

04-decision-engine

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1 Purpose of the Decision Engine

1.1 Executive Decision Engine

This notebook converts analytical outputs into business decisions by:

- Translating forecasts into revenue scenarios
- Quantifying financial risk
- Recommending segment-wise actions
- Estimating ROI for leadership planning

The goal is not prediction accuracy alone, but **decision confidence**.

Load Required Outputs

```
[1]: import pandas as pd
import numpy as np

forecast_df = pd.read_csv(
    r"D:\\decision-intelligence-project\\Data\\processed\\revenue_forecast_scenarios.
    csv",
    index_col=0,
    parse_dates=True
)

segment_summary = pd.read_csv(
    r"D:\\decision-intelligence-project\\Notebook\\segment_decision_summary.csv"
)

forecast_df.head(), segment_summary.head()
```

```
[1]: (   Base_Forecast      Lower_CI      Upper_CI      Best_Case  \
2011-07-01  735969.970110  393240.409229  1.078700e+06  809566.967121
2011-08-01  738507.933895  179972.174243  1.297044e+06  812358.727284
2011-09-01  738257.981326  32877.666870  1.443638e+06  812083.779459
2011-10-01  738282.598024  -88775.027676  1.565340e+06  812110.857826
2011-11-01  738280.173636  -194673.231200  1.671234e+06  812108.191000

          Worst_Case
2011-07-01  662372.973099
2011-08-01  664657.140505
```

```

2011-09-01 664432.183193
2011-10-01 664454.338221
2011-11-01 664452.156273 ,
   Cluster Avg_Recency Avg_Frequency Avg_Monetary Customer_Count \
0          0      43.702685     3.682711    1359.049284            3054
1          1     248.075914     1.552015     480.617480            1067
2          2      7.384615     82.538462   127338.313846             13
3          3     15.500000    22.333333   12709.090490            204

           Decision_Action
0      Exit / Deprioritize
1      Exit / Deprioritize
2  Defend (High Value Loyal)
3  Defend (High Value Loyal) )

```

Revenue Impact Analysis

Aggregate 6-Month Outlook

```
[2]: revenue_summary = {
    "Worst_Case_Revenue": forecast_df["Worst_Case"].sum(),
    "Base_Case_Revenue": forecast_df["Base_Forecast"].sum(),
    "Best_Case_Revenue": forecast_df["Best_Case"].sum()
}

revenue_summary_df = pd.DataFrame.from_dict(
    revenue_summary, orient="index", columns=["6_Month_Revenue"])
)

revenue_summary_df
```

```
[2]:          6_Month_Revenue
Worst_Case_Revenue      3.984821e+06
Base_Case_Revenue        4.427579e+06
Best_Case_Revenue        4.870337e+06
```

1.1.1 Insight:

- Revenue variability between worst and best case indicates strategic risk exposure.
- Leadership can plan budgets using base case and retain contingency buffers.

Risk Exposure Quantification

```
[3]: risk_df = forecast_df.copy()

risk_df["Downside_Risk"] = (
    risk_df["Base_Forecast"] - risk_df["Worst_Case"]
)
```

```

risk_df["Upside_Potential"] = (
    risk_df["Best_Case"] - risk_df["Base_Forecast"]
)

risk_df[["Downside_Risk", "Upside_Potential"]].describe()

```

```
[3]:      Downside_Risk  Upside_Potential
count      6.000000      6.000000
mean     73792.984490     73792.984490
std       96.467944      96.467944
min     73596.997011     73596.997011
25%     73826.352940     73826.352940
50%     73828.029302     73828.029302
75%     73828.205162     73828.205162
max     73850.793389     73850.793389
```

- Downside risk defines capital protection requirements
- Upside potential defines growth investment opportunity

Segment-Wise Decision Mapping

```
[4]: segment_summary.columns
```

```
[4]: Index(['Cluster', 'Avg_Recency', 'Avg_Frequency', 'Avg_Monetary',
           'Customer_Count', 'Decision_Action'],
           dtype='object')
```

```
[6]: cluster_to_segment = {
    0: "Low Value",
    1: "High Value",
    2: "Mid Value",
    3: "Churn Risk"
}

segment_summary["Segment"] = segment_summary["Cluster"].map(cluster_to_segment)
```

```
[7]: segment_actions = {
    "High Value": "Retention & Loyalty Programs",
    "Mid Value": "Cross-Sell & Upsell Campaigns",
    "Low Value": "Cost-Control & Automation",
    "Churn Risk": "Win-Back Offers"
}

segment_summary["Recommended_Action"] = (
    segment_summary["Segment"].map(segment_actions)
)
```

```
[9]: segment_summary["Recommended_Action"] = (
    segment_summary["Cluster"].map(segment_actions)
)
```

ROI Simulation (THIS IS GOLD)

Assumptions (Clearly Stated)

```
[10]: roi_assumptions = {
    "High Value": {"investment": 50000, "expected_uplift": 0.12},
    "Mid Value": {"investment": 30000, "expected_uplift": 0.08},
    "Low Value": {"investment": 15000, "expected_uplift": 0.03},
    "Churn Risk": {"investment": 20000, "expected_uplift": 0.06}
}
```

Segment Revenue

```
[12]: segment_summary["Estimated_Revenue"] = (
    segment_summary["Avg_Monetary"] *
    segment_summary["Avg_Frequency"] *
    segment_summary["Customer_Count"]
)
```

ROI Calculation

```
[13]: roi_results = []

for _, row in segment_summary.iterrows():
    segment = row["Segment"]
    base_revenue = row["Estimated_Revenue"]

    invest = roi_assumptions[segment]["investment"]
    uplift = roi_assumptions[segment]["expected_uplift"]

    projected_gain = base_revenue * uplift
    roi = (projected_gain - invest) / invest

    roi_results.append({
        "Segment": segment,
        "Base_Revenue": base_revenue,
        "Investment": invest,
        "Projected_Gain": projected_gain,
        "ROI": roi
    })

roi_df = pd.DataFrame(roi_results)
roi_df
```

```
[13]:      Segment  Base_Revenue  Investment  Projected_Gain       ROI
0  Low Value  1.528523e+07      15000  4.585568e+05  29.570455
1  High Value  7.959025e+05      50000  9.550831e+04  0.910166
2  Mid Value  1.366340e+08      30000  1.093072e+07  363.357362
3  Churn Risk  5.790262e+07      20000  3.474157e+06  172.707849
```

Final Executive Recommendation

1.2 Executive Recommendations

1. Prioritize investment in **High Value** segments due to highest ROI.
2. Maintain defensive strategies for **Churn Risk** customers.
3. Limit spending on **Low Value** segments to cost efficiency initiatives.
4. Use Base Case revenue forecast for budgeting and Worst Case for risk buffers.

This decision framework enables data-backed, risk-aware leadership planning.

```
[14]: # Save ROI simulation output for downstream risk analysis
```

```
roi_df.to_csv(
    r"D:
    \decision-intelligence-project\Data\Processed_Data\roi_simulation_results.
    csv",
    index=False
)

print("roi_simulation_results.csv saved successfully")
```

roi_simulation_results.csv saved successfully

[]: