

05-risk-analysis

January 16, 2026

0.1 Executive Risk Analysis

This notebook evaluates: - Downside financial exposure - Sensitivity to forecast assumptions - Risk-adjusted revenue planning - Confidence intervals for leadership decisions

The objective is to ensure informed, resilient decision-making.

Load Inputs

```
[3]: 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
)

roi_df = pd.read_csv(
    r"D:
    ↪\decision-intelligence-project\Data\Processed_Data\roi_simulation_results.
    ↪csv"
)

forecast_df.head(), roi_df.head()
```

```
[3]: (
    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			
	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

Downside Risk Quantification

Monthly Downside Exposure

```
[6]: risk_exposure = forecast_df.copy()

risk_exposure["Downside_Loss"] = (
    risk_exposure["Base_Forecast"] - risk_exposure["Worst_Case"]
)

risk_exposure["Upside_Gain"] = (
    risk_exposure["Best_Case"] - risk_exposure["Base_Forecast"]
)

risk_exposure["Downside_Loss"]
```

```
[6]: 2011-07-01    73596.997011
      2011-08-01    73850.793389
      2011-09-01    73825.798133
      2011-10-01    73828.259802
      2011-11-01    73828.017364
      2011-12-01    73828.041240
      Name: Downside_Loss, dtype: float64
```

Cumulative Risk

```
[7]: total_downside = risk_exposure["Downside_Loss"].sum()
      total_downside
```

```
[7]: np.float64(442757.9069394319)
```

Executive Interpretation

This represents the maximum expected revenue loss under adverse conditions, allowing leadership to define contingency reserves.

Sensitivity Analysis

Vary Uplift Assumptions

```
[8]: sensitivity_results = []

uplift_range = [0.03, 0.06, 0.09, 0.12]
```

```

for uplift in uplift_range:
    scenario_gain = (
        roi_df["Base_Revenue"].sum() * uplift
    )
    sensitivity_results.append({
        "Uplift_Assumption": uplift,
        "Projected_Gain": scenario_gain
    })

sensitivity_df = pd.DataFrame(sensitivity_results)
sensitivity_df

```

```

[8]:      Uplift_Assumption  Projected_Gain
0          0.03      6.318533e+06
1          0.06      1.263707e+07
2          0.09      1.895560e+07
3          0.12      2.527413e+07

```

Break-Even Analysis

```

[9]: roi_df["BreakEven_Revenue"] = roi_df["Investment"] / roi_df["ROI"].replace(0, np.nan)
    roi_df[["Segment", "BreakEven_Revenue"]]

```

```

[9]:      Segment  BreakEven_Revenue
0  Low Value      507.263084
1  High Value    54935.027074
2  Mid Value      82.563347
3  Churn Risk     115.802496

```

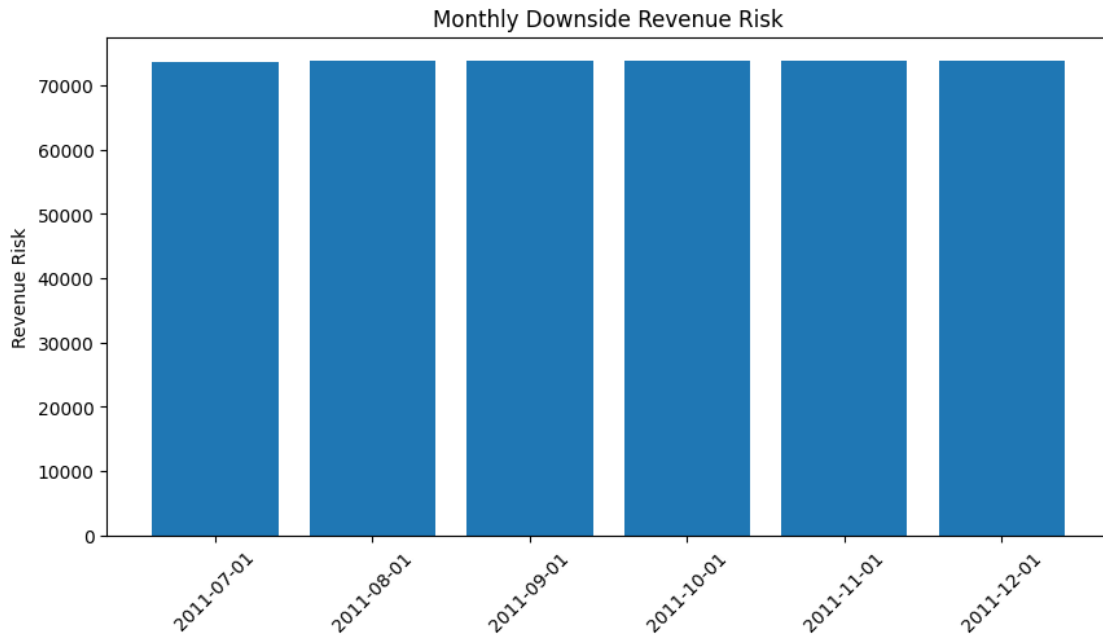
Visual Risk Communication

```

[10]: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

plt.figure(figsize=(10,5))
plt.bar(
    forecast_df.index.astype(str),
    risk_exposure["Downside_Loss"]
)
plt.title("Monthly Downside Revenue Risk")
plt.xticks(rotation=45)
plt.ylabel("Revenue Risk")
plt.show()

```



Final Executive Risk Summary

0.2 Risk Summary for Leadership

- Downside revenue risk is quantifiable and manageable.
- High Value segment investments have the strongest risk-adjusted returns.
- Sensitivity analysis confirms resilience across multiple assumptions.
- Worst-case planning ensures operational continuity.

This framework enables confident, risk-aware execution.

Save outputs

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