

# Website Changes and User Behavior

## Using Panjiva Data to Examine Code Changes

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## 1 Introduction

- Silicon Valley Mindset
- What We Know
- Questions to Ask
- Panjiva Dataset

## 2 Macro-Level Results

- Daily Effects of Code Changes
- Lagged Effects of Code Changes

## 3 Micro-Level Results

- Why Micro-Level Data?
- Search Controller
- Commit Types
- Differential Controller Effects

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# The Silicon Valley Mindset

- "Move fast and break things." – Facebook
- "The only constant is change itself." – Heraclitus
- "Pick a movement, pick a revolution, and join it." – Jack Dorsey

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# Background and Previous Research

- Academia has little to say on code changes and user behavior
- Most of the data is hidden away in large tech companies
- Although these companies probably run experiments, results aren't necessarily made public

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# Lingering Questions

- Do users tend to respond favorably to website changes?
- How do users react to different types of change?
- How do different characteristics of users affect their reactions to change?



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# Panjiva, Inc.

- <http://www.panjiva.com>
- Acts as a medium for buyers and suppliers of manufactured goods
- Example: Home Depot finding a wrench factory

# Commit Statistics

Table: Overall Commit Statistics - 11/25/2012

Active Days (at least 1 commit)	1,983
Total Current Files	20,901
Total Lines of Code	1,313,235
Total Lines of Code Added	3,989,295
Total Lines of Code Removed	2,676,060
Total Commits	29,924
Total Authors/Developers	33

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# Specification

$$y_t^i = c_0 + \vec{\gamma}^T \vec{M}_t + \vec{\beta}^T \vec{\chi}_t + \epsilon_t \quad (1)$$

- $t$  indexes day
- $y_t^i$  corresponds to  $i$ th metric of user activity on day  $t$
- $\vec{M}_t$  corresponds to a vector of covariates that represent changes in the code
- $\vec{\chi}_t$  is a vector of controls

# Effect of Commits on User Activity

	(1) activitylogcount	(2) eventlogcount
fileschanged percentile	-5530.7 (-1.91)	-60589.4* (-2.26)
insertions percentile	4868.8* (2.12)	47053.7* (2.22)
deletions percentile	2778.9 (1.29)	29970.6 (1.50)
weekend	-14708.0*** (-16.48)	-79769.8*** (-9.65)
_cons	22396.6*** (25.05)	224482.8*** (27.12)
N	474	475

t statistics in parentheses

\*  $p < 0.05$ , \*\*  $p < 0.01$ , \*\*\*  $p < 0.001$

# Effect of Commits on User Activity

	(1) avguseractivity	(2) avguserevents
fileschanged	-10.40*	-148.6
percentile	(-2.01)	(-1.52)
insertions	2.817	79.92
percentile	(0.69)	(1.03)
deletions	4.670	49.47
percentile	(1.21)	(0.68)
weekend	-0.297 (-0.19)	257.0*** (8.49)
_cons	25.00*** (15.58)	340.6*** (11.24)
<i>N</i>	474	475

*t* statistics in parentheses

\*  $p < 0.05$ , \*\*  $p < 0.01$ , \*\*\*  $p < 0.001$

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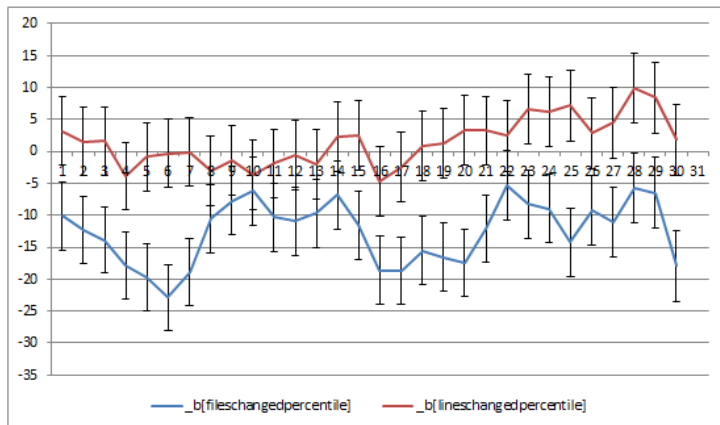


# Specification

$$y_{tx}^i = c_0 + \gamma M_t + \beta \text{weekend}_t + \epsilon_t \quad (2)$$

- Lag variable  $x \in [1, 30]$ .
- Examines how commits on day  $t$  affect user behavior in time  $t + x$ .

# Average Activity Logs Per Distinct User



**Figure:**  $\gamma$  Coefficients with Varying Lags, Regressed on Average Activity Logs per User

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# Problems with Macro-Level Data

- Nothing more than correlations
- Possibly complex, unknown mechanisms for how results come about

# The Case for Micro-Level Data

- Panjiva has data on the page and time that any action was performed.
- Code changes (commits) can be thought of as exogenous shocks.
- Almost all changes are unannounced
- Only extremely large changes are announced on blog (less than 1% of Panjiva's total pageviews come from blog).

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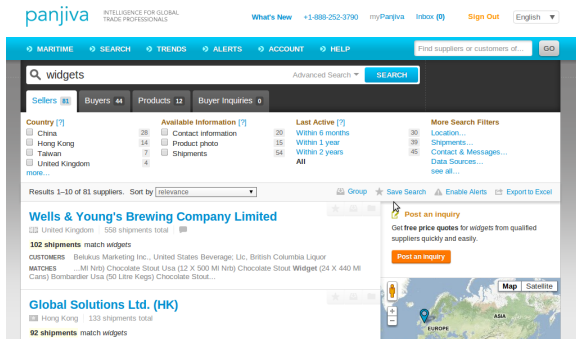
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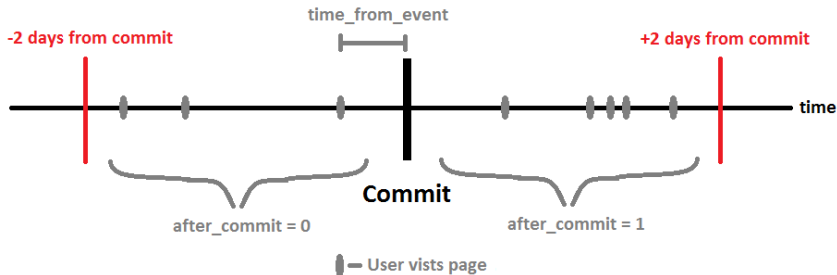
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# Search Controller



**Figure:** The Search Page, Panjiva's most trafficked page, provides functionality for finding suppliers, buyers, products, and buyer inquiries.

# Visualization of Variables





# Search Regression Results

	Dependent Variable: num_views_day_later			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
after_commit	5.541*** (17.91)		3.378*** (11.20)	
time_from_event		0.0000737*** (43.76)		0.000110*** (66.60)
created_at_hour dummies?	No	No	Yes	Yes
_cons	156.9*** (731.32)	159.9*** (1033.47)	138.3*** (127.71)	139.7*** (130.50)
N	2345617	2345617	2345617	2345617

*t* statistics in parentheses, \*  $p < 0.05$ , \*\*  $p < 0.01$ , \*\*\*  $p < 0.001$

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# Differences in Commits

	Dependent Variable: num_views_day_later			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
after_commit	-10.86*** (-16.90)	-13.79*** (-22.03)	-325.5*** (-154.63)	-305.9*** (-149.28)
insertionspercentile	-50.97*** (-54.12)	-50.76*** (-55.34)	-650.6*** (-218.09)	-609.5*** (-209.88)
deletionspercentile	66.31*** (70.67)	63.35*** (69.34)	251.5*** (84.73)	230.8*** (79.94)
insertionspercentile * after_commit	57.00*** (41.21)	58.05*** (43.09)	393.0*** (89.07)	365.1*** (85.01)
deletionspercentile * after_commit	-24.16*** (-17.65)	-23.64*** (-17.74)	2.306 (0.53)	3.295 (0.77)
Hour Dummies?	No	Yes	No	Yes
Controllers Used	Search	Search	All	All
_cons	150.1*** (336.67)	133.2*** (116.37)	606.5*** (420.98)	491.0*** (130.17)
N	2345617	2345617	3858943	3858943

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# Effects of Each Controller

$$\begin{aligned} num\_views\_day\_later_{it} &= \beta_0 after\_commit_{it} + \bar{\beta}_1 \overline{controllers}_{it} \\ &+ \bar{\beta}_2 \overline{controllers}_{it}^T \times \overline{after\_commit}_{it} \\ &+ \beta_3 hour\_dummies_{it} + \epsilon_{it} \end{aligned}$$

- Looking for the impact of controller  $k$  on user activity after a commit
- Want to examine  $\Gamma_k = \beta_{2k} + \beta_{1k} + \beta_0 - \beta_{1k} = \beta_{2k} + \beta_0$ .
- Standard errors given by:

$$SE_{sum} = \sqrt{SE_{cont_{2k}}^2 + SE_{ac}^2 + 2Cov(cont_{2k}, ac)}$$

# Controller Results

	(1)	(2)
	No Hour Controls	With Hour Controls
Communication	-2.673 (-0.50)	5.111 (0.98)
My_Panjiva	-41.718* (-1.98)	-54.530*** (-2.68)
Profile	-8.167 (-1.30)	-6.339 (-1.04)
Project	-410.438*** (-235.55)	-388.496*** (-228.27)
Search	5.541*** (4.37)	1.516 (1.23)
US_Exports	10.318 (0.28)	-28.946 (-0.80)
US_Imports	-12.487 (-0.82)	-8.73 (-0.59)
<i>N</i>	3858943	3858943

# Observations

- Search controller has 1.4 million observations, while Project and My\_Panjiva have less than 100 thousand
- Maybe users respond differently to changes on popular vs. not-popular pages
- Must control for previous popularity

# Controlling for Popularity

	(1) num_views_day_later	(2) num_views_day_later
after_commit	-13.79*** (-9.02)	-9.618*** (-6.40)
insertionspercentile	-108.8*** (-52.39)	-104.9*** (-51.40)
deletionspercentile	-5.528** (-2.70)	-6.231** (-3.10)
insertionspercentile * after_commit	63.96*** (20.91)	54.02*** (17.96)
deletionspercentile * after_commit	67.98*** (22.53)	67.61*** (22.79)
num_controller_views	0.0475*** (1780.26)	0.0469*** (1751.65)
num_controller_views * after_commit	-0.0138*** (-333.01)	-0.0134*** (-328.18)
Hour Dummies?	No	Yes
_cons	-47.43*** (-44.85)	-69.41*** (-26.29)
N	3858943	3858943



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# Conclusions

- Users respond negatively to low quality code (total and average user activity decreased when more files were changed)
- Changes to highly trafficked pages tend to decrease short term user activity
- Thoughtless code changes can negatively affect user experience

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