

Problem 3716: Find Churn Risk Customers

Problem Information

Difficulty: Medium

Acceptance Rate: 0.00%

Paid Only: No

Problem Description

Table:

subscription_events

+-----+-----+ | Column Name | Type | +-----+-----+ | event_id | int || user_id | int | | event_date | date | | event_type | varchar | | plan_name | varchar || monthly_amount | decimal | +-----+-----+ event_id is the unique identifier for this table. event_type can be start, upgrade, downgrade, or cancel. plan_name can be basic, standard, premium, or NULL (when event_type is cancel). monthly_amount represents the monthly subscription cost after this event. For cancel events, monthly_amount is 0.

Write a solution to

Find Churn Risk Customers

- users who show warning signs before churning. A user is considered

churn risk customer

if they meet ALL the following criteria:

Currently have an

active subscription

(their last event is not cancel).

Have performed
at least one
downgrade in their subscription history.

Their
current plan revenue

is less than
50%
of their historical maximum plan revenue.

Have been a subscriber for
at least
60
days.

Return
the result table ordered by
days_as_subscriber
in
descending
order, then by
user_id

in

ascending

order

The result format is in the following example.

Example:

Input:

subscription_events table:

event_id	user_id	event_date	event_type	plan_name	monthly_amount
1	501	2024-01-01	start	premium	29.99
2	501	2024-02-15	downgrade	standard	19.99
3	501	2024-03-20	downgrade	basic	9.99
4	502	2024-01-05	start	standard	19.99
5	502	2024-02-10	upgrade	premium	29.99
6	502	2024-03-15	downgrade	basic	9.99
7	503	2024-01-10	start	basic	9.99
8	503	2024-02-20	upgrade	standard	19.99
9	503	2024-03-25	upgrade	premium	29.99
10	504	2024-01-15	start	premium	29.99
11	504	2024-03-01	downgrade	standard	19.99
12	504	2024-03-30	cancel		
13	505	2024-02-01	start	basic	9.99
14	505	2024-02-28	upgrade	standard	19.99
15	506	2024-01-20	start	premium	29.99
16	506	2024-03-10	downgrade	basic	9.99

Output:

user_id	current_plan	current_monthly_amount	max_historical_amount	days_as_subscriber
501	basic	9.99	29.99	79
502	basic	9.99	29.99	69

Explanation:

User 501

:

Currently active: Last event is downgrade to basic (not cancelled)

Has downgrades: Yes, 2 downgrades in history

Current revenue (9.99) vs max (29.99): $9.99/29.99 = 33.3\%$ (less than 50%)

Days as subscriber: Jan 1 to Mar 20 = 79 days (at least 60)

Result:

Churn Risk Customer

User 502

:

Currently active: Last event is downgrade to basic (not cancelled)

Has downgrades: Yes, 1 downgrade in history

Current revenue (9.99) vs max (29.99): $9.99/29.99 = 33.3\%$ (less than 50%)

Days as subscriber: Jan 5 to Mar 15 = 70 days (at least 60)

Result:

Churn Risk Customer

User 503

:

Currently active: Last event is upgrade to premium (not cancelled)

Has downgrades: No downgrades in history

Result:

Not at-risk

(no downgrade history)

User 504

:

Currently active: Last event is cancel

Result:

Not at-risk

(subscription cancelled)

User 505

:

Currently active: Last event is 'upgrade' to standard (not cancelled)

Has downgrades: No downgrades in history

Result:

Not at-risk

(no downgrade history)

User 506

:

Currently active: Last event is downgrade to basic (not cancelled)

Has downgrades: Yes, 1 downgrade in history

Current revenue (9.99) vs max (29.99): $9.99/29.99 = 33.3\%$ (less than 50%)

Days as subscriber: Jan 20 to Mar 10 = 50 days (less than 60)

Result:

Not at-risk

(insufficient subscription duration)

Result table is ordered by days_as_subscriber DESC, then user_id ASC.

Note:

days_as_subscriber is calculated from the first event date to the last event date for each user.

Code Snippets

MySQL:

```
# Write your MySQL query statement below
```

MS SQL Server:

```
/* Write your T-SQL query statement below */
```

PostgreSQL:

```
-- Write your PostgreSQL query statement below
```

Oracle:

```
/* Write your PL/SQL query statement below */
```

Pandas:

```
import pandas as pd

def find_churn_risk_customers(subscription_events: pd.DataFrame) ->
    pd.DataFrame:
```

Solutions

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