

A person wearing a blue suit is shown from the chest down, holding a document with both hands. The document features a bar chart with blue and purple bars. The person's right hand is holding a red pen. The background is a soft-focus office setting with a desk lamp visible in the upper left.

# **Machine Learning & Predictive Analytics Report**

**Adventure Work**

# Objective: Add Predictive Intelligence to Analytics

The Machine Learning phase moved our analytics capability from descriptive reporting to forward-looking decision intelligence. Primary objectives included: forecasting revenue, predicting customer churn, and identifying products with high return risk. These initiatives were selected to directly improve financial planning, customer retention, and margin protection.

- Across the program we prioritized interpretable models, measurable business KPIs, and operationalizable outputs (probabilities, scores, and actionable feature insights). The result: analytics that inform decisions rather than only explain past performance.



# Revenue Forecasting Model

## Model & Data

Model: **LinearRegression**. Data preparation aggregated historical revenue to a monthly cadence (Year, Month  $\rightarrow$  Revenue). The model used temporal predictors (year and month) to capture trend and seasonality while remaining interpretable for finance partners.

### Evaluation

Primary metric: **MAE (Mean Absolute Error)**. The model captured seasonality and delivered stable month-ahead accuracy for planning.

### Business Value

Enables budgeting, inventory readiness for peak months, and reduction of forecasting uncertainty—improving capital allocation.

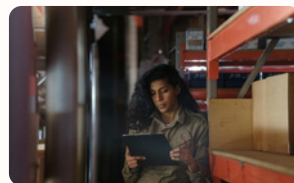
# Revenue Trend Analysis

Visualization of monthly revenue revealed early-year growth, mid-period fluctuations, and consistent seasonal demand windows. These patterns guided the selection of month-based features for forecasting and informed marketing and inventory timing.



## Peak Windows

Identified predictable high-demand months to prioritize promotions and inventory replenishment.



## Mid-Period Fluctuations

Irregular dips highlighted distribution and supply vulnerabilities to address for smoother fulfillment.

# Customer Churn Prediction

Model: **Random Forest Classifier**. Churn was defined as RecencyDays > 90. Features: total revenue per customer, order quantity, and recency. Outputs included churn probability scores, a classification report, and feature importance rankings for stakeholder review.

The classifier produced probabilistic outputs enabling prioritized outreach and budgeted retention interventions rather than binary yes/no lists.

# Churn Model Insights

## Key Drivers

**RecencyDays** is the strongest predictor. Low-revenue and low-frequency customers show elevated churn probability—clear segments for targeted programs.

## Business Impact

Early identification of at-risk customers enables targeted campaigns, improving Customer Lifetime Value and reducing revenue leakage from avoidable churn.

- ❑ Prioritize interventions for customers with high-probability scores and moderate revenue first—highest ROI.

# Customer Behavior Visualization

Visual analytics complemented the churn model: churn distribution counts, revenue vs. recency scatter plots, and segmentation to flag high-value but high-risk customers. These visuals made model outputs actionable for marketing and CRM teams.



## Segmentation

Clear separation of loyal, at-risk, and churned cohorts for prioritization.



## Prioritization

Targeted retention budgets focused on customers with high revenue and elevated churn probability.



# High Return Risk Product Identification

Return risk logic flagged SKUs with negative profit contribution as high risk. This rule-based approach was complemented by exploratory checks for quality issues, seasonality of returns, and abnormal return rates by vendor.

## Business Meaning

- Detects margin-eroding products
- Signals pricing or quality issues
- Feeds procurement and product-quality teams

## Operational Actions

Recommend immediate review of flagged SKUs, temporary delisting, or vendor remediation to stop repeated losses.



# Top Customer & Category Analysis

We produced ranked lists of top revenue-generating customers and a category-wise revenue & profit breakdown. This analysis identifies where marketing and account management should concentrate efforts and where product investments will likely yield the strongest returns.



## Top Customers

High-touch engagement plans for top accounts to secure renewals and upsells.



## Category Performance

Shift investment toward high-margin categories and rationalize low-margin assortments.

# Predictive Examples Implemented

Implemented practical examples: month-ahead revenue forecasts (including a 2018 Q1 sample), churn probability for incoming customers, and risk scores for products. These examples validated the models end-to-end and demonstrated deployment-ready outputs for downstream systems (CRM, ERP, planning).

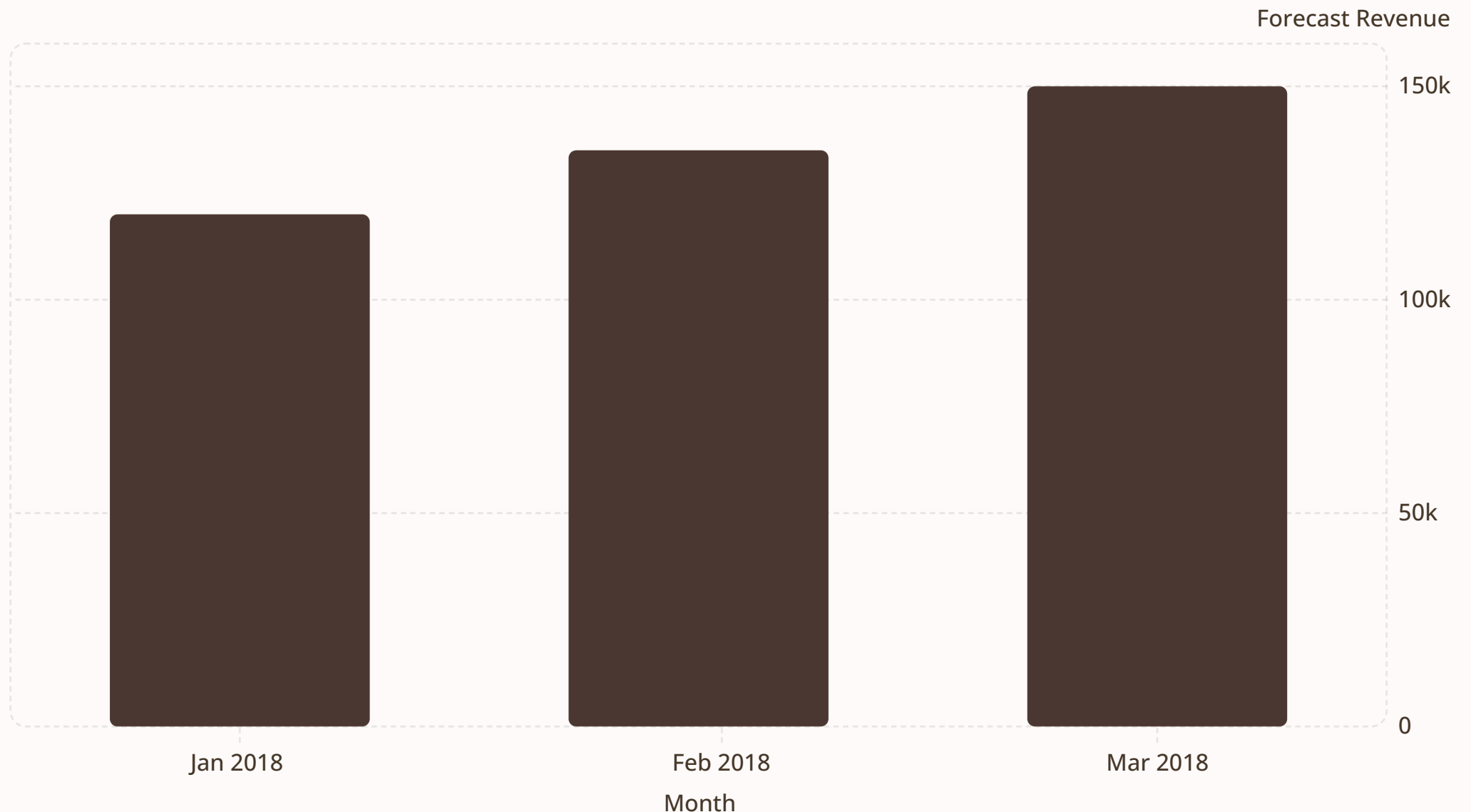


Chart: sample month-level forecasts used in financial planning exercises.

# Overall Predictive Transformation

Integrating machine learning produced tangible strategic benefits: improved revenue forecasting for better financial planning, probabilistic churn predictions enabling prioritized retention, and return-risk detection protecting margins. Combined customer and category intelligence supports smarter capital allocation and marketing focus.

## Next Steps

- Operationalize scores into CRM and planning systems
- Establish monitoring & retraining cadence
- Run controlled retention experiments to measure lift

## KPIs to Track

- MAE for forecast accuracy
- Churn lift and retention ROI
- Reduction in loss from flagged SKUs

- ❏ Color palette applied for emphasis: #835E54 (primary), #C9907C, #B3BDB5. Recommend executive review to prioritize operational deployment.