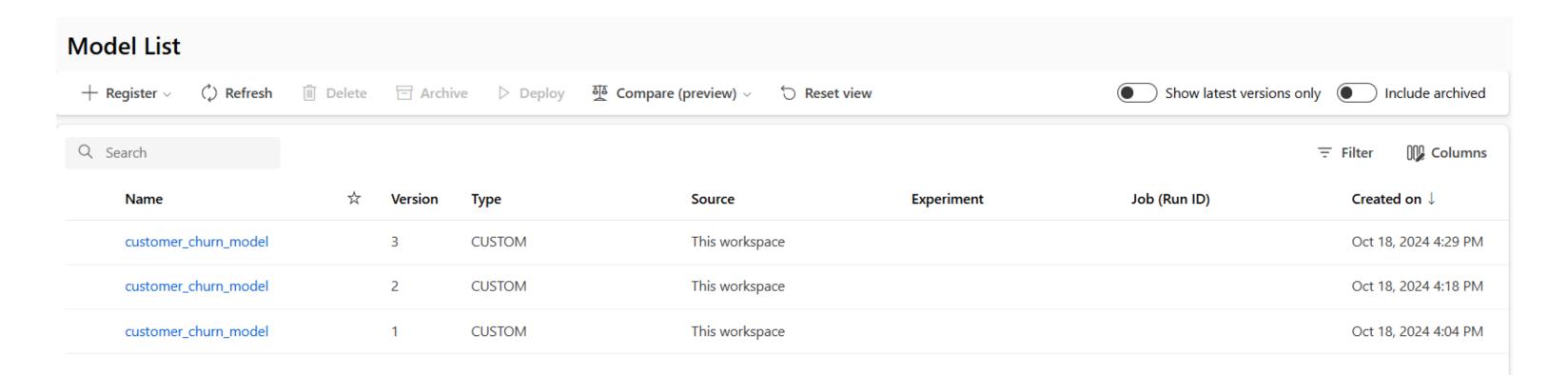
• Data split: 70% training, 30% testing

Tools Used:

- MLflow: Logged model accuracy and stored the trained model
- Azure ML: Registered the model for versioning and deployment



Models



THANK YOU