



# Tech Saksham

## Case Study Report

### Data Analytics with Power BI

### Real-Time Analysis of Bank Customers

### GOVERNMENT ATRS COLLEGE, DHARMAPURI

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# ABSTRACT

In the digital age, data has become an invaluable asset for businesses, particularly in the banking sector. The proposed project, “Real-Time Analysis of Bank Customers,” aims to leverage Power BI, a leading business intelligence tool, to analyze and visualize real-time customer data. This project will enable banks to gain deep insights into customer behavior, preferences, and trends, thereby facilitating data-driven decision-making and enhancing customer satisfaction. The real-time analysis will allow banks to respond promptly to changes in customer behavior or preferences, identify opportunities for cross-selling and up-selling, and tailor their products and services to meet customer needs. The project will also contribute to the broader goal of digital transformation in the banking sector, promoting efficiency, innovation, and customer-centricity.

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## CHAPTER 1

### INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Problem Statement

In today's competitive banking landscape, understanding customer behavior and preferences is crucial for customer retention and revenue generation. However, banks often face challenges in analyzing customer data due to the sheer volume and velocity of data generated. Traditional data analysis methods are time-consuming and often fail to provide real-time insights. This lack of real-time analysis can lead to missed opportunities for customer engagement, cross-selling, and up-selling, impacting the bank's revenue generation and customer satisfaction. Furthermore, the complexity and diversity of customer data, which includes transaction history, customer feedback, and demographic data, pose additional challenges for data analysis.

#### 1.2 Proposed Solution

The proposed solution is to develop a Power BI dashboard that can analyze and visualize real-time customer data. The dashboard will integrate data from various sources such as transaction history, customer feedback, and demographic data. It will provide a comprehensive view of customer behavior, preferences, and trends, enabling banks to make informed decisions. The dashboard will be interactive, user-friendly, and customizable, allowing banks to tailor it to their specific needs. The real-time analysis capability of the dashboard will enable banks to respond promptly to changes in customer behavior or preferences, identify opportunities for cross-selling and up-selling, and tailor their products and services to meet customer needs.

### 1.3 Feature

- **Real-Time Analysis:** The dashboard will provide real-time analysis of customer data.
- **Customer Segmentation:** It will segment customers based on various parameters like age, income, transaction behavior, etc.
- **Trend Analysis:** The dashboard will identify and display trends in customer behavior.
- **Predictive Analysis:** It will use historical data to predict future customer behavior.

### 1.4 Advantages

- **Data-Driven Decisions:** Banks can make informed decisions based on real-time data analysis.
- **Improved Customer Engagement:** Understanding customer behavior and trends can help banks engage with their customers more effectively.
- **Increased Revenue:** By identifying opportunities for cross-selling and up-selling, banks can increase their revenue.

### 1.5 Scope

The scope of this project extends to all banking institutions that aim to leverage data for decision-making and customer engagement. The project can be further extended to incorporate more data sources and advanced analytics techniques, such as machine learning and artificial intelligence, to provide more sophisticated insights into customer behavior. The project also has the potential to be adapted for other sectors, such as retail, healthcare, and telecommunications, where understanding customer behavior is crucial. Furthermore, the project contributes to the broader goal of digital transformation in the banking sector, promoting efficiency, innovation, and customer-centricity.

## CHAPTER 2

### SERVICES AND TOOLS REQUIRED

#### 2.1 Services Used

- **Data Collection and Storage Services:** Banks need to collect and store customer data in real-time. This could be achieved through services like Azure Data Factory, Azure Event Hubs, or AWS Kinesis for real-time data collection, and Azure SQL Database or AWS RDS for data storage.
- **Data Processing Services:** Services like Azure Stream Analytics or AWS Kinesis Data Analytics can be used to process the real-time data.
- **Machine Learning Services:** Azure Machine Learning or AWS SageMaker can be used to build predictive models based on historical data.

#### 2.2 Tools and Software used

##### Tools:

- **Power BI:** The main tool for this project is Power BI, which will be used to create interactive dashboards for real-time data visualization.
- **Power Query:** This is a data connection technology that enables you to discover, connect, combine, and refine data across a wide variety of sources.

##### Software Requirements:

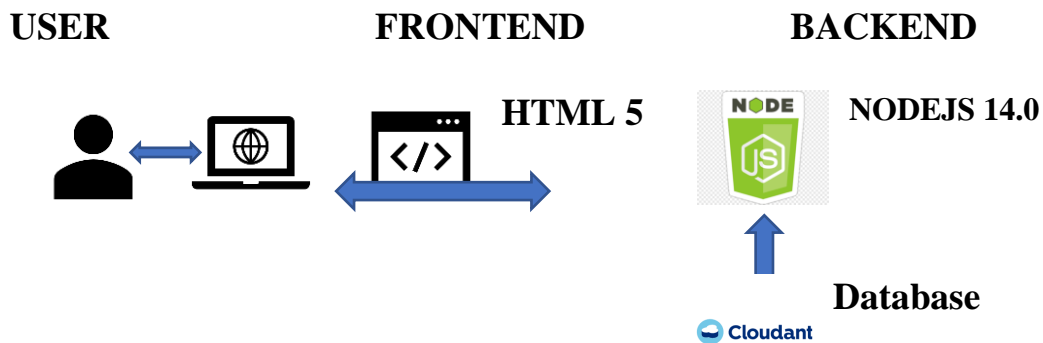
- **Power BI Desktop:** This is a Windows application that you can use to create reports and publish them to Power BI.

- **Power BI Service:** This is an online SaaS (Software as a Service) service that you use to publish reports, create new dashboards, and share insights.
- **Power BI Mobile:** This is a mobile application that you can use to access your reports and dashboards on the go.

## CHAPTER 3

### PROJECT ARCHITECTURE

#### 3.1 Architecture



Here's a high-level architecture for the project:

1. **Data Collection:** Real-time customer data is collected from various sources like bank transactions, customer interactions, etc. This could be achieved using services like Azure Event Hubs or AWS Kinesis.
2. **Data Storage:** The collected data is stored in a database for processing. Azure SQL Database or AWS RDS can be used for this purpose.
3. **Data Processing:** The stored data is processed in real-time using services like Azure Stream Analytics or AWS Kinesis Data Analytics.
4. **Machine Learning:** Predictive models are built based on processed data using Azure Machine Learning or AWS SageMaker. These models can help in predicting customer behavior, detecting fraud, etc.
5. **Data Visualization:** The processed data and the results from the predictive models are visualized in real-time using Power BI. Power BI allows you to create interactive dashboards that can provide valuable insights into the data.
6. **Data Access:** The dashboards created in Power BI can be accessed through Power BI Desktop, Power BI Service (online), and Power BI Mobile.

This architecture provides a comprehensive solution for real-time analysis of bank customers. However, it's important to note that the specific architecture may vary depending on the bank's existing infrastructure, specific requirements, and budget. It's also important to ensure that all tools and services comply with relevant data privacy and security regulations.

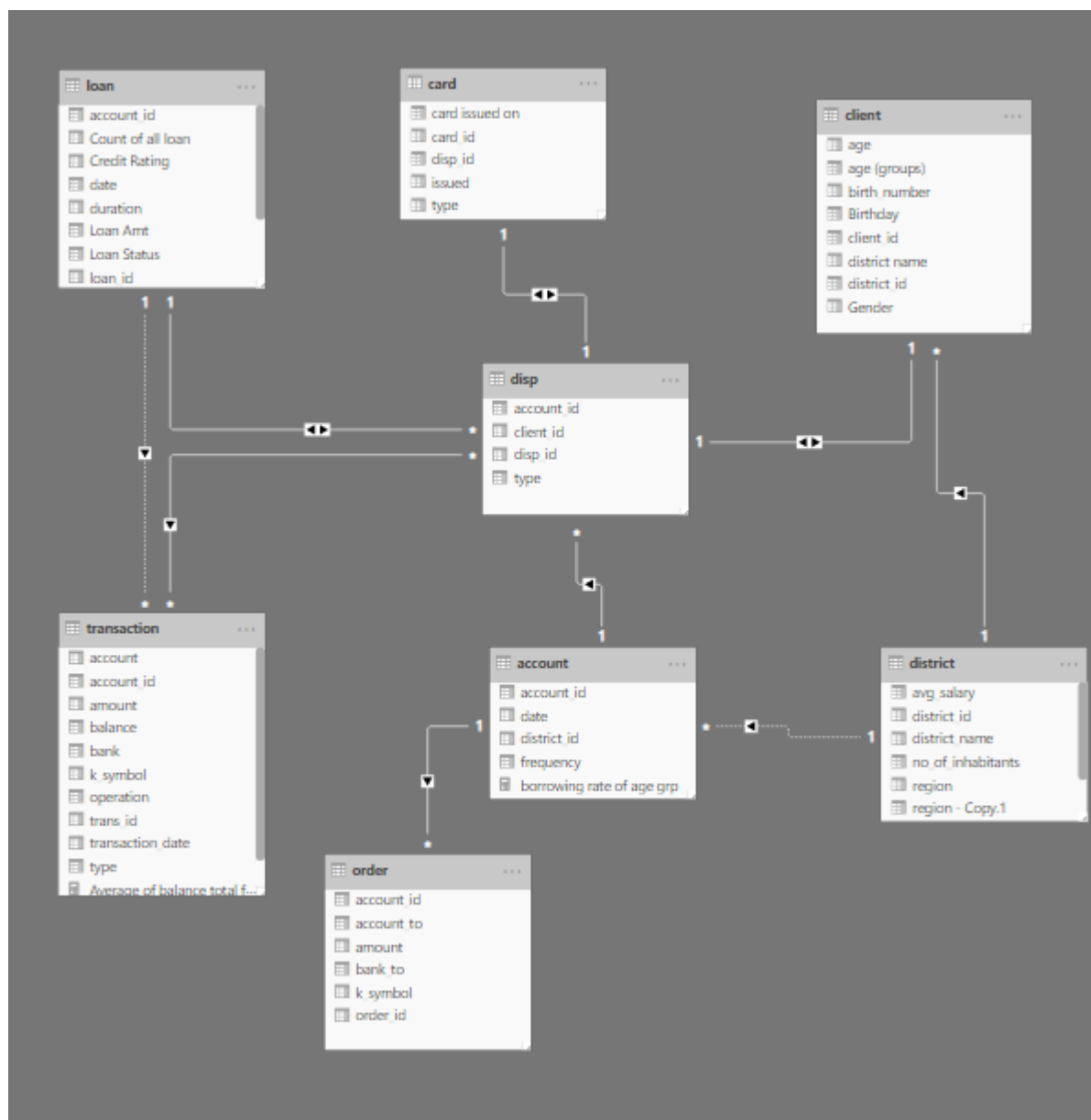


## **CHAPTER 4**

### **MODELING AND RESULT**

#### **Manage relationship**

The “disp” file will be used as the main connector as it contains most key identifier (account id, client id and disp id) which can be use to relates the 8 data files together. The “district” file is use to link the client profile geographically with “district id”





## Manage relationships

| Active                              | ↓ | From: Table (Column)     | To: Table (Column)     |
|-------------------------------------|---|--------------------------|------------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |   | card (disp_id)           | disp (disp_id)         |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |   | client (district_id)     | district (district_id) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |   | disp (account_id)        | account (account_id)   |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |   | disp (account_id)        | loan (account_id)      |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |   | disp (client_id)         | client (client_id)     |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |   | order (account_id)       | account (account_id)   |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |   | transaction (account_id) | disp (account_id)      |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            |   | account (district_id)    | district (district_id) |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            |   | transaction (account_id) | loan (account_id)      |



## Edit relationship

Select tables and columns that are related.

card

| card_id | disp_id | type    | issued | card issued on             |
|---------|---------|---------|--------|----------------------------|
| 1005    | 9285    | classic | 931107 | Sunday, 7 November 1993    |
| 104     | 588     | classic | 940119 | Wednesday, 19 January 1994 |
| 747     | 4915    | classic | 940205 | Saturday, 5 February 1994  |

disp

| disp_id | client_id | account_id | type  |
|---------|-----------|------------|-------|
| 1       | 1         | 1          | OWNER |
| 2       | 2         | 2          | OWNER |
| 4       | 4         | 3          | OWNER |

Cardinality

One to one (1:1)

Cross filter direction

Both

☒ Make this relationship active

☐ Apply security filter in both directions

☐ Assume referential integrity

### Modelling for Gender and Age data

Notice that the Gender and age of the client are missing from the data. These can be formulated from the birth number YYMMDD where at months (the 3rd

and 4th digits) greater than 50 means that client is a Female. We can create a column for Gender.

✕

✓

```

1 Gender =
2 VAR stringDate = FORMAT(client[birth_number],"General Number")
3 VAR month = VALUE(MID(stringDate,3,2))
4 RETURN IF(month > 50,"F","M")
5

```

| client_id | birth_number | district_id | Gender | Birthday   | age |
|-----------|--------------|-------------|--------|------------|-----|
| 3428      | 875927       | 42          | F      | 27/09/1987 | 13  |
| 4354      | 860813       | 28          | M      | 13/08/1986 | 14  |
| 3417      | 855318       | 35          | F      | 18/03/1985 | 15  |
| 10201     | 851019       | 13          | M      | 19/10/1985 | 15  |
| 724       | 855114       | 46          | F      | 14/01/1985 | 15  |

For birthday, we need to reduce the birth month of the female by 50 and then change the date format to DD/MM/YYYY adding 1900 to the year.

✕

✓

```

1 Birthday =
2 VAR stringDate = FORMAT(client[birth_number],"General Number")
3 VAR stringMonth = VALUE(MID(stringDate,3,2))
4 VAR mth = IF(stringMonth > 50, stringMonth - 50,stringMonth)
5 VAR year = VALUE(MID(stringDate,1,2))
6 VAR day = VALUE(MID(stringDate,5,2))
7 RETURN FORMAT(DATE(year+1900,mth,day),"DD/MM/YYYY")

```

| client_id | birth_number | district_id | Gender | Birthday   | age |
|-----------|--------------|-------------|--------|------------|-----|
| 3428      | 875927       | 42          | F      | 27/09/1987 | 13  |
| 4354      | 860813       | 28          | M      | 13/08/1986 | 14  |
| 3417      | 855318       | 35          | F      | 18/03/1985 | 15  |
| 10201     | 851019       | 13          | M      | 19/10/1985 | 15  |

For Age, we shall assume it is year 1999 as explain previously and use it to minus from the birth year.

| <div> <div>✕</div> <div>✓</div> </div> <pre> 1 age = 1999 -RIGHT(client[Birthday],4) </pre> |              |             |        |            |     |                     |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|-------------|--------|------------|-----|---------------------|
| client_id                                                                                   | birth_number | district_id | Gender | Birthday   | age | age (groups)        |
| 2                                                                                           | 450204       | 1           | M      | 04/02/1945 | 54  | 36 -54 Baby Boomers |

## Replacing values

Set some fields to English for easy understanding, we replace values to English with the Power Query Editor.

|          |                                     |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
|----------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| type     | +/- transaction                     | "PRIJEM" stands for credit<br>"VYDAJ" stands for withdrawal                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| k_symbol | characterization of the transaction | "POJISTNE" stands for insurance payment<br>"SLUZBY" stands for payment for statement<br>"UROK" stands for interest credited<br>"SANKC. UROK" sanction interest if negative balance<br>"SIPO" stands for household<br>"DUCHOD" stands for old-age pension<br>"UVER" stands for loan payment |

Changing the order of Region name at Power Query

Duplicate the "district /region" then split column using space as delimiter.

Then merge column by Region and direction. Refer to applied steps for details.

|   | A <sub>C</sub> region - Copy.2 | A <sub>C</sub> region - Copy.1 | A <sub>C</sub> REGION dir |
|---|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|
| ! | null                           | Prague                         | Prague                    |
| 7 | Bohemia                        | central                        | Bohemia central           |
| 7 | Bohemia                        | central                        | Bohemia central           |
| 8 | Bohemia                        | central                        | Bohemia central           |
| 7 | Bohemia                        | central                        | Bohemia central           |
| 5 | Bohemia                        | central                        | Bohemia central           |
| 7 | Bohemia                        | central                        | Bohemia central           |
| 7 | Bohemia                        | central                        | Bohemia central           |
| 9 | Bohemia                        | central                        | Bohemia central           |
| 8 | Bohemia                        | central                        | Bohemia central           |
| 2 | Bohemia                        | central                        | Bohemia central           |
| 1 | Bohemia                        | central                        | Bohemia central           |
| 3 | Bohemia                        | central                        | Bohemia central           |
| 5 | Bohemia                        | south                          | Bohemia south             |

### Grouping of age by ranges

As the customers' age ranges from 12 to 88, we shall group them into different generation age range for easier profiling, we will group the ages into 5 groups.

The Gen Y are youths,

Gen X are young working adults, some starting their families

Baby Boomer are working adults with families.

The silent Generations some are working and retired, living on pensions.

The greatest Generation, retired elderly living on pensions.

## Groups

Name  Field

Group type

Ungrouped values

## Groups and members

- ▶ 0 - 20 Gen Y
- ▶ 20 - 35 Gen X
- ▶ 36 -54 Baby Boomers
- ▶ 55- 73 THE SILENT GENERATION
- ▶ 74 and above - THE GREATEST GENERATION

## Credit Rating and Loan Status

As the Loan status uses A, B, C, D which are not reader friendly. We can add a column to represent what it stands for, we also simplify the classification of those with late or default on payment as bad credit, refer to the table below for details on the new columns added.

| Status in "loan" data                           | New column "loan status" | New column "credit rating" |
|-------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| 'A' stands for contract finished no problems    | Fully Repaid             | Good                       |
| 'B' stands for contract finished loan not payed | Default                  | Bad                        |
| 'C' stands for running contract OK so far       | Timely Payment           | Good                       |
| 'D' stands for running contract client in debt  | Late payment             | Bad                        |

X
✓

1 Loan Status =  
2 IF(loan[status]="A", "Repaid Full",  
3 IF(loan[status]="B", "Default", IF (loan[status]="c", "Timely payment", "Late payment" )))

| loan_id | account_id | date   | Loan Amt  | duration | payments | status | Credit Rating | Loan Status |
|---------|------------|--------|-----------|----------|----------|--------|---------------|-------------|
| 6059    | 5196       | 971228 | 79,824 Kč | 12       | 6652     | A      | GOOD          | Repaid Full |
| 6727    | 8505       | 971210 | 42,840 Kč | 12       | 3570     | A      | GOOD          | Repaid Full |

X
✓

1 Credit Rating =  
2 IF(loan[status]="A", "GOOD",  
3 IF(loan[status]="B", "BAD", IF (loan[status]="c", "GOOD", "BAD" )))

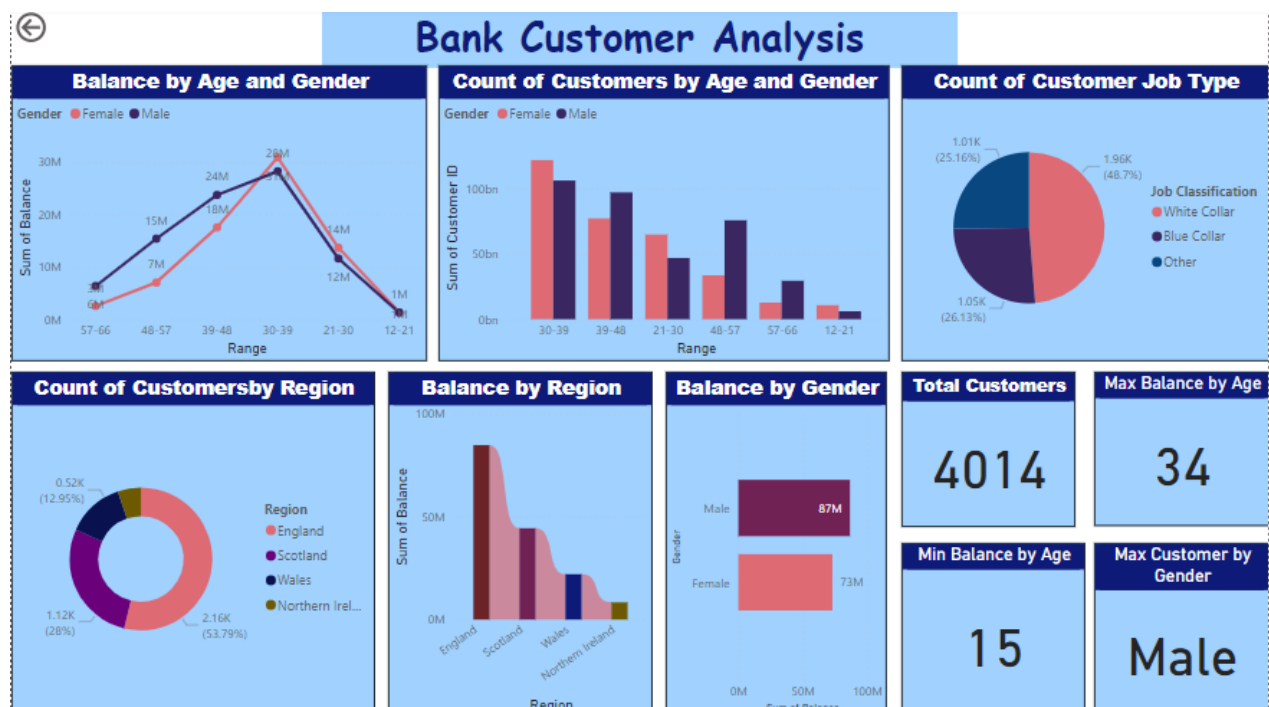
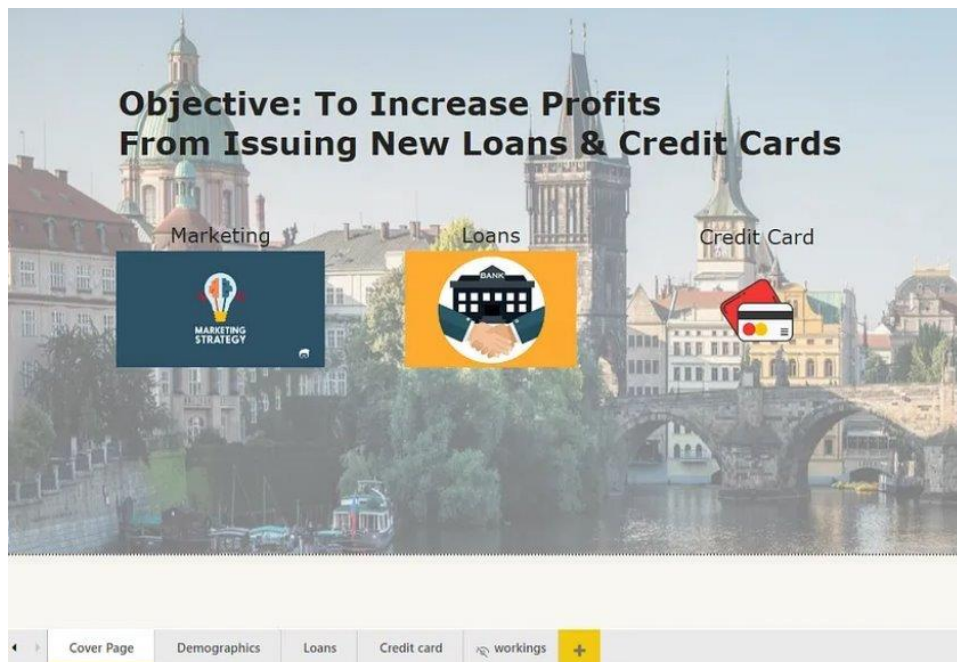
| loan_id | account_id | date   | Loan Amt  | duration | payments | status | Credit Rating | Loan Status    |
|---------|------------|--------|-----------|----------|----------|--------|---------------|----------------|
| 5221    | 1284       | 981205 | 52,512 Kč | 12       | 4376     | C      | GOOD          | Timely payment |
| 5841    | 4268       | 981104 | 41,988 Kč | 12       | 3499     | C      | GOOD          | Timely payment |

Values of such as "account Id" have also been set as Text.

And District name have been categorized as place to be use for the map to show the sum of the inhabitants in each region.



# Dashboard



## CONCLUSION

The project “Real-Time Analysis of Bank Customers” using Power BI has successfully demonstrated the potential of data analytics in the banking sector. The real-time analysis of customer data has provided valuable insights into customer behavior, preferences, and trends, thereby facilitating informed decision-making. The interactive dashboards and reports have offered a comprehensive view of customer data, enabling the identification of patterns and correlations. This has not only improved the efficiency of data analysis but also enhanced the bank’s ability to provide personalized services to its customers. The project has also highlighted the importance of data visualization in making complex data more understandable and accessible. The use of Power BI has made it possible to present data in a visually appealing and easy-to-understand format, thereby aiding in better decision-making.

## FUTURE SCOPE

The future scope of this project is vast. With the advent of advanced analytics and machine learning, Power BI can be leveraged to predict future trends based on historical data. Integrating these predictive analytics into the project could enable the bank to anticipate customer needs and proactively offer solutions. Furthermore, Power BI's capability to integrate with various data sources opens up the possibility of incorporating more diverse datasets for a more holistic view of customers. As data privacy and security become increasingly important, future iterations of this project should focus on implementing robust data governance strategies. This would ensure the secure handling of sensitive customer data while complying with data protection regulations. Additionally, the project could explore the integration of real-time data streams to provide even more timely and relevant insights. This could potentially transform the way banks interact with their customers, leading to improved customer satisfaction and loyalty.

## REFERENCES

<https://medium.com/analytics-vidhya/analysis-of-bank-customers-using-dashboard-in-power-bi-a366f2b3e563>

## LINK

<https://github.com/githubtraining/hellogitworld.git>